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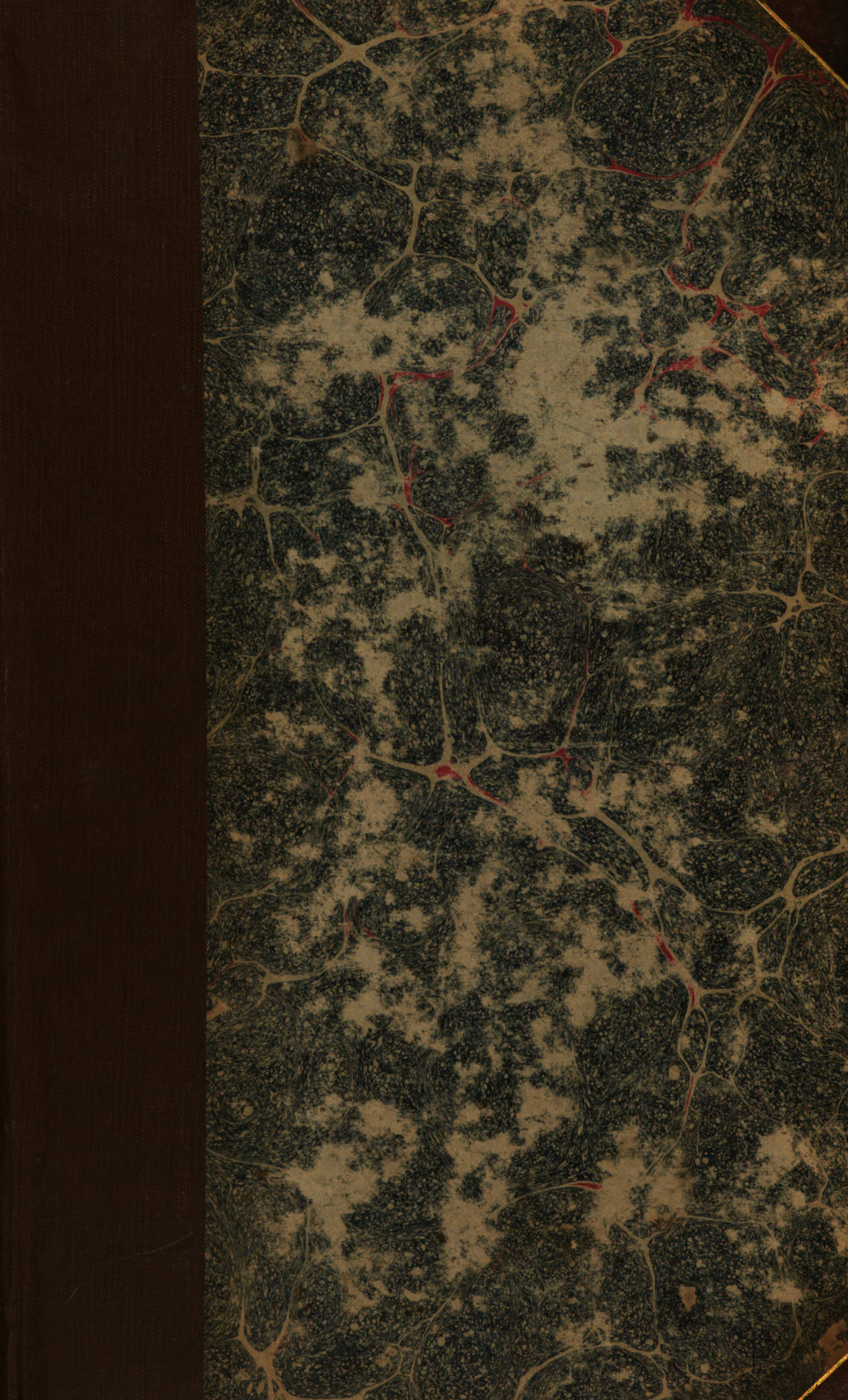
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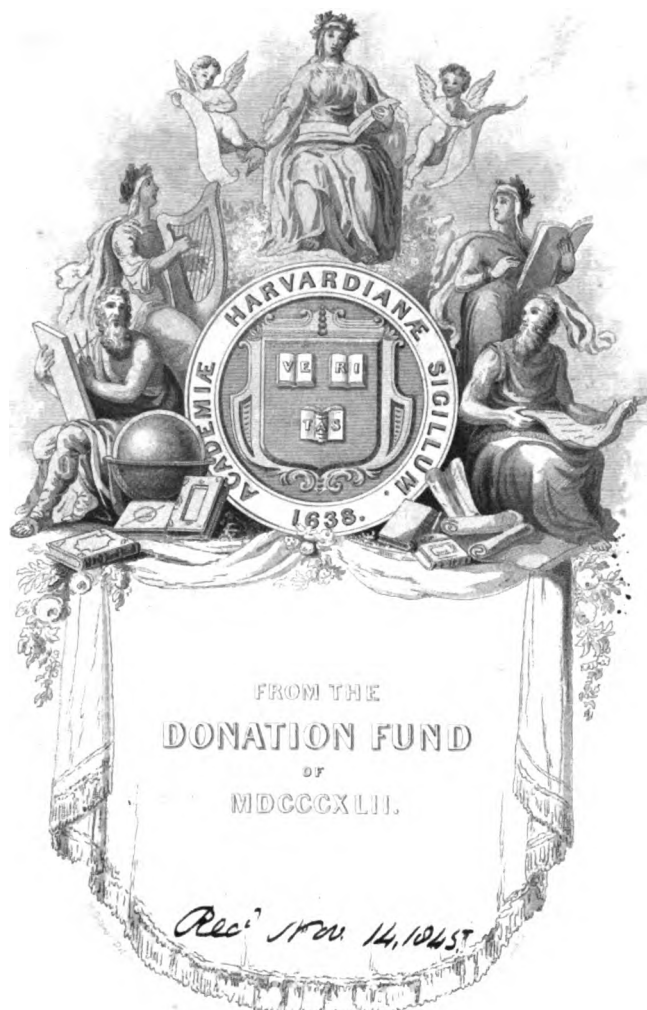
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REPORT
ON
EXPIRED and EXPIRING
LAWS.

9 JANUARY 1812.

o Catal. on special cards.

R E P O R T

FROM THE

COMMITTEE

UPON

EXPIRED and EXPIRING LAWS.

FOR THE

VITH Sefsion—IVTH Parliament of the United Kingdom of
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

(52 GEO. III.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed
9 January 1812.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to enquire what **TEMPORARY LAWS** of a Public and General Nature, made by the Parliaments of England, or Great Britain, or Ireland, or of The United Kingdom, **ARE NOW IN FORCE**; and what Laws, of the like nature, passed by the English, British, Irish, or United Parliaments, **HAVE EXPIRED**, between the first day of the last Session of Parliament and the first day of the present Session; and also what Laws, of the like nature, **ARE ABOUT TO EXPIRE**, in the course, or at the end, of the present Session; or on or before the first day of August 1813; or in the course, or at the end, of any Session which may commence during that period; or in consequence of any contingent Public Event; and to report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to the House: And who were instructed to report their Opinion, from time to time, to the House, which of the said Laws are fit to be revived, continued, or made perpetual:—

HAVE proceeded to an Examination of the Matters referred to them; And beg leave to present to The House;

First: A detailed **STATEMENT** or **REGISTER** of all the **TEMPORARY LAWS**, of a Public and General Nature, now in force; which have been enacted by the **PARLIAMENTS** of **ENGLAND**, or **GREAT BRITAIN**, or **IRELAND**, or of the **UNITED KINGDOM**, from the Commencement of the Reign of King **WILLIAM** the Third, to the 24th day of July 1811; being the last day of the Session of Parliament, 51 **GEO. III.** specifying the Matter, Date, Chapter and Title, of each of the original Acts, and the Dates and Chapters of the respective subsidiary Acts by which they have been either amended or continued. In drawing up this Statement or Register, They have proceeded, by continuing the Enumeration of Laws contained in the Report of the Committee on Expired and Expiring Laws, ordered to be printed on the 17th day of January 1811, and adding thereto such Temporary Laws as have since been passed, and are now in force; and also, by making such Alterations therein, as have been rendered necessary by other Laws which were passed during the last Session.

3.

B

Secondly:

6 REPORT ON EXPIRING LAWS; &c.

Secondly: Your Committee have drawn up an Enumeration of all the Public General Laws, of a Temporary Nature, which HAVE EXPIRED, between the 15th day of January 1811, being the first day of the Session 51 GEO. III. and the 7th day of January 1812; being the first day of the present Session: Omitting only the Annual Acts for the Army, Revenue, &c. which have been replaced by subsequent Acts now in force.

Thirdly: Your Committee have drawn up an Enumeration of all the Public General Laws which are ABOUT TO EXPIRE, in the course, or at the end, of the present Session, or before the first day of August 1813, or in the course, or at the end, of any Session which may commence during that period: and They have arranged this Enumeration chronologically, according to the Dates at which they will expire respectively.

Fourthly: As to the Laws which are of a Temporary, but UNCERTAIN DURATION, Your Committee have distinguished those which depend on the DURATION of the WAR, from those which depend on other Contingencies.

With respect to those depending upon the War, the Terms in which their Limitation is prescribed are different not only in different Acts, but sometimes also in the Title and Body of the same Act: In the Mode of distinguishing the several Phrases applied to their duration, Your Committee have followed the Precedent afforded them in former Reports.

In the List of such Laws as depend on OTHER CONTINGENCIES, than the War, Your Committee have not thought it necessary to include several, which, though of a Temporary and Contingent Duration, do not seem to require any special notice; namely such as have been made for the funding of particular Loans, or for granting Personal Annuities, &c. &c.

To the Whole, Your Committee have subjoined an ALPHABETICAL TABLE of the Matters of the several Acts enumerated in their Report.

I.—REGISTER

I.—REGISTER of TEMPORARY LAWS, now in force,
including those of the Parliament of Ireland; from the
commencement of the reign of King WILLIAM III.
to the 7th day of January 1812: the first day of the
Session 52 GEO. III.

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Contingencies; viz.**

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1.—REGISTER

I.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS

NOW IN FORCE.

(A.) ACTS OF THE ENGLISH AND BRITISH PARLIAMENTS:

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REIGN OF K. WILLIAM III.
TO THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
1. BANK of ENGLAND.	5 W. & M. N. B. This Cor- poration further continued by suc- cessive Loan Acts down to	20. § 20. 49. § 28.	For granting to their Majesties several Rates and Duties upon Tonnage of Ships and Vessels, and upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors; for securing certain Recompences and Advantages, in the said Act mentioned, to such Persons as shall voluntarily advance the sum of £. 1,500,000. towards the carrying on the War against France. N. B. See also 7 Ann. c. 7. (N ^o 3.)	Till Redemption of all Bank Annuities created by Parliament.	
2. EAST INDIA COMPANY.	9.10 W. 3. continued and extended by 6 Ann. 10 Ann. 3 Geo. 2. 17 - - 13 Geo. 3. 19 - - 20 - - 21 - - 33 - -	44. 17. 28. 14. 17. 64. 61. 56. 65. 52.	For raising a Sum, not exceeding Two Millions, upon a Fund for payment of Annuities after the rate of eight pounds per Centum per Annum, and for settling the Trade, to the East Indies. N. B.—See also the following Acts relating to the East India Company; viz.—7 Geo. 1. ft. 1. c. 5. § 32, 33; 7 Geo. 3. c. 50; 10 Geo. 3. c. 47; 23 Geo. 3. c. 22; 26 Geo. 3. c. 62; 28 Geo. 3. c. 29; 29 Geo. 3. c. 65; 31 Geo. 3. c. 11; 33 Geo. 3. c. 47; 34 Geo. 3. c. 41; 37 Geo. 3. c. 31; 44 Geo. 3. c. 3; 47 Geo. 3. ft. 2. c. 41. and 51 Geo. 3. c. 64; as to the Interest on, and Increase of, their Capital Stock and Bond Debt:—7 Geo. 3. c. 57; 9 Geo. 3. c. 24; 23 Geo. 3. cc. 36, 83; 24 Geo. 3. c. 34; and 50 Geo. 3. c. 114 as to Payments by the Company, and Relief or Advances to the Company:—7 Geo. 3. c. 50; 10 Geo. 3. c. 47; 13 Geo. 3. c. 63; 17 Geo. 3. c. 8; 21 Geo. 3. c. 70; 26 Geo. 3. c. 25; 27 Geo. 3. c. 48; 36 Geo. 3. cc. 119, 127; 37 Geo. 3. c. 142; 39 Geo. 3. c. 59; 39 & 40 Geo. 3. cc. 59, 79; 41 Geo. 3. U. K. c. 21; 42 Geo. 3. c. 29; 45 Geo. 3. c. 36; and 47 Geo. 3. ft. 2. c. 68; for regulating the Affairs of the Company in India and Europe:—24 Geo. 3. ft. 2. c. 25; [26 Geo. 3. c. 16. repealed by 33 Geo. 3. c. 52. § 146]; 26 Geo. 3. c. 57; 28 Geo. 3. c. 8; 31 Geo. 3. c. 10, for erecting the Board of Controll, &c.—27 Geo. 2. c. 9; 1 Geo. 3. c. 14; 28 Geo. 3. c. 8; 31 Geo. 3. c. 10; 37 Geo. 3. c. 74; 39 Geo. 3. c. 109; 43 Geo. 3. c. 48; 50 Geo. 3. c. 87, relating to the Military Forces and Volunteers in the Company's Pay:—6 An. c. 3; 7 Geo. 1. ft. 1. c. 21. § 9; 37 Geo. 3. c. 117; 42 Geo. 3. c. 77; (See N ^o 45 & 72 <i>post</i> .) as to their exclusive Trade:—12 Geo. 3. c. 54; 35 Geo. 3. c. 115; 39 Geo. 3. c. 89; 43 Geo. 3. cc. 63, 137; 46 Geo. 3. c. 85; and 50 Geo. 3. c. 86 (See N ^o 38, 92 <i>post</i> .) as to their Shipping.	1 March If three Years previous Notice given.	1814

(A.) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS— <i>continued.</i>					
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
3. BANK of ENGLAND Continuance: and OTHER BANKERS LIMITED IN NUMBER.	6 Ann. 7 - - 15 Geo. 2. 4 Geo. 3. 21 - - 39, 40 -	22. § 9. 7. 13. 25. 60. 28.	For continuing several Duties, &c. and for securing the credit of the Bank of England, &c. &c. [As to Continuance of the Bank Charter, See ante, N ^o 1.]	Determinable upon 12 Months Notice after 1 August & Repayment, &c.	1833
4. WOOD, TIMBER, and LUMBER.	8 Geo. 1 continued by 16 Geo. 2. 24 - - 31 - - 4 Geo. 3. 12 - - 19 - - 26 - - 33 - - 36 - - 42 - -	12 § 2 26. 57. 35. 11. 56. 22. 53. 40. 40 § 1 20 § 3	Giving further encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores, and for other purposes therein mentioned. N. B.—By 19 Geo. 3. c. 22. § 1. (whereby 8 Geo. 1. c. 12. was continued for a Term now past) Provision is made for the due Entry of the said Goods, and for the landing thereof in presence of the proper Officers; but this Provision is not continued by either of the subsequent Acts, 33 Geo. 3. 36 Geo. 3. or 42 Geo. 3. which continued 8 Geo. 1. c. 12.	29 September	1812
5. COCHINEAL and INDIGO.	7 Geo. 2. continued by 14 - - 20 - - 27 - - 33 - - 7 Geo. 3. 14 - - 22 - - 29 - - 36 - - 43 - - & amended 46 - - continued 49 - -	18. 34. 47. 18. 16. 36. 86. 13. 55. 40. § 5. 29. § 8. 29. § 12. 18. § 1.	For the revival of an Act, made in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the first, [c. 25.] intituled, "An Act for the free Importation of Cochineal during the time therein limited;" and also for the free Importation of Indigo.	25 March	1814
6. ANNUITIES.	18 Geo. 2.	9.	For granting to his Majesty several additional Duties upon all Wines imported into Great Britain, and for raising a certain sum of Money by Annuities and a Lottery, in manner therein mentioned, to be charged on the said additional Duties.	Lives of Contributors, or till Redemption.	

(A.) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—continued.					
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
7. N. W. PASSAGE.	18 Geo. 2.	17.	For giving a public Reward to such Person or Persons, his Majesty's Subject or Subjects, as shall discover a N. W. Passage through Hudson's Straights to the Western and Southern Ocean of America.	Till Discovery.	
8. ANNUITIES.	19 Geo. 2.	12.	For granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties upon Glafs, and upon Spirituous Liquors, and for raising a certain sum of Money by Annuities and a Lottery, to be charged on the said Rates and Duties; and for obviating some doubts about making out Orders at the Exchequer, &c.	Lives of Contributors, or till Redemption.	
9. LINENS, BRITISH and IRISH. — YARNS.	29 Geo. 2. continued by 10 Geo. 3. 19 - - 27 - - 28 - - 31 - - 33 - - 35 - - 36 - - 38 - - 39 - - 39, 40 - 41 (U.K.) 46 - - 48 - - 51 - -	15. 38. 27. 36. 24. 43. 40. 39. 40. 35. § 1. 28. 45. § 2. 97. § 5. 29. § 3. 23 14.	For granting a Bounty upon certain species of British and Irish Linens exported; and taking off the Duties on the Importation of Foreign Raw Linen Yarns made of Flax. See 23 Geo. 3. c. 21. No 32.	25 March	1821
10. ANNUITIES.	30 Geo. 2.	19.	For granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties, &c. and for raising the sum of Three Millions by Annuities to be charged on the said Rates, Duties, and sums of Money; and for making perpetual an Act, made in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, [2 G. 2. c. 23.] intituled, "An Act for the better regulation " of Attornies and Solicitors, &c."	Lives of Contributors, or till Redemption.	
11. THE KING. CIVIL LIST.	1 Geo. 3. and 17 - - 44 - -	1. 21. 80.	For the Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.	Life of the King.	

(A.) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
13. THE KING.	1 Geo. 3.	5.	To enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South Sea Company.	Life of the King.	
14. THE QUEEN.	2 Geo. 3.	1.	For enabling his Majesty to make Provision for supporting the Royal Dignity of the Queen, in case she shall survive his Majesty.	Life of the King and Queen, and one Year after the Queen's Death.	
15. REGENCY.	5 Geo. 3.	27.	To provide for the Administration of the Government, in case the Crown should descend to any of the Children of his Majesty, being under the age of eighteen years, and for the care and guardianship of their Persons.	The King's Life and contingently afterwards.	
16. LEATHER.	12 Geo. 3. continued by 17 - - 24 - - 30 - - 36 - - 44 - -	50. 44. 19. § 2. 18. 40. § 8. 85.	For encouraging the manufacture of Leather, by lowering the Duty payable upon the Importation of Oak Bark, when the price of Bark shall exceed a certain rate, for a limited time. [See 32 G. 3. c. 49.]	20 July and E N D of then NEXT SESSION. i. e. 52 Geo. III.	1811
17. LONGITUDE.	14 Geo. 3. continued by 17 - - 20 - - 21 - - 30 - - 36 - - 43 - - 46 - -	66. § 2. 48. 61. 52. 14. 107. 118. 77.	For the repeal of all former Acts concerning the Longitude at Sea, except so much thereof as relates to the appointment and authority of the Commissioners thereby constituted, and also such Clauses as relate to the constructing, printing, publishing, vending, and licensing of Nautical Almanacks, and other useful Tables, and for the more effectual Encouragement and Reward of such person and persons as shall discover a method for finding the same, or shall make useful Discoveries in Navigation; and for the better making experiments relating thereto. * [As relates to the Encouragement.]	Till £. 10,000. expended under the last subsidising Act.*	
18. NORTH PASSAGE. — NORTH POLE.	16 Geo. 3.	6. § 1. § 2.	For giving a public Reward unto such Person or Persons, being his Majesty's Subject or Subjects, as shall discover a Northern Passage for Vessels by sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and also unto such as shall first approach by sea within one degree of the Northern Pole.	Till Discovery or Approach.	§ 1. § 2.

(A.) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—continued.					
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
19. THE KING. CIVIL LIST.	17 Geo. 3. — See ante, N° 12. and post, N° 73. 110.	21.	For the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.	The King's Life.	
20. ROYAL FAMILY.	18 Geo. 3. And see 46 - - 47 (ft. 1.)	31. 145. 39.	For enabling his Majesty to settle on their Royal Highnesses the Princes Frederick Bishop of Osnaburgh, William Henry, Edward Ernest Augustus, Augustus Frederick, and Adolphus Frederick, an Annuity of sixty thousand Pounds per annum; and also to settle on their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Augusta Sophia, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, one other Annuity of thirty thousand Pounds per annum; and also to settle on his Highness Prince William Frederick, one other Annuity of eight thousand Pounds per annum; and on her Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda, one other Annuity of four thousand Pounds per annum. N. B.—By 39 G. 3. c. 30. his Majesty was enabled to settle on her Royal Highness Princess Amelia, part of the said Annuity of £. 30,000.—The Princess died 2d Nov. 1810.	The respective Lives of the Grantees after the King's Death.	
21. - TRANSPOR- TATION. — (ENGLAND.)	19 Geo. 3. continued by 24 (ft. 2.) 28 - - 34 - - 39 - - 42 - - 46 - -	74. 56. 24. 64. 59. § 1. 28. § 1. 28. § 1.	To explain and amend the Laws relating to the Transportation, Imprisonment, and other Punishment of certain Offenders. N. B.—This Act is made perpetual as to the Punishment of <i>burning in the hand</i> , by Stat. 39 Geo. 3. c. 45. and as to <i>Judges Lodgings</i> , by 39 Geo. 3. c. 46. Stat. 42 Geo. 3. c. 28. authorizes the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons. [See post, N° 24. and 34.]	25 March	1813
22. BUCKRAMS, LINENS, CALICOES, COTTONS.	23 Geo. 3. continued by 24 (ft. 1.)	21. 14.	For granting a Bounty upon the Exportation of British and Irish Buckrams and Tillettings, British and Irish Linens, British Calicoes and Cottons, or Cotton mixed with Linen, printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Great Britain. A like Bounty on the Exportation of these Articles from Ireland was granted by several successive Acts of the Irish Parliament, the first being 21 & 22 Geo. 3. c. 8. § 11. and the last being 40 Geo. 3. c. 4. This Bounty is now continued in Ireland by 45 Geo. 3. c. 18. which Act is in force till 5 July 1812.— [See N° 113.]	So long as a like Bounty shall be given on the Exportation of these Articles by Irish Acts of Parliament.	

A.) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—continued.					
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
23. FLAX, COTTON.	23 Geo. 3. continued by 26 - - 28 - - 29 - - 33 - - 36 - - 38 - - 39 - - and amended 43 - - continued 46 - - 48 - - 50 - -	77. by 53. 23. 54. 40. 40. 35. § 5. 38. § 4. 20. § 6. 20. § 8. 23. § 2. 57.	For the more effectual encouragement of the Manufactures of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain. [The last continuing Act 50 Geo. 3. c. 57. is with an Exception as to the Drawback on Brimstone.]	25 March	1815
24. REMOVING FELONS to PENITENTIARY HOUSES in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.	24 Geo. 3. (ft. 2.) continued by 25 - - 34 - - 39 - - 42 - - 46 - -	56. § 6. 46. 60. 51. § 1, 2. 28. § 1. 28. § 1.	For the effectual Transportation of Felons and other Offenders; and to authorize the removal of Prisoners in certain cases; and for other purposes. [See 43 G. 3. c. 15. as to Offenders transported in King's Ships; (a perpetual Act).—See also ante, N° 21, as to Transportation, and post, N° 34, as to Scotland.]	25 March	1813
25. GREENLAND FISHERY.	26 Geo. 3. 29 - - continued by 31 - - 32 - - 38 - - 39 - - 39, 40 - - 41 (U. K.) 42 - - 44 - - 46 - - 48 - - 50 - -	41. 53. by 43. 22. 35. § 4. 101. § 1. 45. § 9. 97. § 2. 22. 35. § 3. 29. § 5. 20. 11.	For the further support and encouragement of the Fisherries carried on in the Greenland Seas and Davis's Streights. N. B.—26 Geo. 3. c. 41. and 29 Geo. 3. c. 53. are amended, as well as continued, by 32 Geo. 3. c. 22. and 42 Geo. 3. c. 22. See 46 G. 3. c. 9. (N° 130.) as to Men.	25 March	1815

(A.) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	Title of the Act.		Duration.	
26. ANNUITIES.	29 Geo. 3. amended 30 - -	41. 45.	For raising a certain sum of money, by way of Annuities, to be attended with the benefit of Survivorship, in Classes. [By the Act 30 Geo. 3. these Annuities are converted into Annuities for 69 years and $\frac{1}{4}$ from 10th October 1790.]		5 January	1860
27. CORN.	31 Geo. 3.	30. § 16. &c.*	For regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn, and the payment of the Duty on Foreign Corn imported, and of the Bounty on British Corn exported. * Respecting Trade with Ireland; but see now 42 G. 3. c. 35: 44 G. 3. c. 109: 46 G. 3. c. 97: & 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 7. The two latter Acts allow the free Interchange of Corn the growth of either Country with the other, whatever the Price may be.		Continuance of any reciprocal Irish Act. (See the Reciprocal Act N° 70.)	
28. ROYAL FAMILY.	31 Geo. 3.	34.	For enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity of twelve thousand pounds on his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, during Pleasure.		The King's Pleasure.	
29. PILCHARD FISHERY.	31 Geo. 3. revived and continued by 45 - -	45. 102.	For the encouragement of the Pilchard Fishery, by allowing a further Bounty upon Pilchards taken, cured, and exported. [See also 57 G. 3. c. 94: 39 G. 3. c. 65: and 48 G. 3. c. 68.]		24 June	1812
30. ROYAL FAMILY.	32 Geo. 3.	13.	To enable his Majesty to make provision for the establishment of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchesses of York and Albany; and also to settle an Annuity on her Royal Highness during the term of her natural life, to commence from the decease of his said Royal Highness, in case her said Royal Highness shall survive him.		The Lives of the Duke of York and of the Duchesses.	
31. BANK of ENGLAND. — FORGERY.	33 Geo. 3.	30.	When passed.*			
			* This appears on the face of all British Acts passed after 8th April 1793, in pursuance of the directions in British Act 33 Geo. 3. c. 13.			
			30 April 1793.	For the better preventing Forgeries and Frauds, in the Transfers of the several Funds transferrable at the Bank of England.		Till Annuities redeemed. (See N° 1.)

(A.) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
32. CREDITORS. SCOTLAND.	33 Geo. 3. 39 - - 44 - - 46 - - 48 - - 49 - - 51 - -	74. 53. 24. 24. 25. 38. 25.	17 June 1793. 14 May 1811	For rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.	25 July	1813
33. DUCHY of CORNWALL.	33 Geo. 3.	78.	17 June 1793.	To enable his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales to make Leases, Copies, and Grants of Offices, Lands, and Hereditaments, parcel of his said Royal Highness's Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same; and for the other purposes therein mentioned. [See also 50 Geo. 3. c. 6. N° 157.]	Continuance of the Prince's Estate in the Duchy.	
34. REMOVING FELONS.	34 Geo. 3. [continuing 25 - - continued by 39 - - 42 - - 46 - -]	60. § 2. 46. 51. § 2. 28. § 3. 28. § 2.	23 May 1794. 31 March 1806.	To continue so much of several Laws respecting the Transportation and Imprisonment of Offenders, as relates to the removal of Offenders to temporary places of confinement. [See ante, N° 21. 24.]	25 March	1813
35. KILN or OVEN.	35 Geo. 3.	68.	19 May 1795.	For vesting, for a certain term of years, in the Right honourable Henry Seymour Conway, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the sole property of a Kiln or Oven, by him invented, for burning Lime, and for the use of Distillers and Brewers, and for other beneficial purposes.	1st January	1816
36. SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERIES. (PREMIUMS.)	35 Geo. 3. amended by 38 Geo. 3. continued 45 - - 48 - - 51 - -	92. 57. 96. 124. 34.	22 June 1795. 26 May 1811	For further encouraging and regulating the Southern Whale Fisheries. [See Explanatory Acts 37 Geo. 3. c. 121. and 42 Geo. 3. c. 18. (further extended by § 5. of 51 G. 3. c. 34); and also 42 Geo. 3. c. 114. as to Milford Haven.]	31 December [as to clearing out.] 1 December 31 December [as to return of Ships.]	1814 1815 1816
37. IMPERIAL LOAN.	35 Geo. 3.	93.	22 June 1795.	For guaranteeing the payment of the Dividends on a Loan of four millions six hundred thousand Pounds, to the Emperor of Germany.	Till Reimbursement of Loan.	

(A.) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—continued.					
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.
38. EAST INDIA COMPANY. (SHIPPING.)	35 Geo. 3. 42 - -	115. 20. § 6.	26 June 1795. 19 March 1802.	For allowing, for a limited time, the Importation of Goods from India and China, and other parts within the limits of the exclusive trade of the East India Company, in ships not of British built, nor registered as such; and for the Exportation of Goods from Great Britain by the same ships, under certain restrictions.	During the Company's exclusive Right of Trade under 33 Geo. 3. c. 52. See ante, N° 2.
39. ROYAL FAMILY.	35 Geo. 3.	129.	27 June 1795.	For enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during the joint lives of his Majesty, and of his said Royal Highness; for making provision out of his Revenues for the payment of any Debts that may be due from his Royal Highness; for preventing the accumulation of Debts in future; and for regulating the mode of expenditure of the said Revenues. Repealed in part by 43 G. 3. c. 26.	Joint Lives of the King and the Prince of Wales.
40. ROYAL FAMILY.	35 Geo. 3.	130.	27 June 1795.	For the better enabling his Majesty to make provision for a sure and certain Jointure for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for the term of her life.	Life of the Princess of Wales.
41. THE KING and GOVERNMENT.	36 Geo. 3.	7.	18 Dec. 1795.	For the safety and preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts.	The King's Life, and End of ENSUING SESSION.
42. PROMISSORY NOTES.	37 G. 3. continued & amended 37 G. 3. 39 G. 3. 43 - 44 - - 45 -	32. 61. 120. 9. 47. 107. § 8. 1. 4. § 1. 25.	10 March 1797. 25 Mar. 1805.	To suspend, for a limited time, the operation of two Acts of the 15th and 17th years of the reign of his present Majesty, for restraining the Negotiation of Promissory Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange, under a limited sum, within that part of Great Britain called England. [The Acts 15 G. 3. c. 51. and 17 G. 3. c. 30. were suspended by 37 G. 3. c. 32. so far as related to Notes under £.5. payable on demand to Bearer. This Act of Suspension (which was explained and continued by 37 Geo. 3. c. 61. & c. 120. and by 39 G. 3. c. 9. & c. 47) expired on July 5, 1799.—By § 8. of 39 Geo. 3. c. 107. (a Stamp-act passed July 12, 1799,) the said Acts 15 and 17 G. 3. were suspended (with a retrospect to July 5) till Nov. 30, 1802, respecting such Notes for 1 Guinea and £.1 each.—By 43 G. 3. c. 1. the said Acts were in like manner suspended with a retrospect to said 30 November.—By the Act 44 G. 3. c. 4. the Act 37 G. 3. c. 32. is continued; and by the Act 45 G. 3. c. 25. it is continued, as amended.] See 48 Geo. c. 38. repealing the Act 15 G. 3. c. 51. and declaring all Notes under 20s. void.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 14.)

(A.) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
43. BANK of ENGLAND. (Restriction.)	37 Geo. 3. continued & amended by 37 - - 91. 38 - - 1. continued by 42 - - 40. continued & amended by 43 Geo. 3. 18. continued 44 - - 1.	45. 91. 1. 40. 18. 1.	3 May 1797. 15 Dec. 1803.	For confirming and continuing, for a limited time, the restriction contained in the Minute of Council of the twenty-sixth of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, on payments of Cash by the Bank.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 14.)	
44. SEDUCTION of SOLDIERS & SAILORS. — MUTINY.	37 Geo. 3. continued 38 - - 6. 39 - - 4. 39, 40 - 9. 16. 41 (G. B.) 29. 47 (ft. 1.) 15.	70. 6. 4. 9. 16. 29. 15.	6 June 1797. 19 Feb. 1807.	For the better prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce Persons serving in his Majesty's Forces by Sea or Land from their Duty and Allegiance to his Majesty, or to incite them to Mutiny or Disobedience.	1 August	1814
45. EAST INDIA COMPANY. (Neutral Ships.)	37 Geo. 3.	117.	19 July 1797.	For regulating the Trade to be carried on with the British Possessions in India by the ships of Nations in amity with his Majesty.	Continuance of the East India Company's Trade & Territorial Rights; viz. 1 March [See before, N° 2.]	1814
47. FISHERIES.	38 Geo. 3.	57.	21 June 1798.	See 35 G. 3. c. 92. N° 36.		
48. CINNAMON, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, MACE. — EAST INDIES.	38 Geo. 3. continued 42 - - 20. § 4. continued & amended 48 - - 18.	68. 20. 4. 18.	21 June 1798. 21 Mar. 1808.	For regulating the payment [until, &c.] of the Duties on Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Mace, and for granting to his Majesty additional Duties thereon. The additional Duties under the Act 38 Geo. 3. are repealed by the Act of 48 Geo. 3.	25 March	1814
49. ROYAL FAMILY.	39 Geo. 3.	29.	21 March 1799.	For enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity of twelve thousand Pounds on his Royal Highness Prince Edward; and a like Annuity of twelve thousand Pounds on his Royal Highness Prince Ernest Augustus, during his Majesty's Pleasure.	The King's Pleasure.	

(A) ACTS of the ENGLISH and BRITISH PARLIAMENTS—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
50. CORN and PROVISIONS. (G. B.)	39 Geo. 3. 39, 40 - 42 - - 43 - - 44 - - 45 - - 46 - - 49 - - 50 - - 51 - -	87. 58. 13. 12. § 1. 4. § 2. 26. § 2. 29. § 2. 23. 19. 14.	12 July 1799. 25 March 1811.	For enabling his Majesty to prohibit the Exportation, and permit the Importation of Corn; and for allowing the Importation of other articles of Provision without payment of Duty. The Acts 49 and 50 Geo. 3. continued the Act 39 Geo. 3. "Except so far as respects the Exportation of Corn, Grain and Flour to Ireland." The Act 51 G. 3. does not make that Exception.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 36)	
52. MILITIA, ENGLISH. ALLOWANCES to DISEMBODIED ADJUTANTS, &c.	39 & 40 Geo. 3. revived and continued 41 (U. K.) revived, continued, and amended, 42 - - 43 - - 44 - - 45 - - 46 - - 47 (ft. 2.) 48 - - 49 - - 50 - - 51 - -	44. 55. 64. 95. 40. 61. 20. 31. 52. 89. 91. 108.	30 May 1800. 26 June 1811.	For granting, [until, &c.] certain Allowances to Adjutants, Serjeant Majors, and Serjeants of Militia, disembodied under an Act of this Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for enabling his Majesty to accept the services of an additional number of Volunteers from the Militia, under certain restrictions."	25 March	1812
54. THAMES POLICE.	39, 40 G. 3. amended 42 - - both continued 47 (ft. 1.)	87. 76. § 23. 37.	28 July 1800. 25 March 1807.	For the more effectual prevention of Depredations on the River Thames, and in its vicinity; and to amend an Act, made in the second year of his present Majesty, to prevent the committing of Thefts and Frauds by Persons navigating Bum Boats, and other Boats, upon the River Thames. [42 Geo. 3. c. 76. § 23. increases the Salary of the Justices. See 43 Geo. 3. c. 115. and 49 Geo. 3. c. 65. as to Seizure of Exciseable and Customable Commodities.]	25 March	1814
55. SALT (Fisheries.)	41 Geo. 3. (G. B.) § 1—16 revived and continued 51 Geo. 3.	21. 82. § 6.	31 Dec. 1800. 15 June 1811.	For allowing the use of Salt, Duty free, in the preserving Fish in Bulk or in Barrels: &c.	25 March	1815

(B.) ACTS

(B.) ACTS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT,

PASSED BEFORE THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Matter.	Date.	Ch.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
56. HIDES, SKINS, and BARK.	8 Geo. 1. 10 - - 12 - - 13 Geo. 2. 39 Geo. 3. 40 - -	7. 9. 5. 12. 61. 78.	For the further amendment of the Laws in relation to Butter and Tallow, Casks, Hides, and other Commodities of this Kingdom, and for preventing the Destruction of Salmon.	1 January and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1820
57. BUTTER and TALLOW.	12 Geo. 1. 31 Geo. 3.	5. 24.	An Act for explaining and amending an Act [10 Geo. 1. (I.) c. 9.] intituled, An Act for continuing and amending of the Laws in relation to Butter and Tallow, and the Casks in which such Goods are to be made up: and in relation to the curing of Hides, and making up of Beef and Pork for Exportation; and for preventing the destruction of Salmon. [See also 5 Geo. 3. (I.) c. 15. § 7: and 46 G. 3. c. 59.]	29 September and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1812
58. RIVER LAGAN.	27 Geo. 2. 3 Geo. 3. 11, 12 - 13, 14 - 19, 20 -	3. 6. 26. 12. 32.	For making the River Lagan navigable, and opening a passage by water between Lough-Neagh and the town of Belfast, in the County of Antrim.	25 December	1814
59. COLLIERIES.	31 Geo. 2. 40 Geo. 3. 47 (ft. 1.)	14. 96. § 14. 45.	For the better supplying the City of Dublin with Coals, and for the better encouragement of the Collieries of this Kingdom.	25 March	1821
60. DUTIES on CALICOES, MUSLINS, and LINENS.	3 Geo. 3. 25 - - 46 - -	12. 12. § 3. 29. § 11.	For continuing the encouragement given by former Acts of Parliament to the Flaxen and Hempen Manufactures.	25 March	1827
61. LIGHTING, WATCHING, and CLEANSING CITIES, not provided for by other Acts.	5 Geo. 3. § 11, 22. 13, 14 - 25 - - 36 - - 47 (ft. 1.)	15. 22. 20. 54. § 3.6. 51. 42.	For continuing, reviving, and amending several temporary Statutes, and for empowering the Grand Jury of the County of Kilkenny at the Assizes to increase the yearly salary of the Treasurer of the said County.	25 April	1828

(B.) ACTS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT, passed before The Union—continued.					
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
62. ANNUITIES.	13, 14 G. 3. and see 15, 16 - 19, 20 - 49 - -	5. 2. 2. 104.	For granting Annuities in the manner therein provided, to such Persons as shall voluntarily subscribe towards the raising a Sum not exceeding the Sum of £. 265,000. N. B.—13, 14 G. 3. c. 7. to explain and amend 13, 14 G. 3. c. 5, is last continued by 47 Geo. 3. ft. 2. c. 21. till -	Lives of Nominees. 29 Sept.	1817
63. DUBLIN CIRCULAR ROAD.	17, 18 G. 3.	10.	For making and keeping in repair a Circular Road round the City of Dublin.	1 May	1819
64. SILK MANUFACTURE in Dublin.	19, 20 G. 3. amended by 36 - - continued by 40 - - 50 - -	24. 37. 17. 27.	For the better regulation of the Silk Manufacture.	25 March	1831
65. BANK of IRELAND.	21, 22 G. 3. amended by 31 - - 37 - - 48 - -	16. 22. 50. 103.	For establishing a Bank, by the name of The Governors and Company of the Bank of Ireland.	After 1 January on previous Notice to the Bank, and Redemption by Government.	1837
66. DUBLIN WIDE STREETS, and COAL-TRADE.	21, 22 G. 3. amended and continued by 23, 24 - amended 30 - - continued 49 - - 51 - -	17. 31. 19. 72. 10. 11.	For the Improvement of the City of Dublin, by making wide and convenient Passages through the same; and for regulating the Coal Trade thereof. (1) By 51 G. 3. c. 10. As to Improvement of Dublin. (2) By 51 G. 3. c. 11. As to Coal Trade.	(1) 25 March (2) 25 March	1833 1832
67. CALICOES, &c	25 Geo. 3.	12.	See 3 Geo. 3. c. 12. N° 60.		
68. COUNTY POLICE.	27 Geo. 3. amended and continued by 36 - - 44 - -	40. 25. 70. 90.	For the better execution of the Law, and preservation of the Peace, within Counties at large.	20 July and END of then NEXT SESSION i. e. 52 GEO. III.	1811
69. BUTTER and TALLOW.	31 Geo. 3.	24.	See 12 Geo. 1. c. 5. N° 57.		
70. CORN.	32 Geo. 3.	20.	For the Increase of Agriculture and Commerce, by establishing a reciprocal preference in the Corn Trade between this Kingdom and Great Britain. [But see 42 G. 3. c. 35.; 44 G. 3. c. 109.; 45 G. 3. c. 97.; and 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 7; and Note to N° 27.]	Continuance of British Act 31 Geo. 3. c. 30. (§ 16. &c.) which is reciprocally limited	
71. SUGAR (Drawback)	33 Geo. 3. and see 39 - -	6. 54.	When passed. • This does not appear on the Irish Acts as printed, till the commencement of Session 39 Geo. 3. though the Regulation of the British Act 33 Geo. 3. c. 13. was adopted in Ireland by 35 Geo. 3. c. 12 of the Irish Parliament. For regulating the allowance of the Drawback, and payment of the Bounty, on the exportation of Sugar. [But see now 47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 19. N° 130.]	During Continuance of British Acts 32 Geo. 3. c. 13. &c. which are not limited.	

(B.) ACTS of the IRISH PARLIAMENT, passed before The Union—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
72. EAST INDIA TRADE.	33 Geo. 3. amended 48 - -	31. 30.	14 April 1808.	For regulating the Trade of Ireland to and from the East Indies, under certain conditions and provisions, for a time therein mentioned.	1 March (On Notice.) See N° 2.	1814
73. CIVIL LIST.	33 Geo. 3. amended 45 - -	34. 76.		For the support of the honour and dignity of his Majesty's Crown in Ireland, and for granting to his Majesty a Civil List Establishment, under certain provisions and regulations.	Life of his Majesty.	
74. GUNPOWDER and ARMS.	36 Geo. 3. 39 - - 40 - - 47 (ft. 1.)	42. 37. 96. § 11, 13. 8.	 19 Feb. 1807.	To prevent the importation of Arms, Gunpowder, and Ammunition, into this kingdom, and the making, removing, felling, and keeping of Gunpowder, Arms, and Ammunition, without licence. The better to regulate the manufacture and sale of Gunpowder within this Kingdom. See also 47 G. 3. ft. 2. c. 54. (N° 136.) and 49 Geo. 3. c. 76. (N° 153.)	1 August	1814
75. FISHERIES, (Irish.)	36 Geo. 3. continued 40 - - 41 (U. K.) 42 - - 43 - - 44 - - 45 - - 46 - - 47 (ft. 2.)	52. 11. 45 § 5 36. 43 § 2 105. § 2. 108. § 2. 120. § 7. 22.	 1 August 1807.	For continuing and amending the several Acts for the further Improvement and Extension of the Fisheries on the Coasts of this Kingdom.	29 September	1817
76. SEDUCTION of SOLDIERS, &c.	37 Geo. 3. continued by 40 - - 47 (ft. 1.)	40. 96. § 12. 15.	 19 Feb. 1807.	For the better prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in his Majesty's Forces by Sea or Land from their Duty and Allegiance to his Majesty, or to incite them to Mutiny or Disobedience.	1 August	1814
77. RESTRICTION on BANK of IRELAND,	37 Geo. 3. continued 42 - - and amended 43 - - continued 44 - -	51. 45. 44. 21.	7 May 1802. 17 May 1803. 9 March 1804.	For confirming and continuing, for a limited time, the Restrictions contained in the Minute of Council of the 2d day of March 1797, on payments in Cash by the Bank of Ireland. [See also 45 G. 3. c. 42. as to the issuing and currency of Tokens during the Restrictions.]	Three Months after ceasing of Restriction on Bank of England, under 44 G. 3. c. 1. i. e. The War, &c. (See N° 43.)	
78. ASSOCIATED MINE COMPANY.	38 Geo. 3.	40.		For the better enabling certain persons to open and work Mines, and to raise Coal, Culm, Minerals, and Fossils, in this Kingdom; and for working and manufacturing the same.	After 1 January (On 12 Months Notice.)	1800

(B.) ACTS of the IRISH PARLIAMENT, passed before The Union—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
79. RECOGNIZANCES.	38 Geo. 3. amended by 39 - - continued and amended by 40 - - amended 49 - -	50. 67. 30. 83.	1 June 1799. 1 August 1800. 10 June 1809.	For the better Collection of Sums arising from forfeited Recognizances, and from Fines imposed at Assizes, Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and Sessions of the Peace; and for the future application of the same.	Life of his Majesty.	
80. HIDES, SKINS, and BARK.	39 Geo. 3.	61.	1 June 1799.	To revive and continue the several Laws relating to the curing of Hides, and regulating the sale of Hides and Calf Skins, and preventing Frauds in the selling thereof; and for preventing Frauds in the Weighing and Delivery of Bark imported into this Kingdom.	1 June and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1820

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT;

SUBSEQUENT TO 1ST JANUARY 1801:

THE PERIOD OF THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>
81. MALTA, (Trade to)	41 Geo. 3. (U. K.) 43 - - 44 - -	103. 12. § 3. 4. § 3.	2 July 1801. 15 Dec. 1803.	To empower his Majesty to regulate the Trade and Commerce to and from the Isle of Malta, [until the signing a definitive Treaty of Peace, and from thence until six weeks after the next meeting of Parliament;] and to declare the Isle of Malta to be part of Europe. [And see 49 G. 3. c. 34. N° 147.]	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 15.)
83. ROYAL FAMILY.	42 Geo. 3.	48.	24 May 1802.	For enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity of twelve thousand Pounds on his Royal Highness the Duke of Suffex, and a like Annuity of twelve thousand Pounds on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, during his Majesty's Pleasure.	His Majesty's Pleasure.
84. NAVIGATION ACT. (IRELAND.)	42 Geo. 3.	61. § 10*	3 June 1802.	For the further encouragement of Irish Mariners, and for other purposes relating thereto. • Respecting navigating Irish Ships in time of War.	During any War. (See List IV. 1. N° 35.)
85. NEUTRAL SHIPS. — American and West Indian Goods.	42 Geo. 3. revived and continued 44 - -	80. 30.	22 June 1802. 23 March 1804.	For repealing several Acts, made in the 35th, 36th, and 39th and 40th years of the reign of his present Majesty, relating to the admission of certain articles of Merchandize in Neutral Ships, and to the issuing of Orders in Council for that purpose; and for making other provisions in lieu thereof. [See N° 115; and as to warehousing these Goods, see 47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 48. § 1.]	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 16.)

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
86. SUGAR DRAWBACKS and BOUNTIES, (G. B.)	43 Geo. 3. continued 44 - - 45 - - 45 - - 46 - - 47 (ft. 1.) 48 - - 49 - - 50 - - 51 - -	11. 5. 24. 93. 10. 29. § 4. 16. 11. 18. 13. § 1, 4.	29 Dec. 1802. 25 March 1811.	For discontinuing certain Drawbacks and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain, and for allowing other Drawbacks and Bounties in lieu thereof: [until 15th day of Jan. 1804.] The Acts 47, 48, 49, 50, & 51 Geo. 3. are also for suspending the Countervailing Duties, Drawbacks, and Bounties on Refined Sugar, during the Suspension of Duties on Raw Sugar.	15-25 March	1812
87. MILITIA OFFICERS, (G. B.)	43 Geo. 3. revived and continued 44 - -	38. 50.	22 April 1803. 16 May 1804.	To provide, [until, &c.] for the more speedy and effectual completion of the establishment of Officers in the Militia of Great Britain; and for the facilitating the filling up vacancies therein.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 17.)	
88. AMERICA, (Claims on.)	43 Geo. 3.	39.	22 April 1803.	For appointing Commissioners for distributing the money stipulated to be paid by the United States of America, under the Convention made between his Majesty and the said United States, among the persons having claims to compensation out of such money. Expired as to the time for making claims. See 48 G. 3. c. 21. as to vesting the Money in Exchequer Bills.	Completion of Purposes of Convention.	
89. DEFENCE of the REALM.	43 Geo. 3. amended 44 - -	55. 95.	11 June 1803. 28 July 1804.	To enable his Majesty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm during the present War; and for indemnifying persons who may suffer in their property, by such Measures as may be necessary for that purpose. [See 43 G. 3. c. 125. as to executing this Act in London—The Act 46 G. 3. c. 90. for training a portion of his Majesty's Subjects annually, does not appear to be limited; although it makes Provisions in lieu of those under 43 G. 3. c. 96, which was an Act to amend and render more effectual the Act 43 Geo. 3. c. 55.]	THE WAR. (See Title, and § 22 of the Act, and List IV. 1. N° 1.)	
90. TRADE. CONVOYS.	43 Geo. 3.	57.	24 June 1803.	For the better protection of the Trade of the United Kingdom during the present hostilities with France.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 2.)	
91. SEAMEN from MILITIA of G. B.	43 Geo. 3.	62.	24 June 1803.	For transferring to the Royal Navy such Seamen as are now serving in the Militia of Great Britain.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 3.)	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT— <i>continued.</i>						
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
92. EAST INDIA SHIPPING.	43 Geo. 3. revived and continued 46 Geo. 3.	63. 85.	24 June 1803. 12 July 1806.	To explain and amend an Act, passed in the thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign (c. 89.) intituled, "An Act for regulating the manner in which the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, shall hire and take up Ships for their regular service." [See also 43 G. 3. c. 137. 50 Geo. 3. c. 86.]	25 March	1813
93. SEAMEN.	43 Geo. 3.	64.	24 June 1803.	For the better Supply of Mariners and Seamen to serve in his Majesty's ships of war, and on board merchant ships, and other trading ships and vessels, during the present Hostilities.	THE WAR. (See Title and § 1 of the Act; and List IV. 1. N° 4.)	
94. ANNUITIES.	43 Geo. 3.	67.	24 June 1803.	For raising the sum of Twelve Millions, by way of Annuities.	56 Years and 9 Months from April 5, 1803, i. e. January 5	1860
95. SEAMEN from IRISH MILITIA.	43 Geo. 3.	76.	4 July 1803.	For transferring to the Royal Navy such Seamen as are now serving in the Militia of Ireland.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 3.)	
96. EXCISE DUTIES.	43 Geo. 3. 46 Geo. 3.	81. 102.	5 July 1803. 16 July 1806.	For granting to his Majesty, until twelve months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, certain additional Duties of Excise in Great Britain. [43 G. 3. c. 81. is made perpetual as to Duty on Wines by 45 G. 3. c. 45.—The Act 46 G. 3. c. 102. alters the Duties on Spirits in Scotland. See 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 55. § 3. and 49 G. 3. c. 98. § 51. as to the further continuance of the Duties under 43 G. 3. c. 81. for defraying the charge of a Loan of 12 Millions. See also 49 G. 3. c. 92.; their further continuance for defraying the charge of Loans, &c of 18 Millions and upwards; and 51 G. 3. c. 61. the further continuance of the Duties under the Acts 43 & 46 G. 3. for defraying the charge of £. 7,500,000. See also 46 Geo. 3. c. 39. post No. 122. 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 27. post No. 132.]	THE WAR. (See Title of Act and List IV. 1. N° 7.)	
97. [VOLUNTEERS and] YEOMANRY.	43 Geo. 3.	121.	11 Aug. 1803.	For authorizing the Billeting of such Troops of Yeomanry [and Volunteer] Cavalry as may be desirous of assembling for the purpose of being trained together in [Great Britain and] Ireland; and for subjecting to Military Discipline, during the War, such Serjeants serving in any [Volunteer or] Yeomanry Corps of Cavalry or Infantry as receive constant pay, and all Trumpeters, Drummers, or Bugle Men serving therein, and receiving pay at any daily or weekly rate; and for the further regulating of such Yeomanry [and Volunteer] Corps. This Act is repealed with respect to Volunteers in Great Britain by 44 G. 3. c. 54. a permanent Act.	THE WAR. (See Title, and § 8. & 15, of the Act; and List IV. 1. N° 8.)	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
98. CONTRIBUTION on PROFITS of PROPERTY.	43 Geo. 3.	122.	11 Aug. 1803. 20 June 1810.	For granting to his Majesty, until the sixth day of [May*] next after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices. * See 46 Geo. 3. c. 65. § 227. that the continuance is till the 6th day of April, &c.—By 45. c. 15. and 46. c. 65. the amount of the Contribution is increased.—Former Acts 44 G. 3. c. 37. c. 82. and c. 83. appear to be super- feded, though not positively repealed, by 46 G. 3. c. 65.	THE WAR. (See Title, and § 231. of 43 G. 3. c. 122. and Lift IV. 1. N° 9.)	
	amended, continued, &c.					
	44 - -	3.				
	45 - -	15.				
	46 - -	65.				
	48 - -	141.				
	50 - -	105. 106.				
99. PORT OF LONDON QUAYS.	43 Geo. 3.	124.	- -	See N° 160, 50 Geo. 3. c. 22.		
100. PRIVATEERS.	43 Geo. 3.	128. § 5.	11 Aug. 1803.	For the further regulation of the collection of the Duties of Customs in Great Britain in certain cafes.	THE WAR. (See Lift IV. 1. N° 10.)	
101. PRIZE GOODS.	43 Geo. 3.	134.	11 Aug. 1803.	For the relief of the Captors of Prizes with respect to the bringing and landing certain Prize Goods in Great Britain during Hostilities. [See Explanatory Act, 44 Geo. 3. c. 72.]	THE WAR. (See Lift IV. 1. N° 11.)	
102. HOUSE of ORANGE.	43 Geo. 3.	149.	11 Aug. 1803.	For enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity of £. 16,000. on the House of Orange, during his Majesty's Pleasure.	His Majesty's Pleasure	
103. NEUTRAL SHIPS. ENEMIES' GOODS. COPPER, (EXPORTATION.)	43 Geo. 3.	153.	12 Aug. 1803. 17 March 1807.	To permit, during the continuance of Hostilities, and until six months after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, the Importation into Great Britain and Ireland in Neutral Vessels, from States in amity with his Majesty, of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize; and to empower his Majesty, by order in Council, to prohibit the exportation of Copper; and to permit the importation in Neutral Vessels, from States not in amity with his Majesty, of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize. The Act 43 G. 3. extends to Italian Thrown Silk, Flax, Turkey Goods, Pitch, and Timber from Germany, Portugal Salt, Wool, Barilla, Bark, Linen-Yarn, &c. and to all Goods of Friends or Enemies, imported in Neutral Vessels, under Orders of Council. The Act 46 G. 3. c. 74. relates to Prussian Yarn—and 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 26. to German Yarn.—See also 49 Geo. 3. c. 98. § 41. N° 154. as to Linen Yarn generally.	THE WAR. (See Lift IV. N° 12.)	
	46 - -	74.				
	47 (ft. 1.)	26.				
104. SUGAR. COUNTER- VAILING DUTIES, &c.	43 Geo. 3.	154. § 5.	21 Aug. 1803.	For granting to his Majesty certain Countervailing Duties on the importation into Great Britain of Refined Sugar of the manufacture of Ireland, and for allowing additional Drawbacks or Bounties on the exportation to Ireland of Refined Sugar, of the manufacture of Great Britain, during the continuance of certain Acts, &c. [Part of this Act related to a Bounty on the importation of Salmon and Codfish from Newfoundland, &c. but that is expired.]	Continuance of 43 Geo. 3. c. 68. & c. 70. respectively. But see now 49 G. 3. c. 98. § 9.	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
105. ALIENS.	43 Geo. 3.	155.	12 Aug. 1803.	To repeal an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, [42 Geo. 3. c. 92.]; and for establishing, until three months after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, regulations respecting Aliens arriving in this Kingdom, or residing therein, in certain cases.	THE WAR. (See Title, and Sect. 47. of the Act; and Lift IV. 1. N° 13.)	
106. IMPORTATION. FOREIGN SHIPS, HIDES, &c.	44 Geo. 3. revived & amended 45 - - 46 - - 48 - -	29. 80. § 3, 4. 29. § 9. 24.	23 March 1804. 21 March 1808.	For permitting, [until, &c.] the importation of Hides, Calf Skins, [Goat Skins] Horns, Tallow, and Wool (except Cotton Wool) in Foreign Ships, on payment of the like Duties as if imported in British or Irish Ships. [See 45 G. 3. c. 57. amended by 50 G. 3. c. 21. post N° 159. as to the West India Ports.]	THE WAR. (See Lift IV. 1. N° 30.)	
107. IRISH MILITIA. SERVICE, in G. B.	44 Geo. 3. continued 46 - - 47 (ft. 1.)	32. 6. 31.	3 May 1804. 19 Feb. 1807.	For empowering his Majesty, for a time, and to an extent to be limited, to accept the services of such parts of his Militia Forces of Ireland as may voluntarily offer themselves to be employed in Great Britain. [See now 51 G. 3. c. 118. 128. permanent Acts, permitting the interchange of the British and Irish Militia respectively.]	THE WAR. (See Lift IV. 1. N° 29.)	
108. IRISH MILITIA. (Augmentation.)	44 Geo. 3.	33.	3 May 1804.	For empowering his Majesty to direct the augmentation of his Militia Forces in Ireland, to an extent therein limited. [See also 46 G. 3. c. 124. 48 G. 3. c. 64. & 51 G. 3. c. 30. as to allowing Volunteers into the Line annually out of such Augmentation. See also 47 G. 3. ft. 2. c. 55. & 49 G. 3. c. 120. § 9.]	THE WAR (See Lift IV. 1. N° 18.)	
109. FOREIGN FORCES.	44 Geo. 3. extended 46 - -	75. 23.	14 July 1804. 22 March 1806.	For enabling Subjects of Foreign States to enlist as Soldiers in his Majesty's Service, and for enabling his Majesty to grant Commissions to Subjects of Foreign States to serve as Officers or as Engineers, under certain restrictions; and to indemnify all persons who may have advised his Majesty to enlist any such Soldiers, or grant any such Commission, as aforesaid.	THE WAR. (See Lift IV. 1. N° 19.)	
110. KING. CIVIL LIST.	44 Geo. 3.	80.	20 July 1804.	For the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom; and for preventing accumulation of Arrears in the payments out of the Civil List Revenues. [See also ante, N° 12. 19. 73.]	Life of the King.	
111. SALT. AMERICAN TRADE.	44 Geo. 3. continued 47 (ft. 1.) 50 - -	101. 30. 13. § 1	28 July 1804. 24 March 1810.	For permitting, [until, &c.] the exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the island of New Providence, the port of Exuma, and the port of Crooked Island in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the inhabitants of the United States of America, and coming in ballast.	25 March	1813

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
112. FEES and ABUSES in IRISH OFFICES.	44 Geo. 3. continued 45 - - and amended 47 (ft. 1.) 49 - - 50 - - 51 - -	106. 65. 41. 51. 81. 81.	28 July 1804. 15 June 1811.	For appointing, [until, &c.] Commissioners to inquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites, and Emoluments, which are or have been lately received in the several public Offices in Ireland therein mentioned; to examine into any Abuses which may exist in the same, and into the present mode of receiving, collecting, issuing, and accounting for public Money in Ireland.	1 August	1812
113. CUSTOMS. (IRELAND.)	45 Geo. 3. continued 46 - - 46 - - 47 (ft. 2.) amended 46 - - 47 (ft. 1.) — (ft. 2.) — - - all continued and amended 48 - - all continued 49 - - 50 - - 51 - -	18. 12. 120 § 1. 1. 62. 31. 16. 18. 80. 74. 97. 86.	25 March 1805. 26 June 1811.	For granting to his Majesty [until, &c.] certain Rates and Duties, and to allow certain Drawbacks and Bounties upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into and exported from Ireland, in lieu of former Rates and Duties, Drawbacks, and Bounties. [By 46 Geo. 3. c. 62, additional Duties are granted on Iron, Sugar, and Tea. By 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 31, the Duty on Tobacco imported is reduced. By 47 G. 3. ft. 2. c. 16, additional Duties are granted on Timber, &c. By 47 G. 3. ft. 2. c. 18, the Countervailing Duties, &c. on Refined Sugar are suspended during the suspension of the Duties on Raw Sugar. By 48 G. 3. c. 80, the Drawbacks on Salt exported, and the Duties on East India Sugar, Plantation Coffee, and Foreign Spirits imported, are altered. By 50 G. 3. c. 97. & 51 G. 3. c. 86. new and additional Duties are granted on various Articles.	5 July	1812
114. FOREIGN SHIPS. ALIEN MERCHANTS.	45 Geo. 3.	32.	10 April 1805.	For granting to Foreign Ships put under his Majesty's protection, the privileges of Prize Ships, under certain Regulations and Restrictions; and for allowing Aliens, in Foreign Colonies surrendered to his Majesty, to exercise the occupations of Merchants or Factors during the present War, and until six months after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace.	THE WAR. (List IV. 1. N° 20.)	
115. NEUTRAL SHIPS. AMERICAN GOODS.	45 Geo. 3.	34.	10 April 1805.	To permit the Importation of Goods and Commodities from Countries in America belonging to any Foreign European Sovereign or State, in Neutral Ships, during the present War, and until six months after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace. [See also N° 103: and as to warehousing these Goods, see 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 48.]	THE WAR. (List IV. 1. N° 21.)	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
116. MILITARY ABUSES, &c.	45 Geo. 3. amended continued 47 (ft. 2.) 48 - - 49 - - 51 - -	47. 70. 33. 61. 111. 19.	5 June 1805. 4 April 1811.	To appoint Commissioners to inquire and examine into the Public Expenditure, and the conduct of Public Business in the Military Departments therein mentioned; and to report such Observations as shall occur to them for correcting or preventing any Abuses and Irregularities, and for the better conducting and managing the business of the said Departments; [to continue in force for two years, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament.] By 51 G. 3. c. 19. the Act 45 G. 3. is extended to the Public Works executed by the Office of Works and others.	25 March	1812
117. SEAMEN. PRIZE MONEY.	45 Geo. 3. amended 49 - - 51 - -	72. 123. 104.	27 June 1805. 20 June 1809. 26 June 1811.	For the Encouragement of Seamen, and for the better and more effectually Manning his Majesty's Navy during the present War. Certain parts of the Act 45 G. 3. are by § 123. declared permanent; viz. such as relate to Letters of Attorney and Orders by Seamen, &c. See § 92, 93, 97; the penalty of Felony on personating Seamen, &c. to defraud Corporations § 121.; and all regulations regarding the powers and interests of the Treasurer of the Navy and Greenwich Hospital. See § 58. § 81. & seq.: § 94. & seq.: § 101. & seq. —See also § 79. of the Act, as to times for amending Notifications of Payments by Agents. See 47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 47. and 48 Geo. 3. c. 100. as to Prizes made by Foreign Ships or Forces, in conjunction with the British.—See also 48 Geo. 3. c. 132. & 49 G. 3. c. 123. § 40. as to Cases arising in consequence of Hostilities commenced since the passing of the Act 45 Geo. 3.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 22.)	
118. MILITIA OFFICERS. (G. B.)	45 Geo. 3.	90.	10 July 1805.	To empower his Majesty to retain upon full pay and allowances, Officers of the Militia during the War, notwithstanding the Reduction.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 23.)	
119. COALS. (London.)	45 Geo. 3. continued 46 - - 47 (ft. 1.) 48 - - 51 - -	128. 104. 34. 95. 29. § 1.	12 July 1805. 21 May 1811.	For allowing, under certain Restrictions, [until, &c.] the bringing a limited quantity of Coals, Culm, or Cinders, to London and Westminster by Inland Navigation. The Amount of the Duties is ascertained by 49 Geo. 3. c. 98. The Act 50 Geo. 3. c. 110. (post. No. 163.) does not affect the Act 45 G. 3. c. 128.	1 August	1813
120. FISHERIES. (Greenland.)	46 Geo. 3.	9.	22 March 1806.	For allowing, until the signature of Preliminary Articles of Peace, vessels employed in the Greenland Whale Fishery, to complete their full number of men at certain ports. [See 26 G. 3. c. 41. N° 25.]	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 24.)	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT— <i>continued.</i>						
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
121. WOOL from the British Plantations.	46 Geo. 3. continued 49 - -	17. 18.	22 March 1806. 24 March 1809.	To permit, [until, &c.] the Exportation to the United Kingdom of Wool from the British Plantations in America.	25 March	1819
122. TOBACCO and SNUFF.	46 Geo. 3.	39.	5 May 1806.	For granting to his Majesty, until 12 months after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties of Excise on Tobacco and Snuff. [See 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 55. § 3.: 49 G. 3. c. 92. 49 G. 3. c. 98. § 51, as to further continuance of these Duties, for defraying Charges of certain Loans as specified in Note to N° 96.]	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 7.)	
123. SLAVE TRADE.	46 Geo. 3.	52. § 4.	23 May 1806.	To prevent the Importation of Slaves, by any of his Majesty's Subjects, into any Islands, Colonies, Plantations or Territories, belonging to any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power; and also to render more effectual a certain Order made by his Majesty in Council, on the 15th August 1805, for prohibiting the importation of Slaves (except in certain cases) into any of the Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations on the Continent of America, or in the West Indies, which have been surrendered to his Majesty's arms during the present War; and to prevent the fitting out of Foreign Slave Ships from British Ports. As relates to Licences—But see 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 36. & 51 G. 3. c. 23. abolishing the Slave Trade.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 23.)	
124. CUSTOMS. (IRELAND.)	46 Geo. 3.	62.		See 45 G. 3. c. 18. N° 113.		
125. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. (In West Indies.)	46 Geo. 3. amended 43 - -	80. 91.	3 July 1806. 23 June 1808.	To provide for the more effectual Examination of Accounts of the Expenditure of the Public Money in the West Indies, and for the better discovery of Frauds and Abuses therein. [See § 2. of 46 G. 3. as to the period within which the Abuses to be enquired into may arise; and § 3. of 48 G. 3. as to the commencement of Accounts to be examined.]	On the closing of Accounts originating in the War, &c. (See List IV. 1. N° 26.)	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
126. SILK MANUFACTURES.	46 Geo. 3.	110.	16 July 1806.	For granting during the continuance of the present War, and until six months after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, an additional Bounty on the Exportation of the Silk Manufactures of Great Britain.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 27.)	
127. NEUTRAL SHIPS.	46 Geo. 3.	111.	21 July 1806.	For authorizing his Majesty in Council to allow during the present War, and for six months after the ratification [of a Definitive Treaty *] of Peace, the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities in Neutral Ships, into and from his Majesty's Territories in the West Indies and Continent of South America. * ['A Treaty,' § 1. of the Act.]	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 21.)	
* 127. WINES (French) from IRELAND.	46 Geo. 3.	113.	21 July 1806.	To permit, for and during the continuance of the present War, French Wines to be imported from Ireland into Great Britain, in Bottles or Flasks, under certain Restrictions. [The Acts 38 & 39 G. 3. c. 83. & 42 G. 3. c. 44. as to Importation of French Wines into Great Britain, are not limited.]	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 28.)	
128. NAVAL TIMBER.	46 Geo. 3. continued 48 - - 50 - -	117. 19. 12.	21 July 1806. 24 March 1810.	To permit, [until, &c.] the Importation of Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, or of Timber fit for Naval purposes, from the British Colonies in North America, duty free.	25 March	1812
129. ROYAL FAMILY.	46 Geo. 3. amended 47 (ft. 1.)	145. 39.	22 July 1806. 9 April 1807.	For enabling his Majesty to settle Annuities on certain branches of the Royal Family. * As to all the Annuities; except that to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. * As to the Annuity to the said Princess.	* During the lives of the Grantees. * Joint lives of the King and Prince of Wales.	
130. SUGAR. DRAWBACKS and BOUNTIES. — (IRELAND.)	47 Geo. 3. (ft. 1.) continued 48 - - 49 - - 50 - - 51 - -	19. 17. 30. § 1. 17. 12.	17 March 1807. 25 March 1811.	To provide more effectually for regulating the Drawbacks and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugar from Ireland; and for allowing British Plantation Sugar to be warehoused in Ireland, [until, &c.] [So much of the Act 47 Geo. 3. as relates to Warehousing British Plantation Sugar is expired. See § 2. of 49 Geo. 3. c. 30. & the general Warehousing Act for Ireland 48 Geo. 3. c. 32.]	25 March	1812
131. SUGAR. ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.	47 Geo. 3. (ft. 1.) continued and amended 48 - - continued 49 - - 50 - - 51 - -	22. 12. 10. 9. 13. § 5, 6.	17 March 1807. 25 Mar. 1811.	To allow, [for two years from and after the passing of this Act,] an additional Bounty on Double Refined Sugar, and to extend former Bounties on other Refined Sugar to such as shall be pounded, crushed, or broken; and to allow for one year certain Bounties on British Plantation Raw Sugar exported. * As to Bounties on double refined Sugar. * As to Bounties on Raw Sugar.	* 25 March * 25 March	1813 1812

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
132. DUTIES of EXCISE. (Brandy.)	47 Geo. 3. (ft. 1.)	27.	17 March 1807.	For granting to his Majesty, until twelve months after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, certain additional Duties of Excise on Brandy in Great Britain. See 51. G. 3. c. 61. further continuing these Duties for defraying the charge of £. 7,500,000. and see ante Notes to N° 96 and N° 122.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 7.)	
133. CUSTOMS. (IRELAND.)	47 Geo. 3. (ft. 2.)	16.	1 August 1807.	See 45 Geo. III. c. 18. (N° 113.)		
134. SIERRA LEONE COMPANY.	47 Geo. 3. (ft. 2.)	44. § 2.*	8 August 1807.	For transferring to his Majesty certain Possessions and Rights vested in the Sierra Leone Company; and for shortening the duration of the said Company; and for preventing any dealing or trafficking in the buying or selling of Slaves within the Colony of Sierra Leone. [*As to the duration of the Company.]	8 August	1814
145. CALICOES, &c. DUTIES between G. B. & I.	47 Geo. 3. (ft. 2.)	47.	8 August 1807.	To grant certain Duties on Calicoes, Muslins, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Twist, of the manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland respectively, on their Importation into either Country from the other, according to the Regulations contained in the Acts for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. * As to Duties on Cotton Yarn and Thread. * As to Duties on Calicoes and Muslins.	* 5 January * 5 January	1816 1821
136. ARMS. (IRELAND.)	47 Geo. 3. (ft. 2.) continued and amended 50 - -	54. 109.	13 August 1807. 20 June 1810.	To prevent improper Persons from having Arms in Ireland.	20 June and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1812
137. BANK of ENGLAND.	48 Geo. 3.	3. § 5.	27 Feb. 1808.	For empowering the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to advance the sum of Three Millions, towards the Supply for the Service of the year 1808. * Time of Payment to the Bank. See also 48 Geo. 3. c. 53.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 31.)	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
138. IMPORTATION from Hostile Ports.	48 Geo. 3.	37.	April 14 1808.	For making valid certain Orders in Council, and Warrants of the Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Entry and Warehousing of certain Goods imported in Neutral Vessels, and for indemnifying all persons concerned therein; for the remitting of Forfeitures in certain cases; and for enabling his Majesty to allow, during the continuance of Hostilities, and until two months after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, the Importation of Goods, from Countries from which the British Flag is excluded, in any vessels whatever. <i>Query, if this Act did not expire two Months after commencement of the Session, 49 Geo. 3. ? - - - - -</i> See the Title and § 3. of the Act.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 32.)	19 March 1809
139. COPPER. (DUTIES.)	48 Geo. 3. 51 - -	67. 31.	18 June 1808. 25 May 1811.	For granting an additional Duty on Copper imported into Great Britain [until, &c.] See 49 G. 3. c. 98, Schedule.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 37.)	
140. SUGAR. COFFEE. CORN. (Plantation Trade.)	48 Geo. 3. continued 50 - -	69. 13. § 2.	18 June 1808.	To permit [until, &c.] Sugar and Coffee to be exported from his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations to any Port in Europe to the Southward of Cape Finisterre; and Corn to be imported from such Port and from the coast of Africa into the said Colonies and Plantations. By 50 G. 3. c. 13. § 3, the Provisions of the Act 48. G. 3. as to Sugar and Coffee are extended to Cocoa.	25 March	1813
* 140. PILOTS.	48 Geo. 3.	104.	25 June 1808.	For the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of ships and vessels navigating the British seas.	25 June	1812
141. FISHERIES (British.)	48 Geo. 3. amended 51 - -	110. 101.	25 June 1808. 26 June 1811.	For the further Encouragement and better Regulation of the British White Herring Fishery, [until, &c.]	1 June and END of then NEXT SESSION	1813

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
142. WAREHOUSED GOODS. — LICENCES. — EXPORTATION	48 Geo. 3.	126.	30 June 1808.	To permit Goods secured in Warehouses in the Port of London to be removed to the Out-ports for Exportation to any part of Europe; for empowering his Majesty to direct that Licences which his Majesty is authorized to grant under his Sign Manual may be granted by one of the Principal Secretaries of State; and for enabling his Majesty to permit the Exportation of Goods in Vessels of less burthen than are now allowed by law, during the present Hostilities, and until one month after the signature of the Preliminary Articles of Peace.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 33.)	
143. SHIPPING. SALVAGE.	48 Geo. 3.	130.	30 June 1808.	For preventing the various Frauds and Depredations committed on Merchants, Ship Owners and Underwriters, by Boatmen and others, within the Jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports*; and also for remedying certain Defects relative to the adjustment of Salvage, under a Statute made in the 12th year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne. [12 Ann. ft. 2. c. 18.] * See General Act, 49 Geo. 3. c. 122. (N° 156.)	30 June and END of then NEXT SESSION	1815
144. SUGAR- SPIRITS. (Duties.) (G. B.)	48 Geo. 3.	152.	4 July 1808.	For granting certain Duties on Worts or Wash made from Sugar during the Prohibition of Distillation from Corn or Grain in Great Britain. The Prohibition on Distillery under the Acts 49 G. 3. c. 7. & 50 G. 3. c. 5. expired on 31 Dec. 1810. Query, whether in case of any future Prohibition, this Act 48 G. 3. c. 152. will again become operative?	During Prohibition of Distillation from Corn.	
145. CAPE of GOOD HOPE.	49 Geo. 3.	17.	24 Mar. 1809.	To authorize his Majesty during the present War, to make Regulations respecting the Trade and Commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 34.)	
146. TOBACCO.	49 Geo. 3. 51 - -	25. 14. § 3.	30 Mar. 1809. 25 March 1811.	To permit the Importation of Tobacco into Great Britain from any place whatever.	25 March	1812
147. MALTA.	49 Geo. 3.	34.	28 April 1809.	To permit the Registry at Malta of Ships taken as Prize. See also 41 Geo. 3. c. 103. N° 81.	While Malta is under the British Government, & twelve months after.	

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
148. PRIZE GOODS. (Duties.)	49 Geo. 3.	44.	12 May 1809.	To permit Goods brought in as Prize and restored by the Court of Admiralty, or which have been seized as Droits, and so restored, to be sold or transferred within this Kingdom without paying the Home Consumption Duty.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 11.)	
149. COLONIAL TRADE.	49 Geo. 3.	49.	20 May 1809.	To authorize his Majesty to permit any Goods and Commodities to be imported into and exported from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in any ship or vessel whatsoever.	25 March	1812
150. MILITIA. (Completion.) (G. B.)	49 Geo. 3. 50 - - 51 - -	53. 24. 20.	27 May 1809. 18 April 1810. 11 April 1811.	For completing the Militia of Great Britain. (¹) Suspension of Ballot. See 49 G. 3. c. 53. § 29, 36.; 51 G. 3. c. 17; and 51 G. 3. c. 20. § 21, 22, 36.	¹ 1 July	1813
151. IMPORTATION. (Neutral Ships.)	49 Geo. 3.	60.	3 June 1809.	For allowing the Importation from any Port in Europe or Africa of Goods or Commodities, the growth or produce of any Country, until six months after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 30.)	
152. GLASS. (Excise Duties.)	49 Geo. 3. 51 - -	63. 69. § 46.	3 June 1809. 15 June 1811.	For repealing the Duties on the materials used in making spread Window Glass and Crown Glass, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof, and for the better Collection of the said Duties. See also 51 G. 3. c. 69. post, No. 176.	1 August	1812
153. GUNPOWDER, &c. Exportation of (Ireland.)	49 Geo. 3.	76.	10 June 1809.	For vesting in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by advice of the Privy Council, the power of prohibiting the Exportation and carrying coastwise of Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Arms, Ammunition and Naval Stores.	During continuance of English and British Acts. 12 Car. 2. c. 4. 29 G. 2. c. 16. 33 G. 2. c. 2.	

(C) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.					
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.
154. CUSTOMS. (Duties.)	49 Geo. 3. amended	98. § 6. 77.	10 June 1809. 15 June 1810. 31 May 1811. 15 June 1811. 26 June 1811.	For repealing the several Duties of Customs chargeable in Great Britain, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof. (*) § 6. Temporary or War Duties. § 41. Importation of Raw Linen Yarn in Neutral Ships. As to Duties on Sugar, see post N° 166. By the Act 50 G. 3. c. 77. additional Duties are imposed on Wood imported. By 51 G. 3. c. 43. the commencement of some of those Duties is ascertained, and Drawbacks are given on Timber used in Mines: By 51 G. 3. c. 67. new Duties are imposed on Hides, and by 51. c. 93. on Norway Timber.	* THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 5.)
155. BOGS. (IRELAND.)	49 Geo. 3.	102.	15 June 1809. 2 July 1811.	To appoint Commissioners to enquire and examine into the nature and extent of the several Bogs in Ireland, and the practicability of draining and cultivating them, and the best means of effecting the same.	1 January 1813
156. SHIPPING. (Salvage.)	49 Geo. 3.	122.	20 June 1809.	For preventing frauds and depredations committed on Merchants, Ship Owners, and Underwriters, by Boatmen and others; and also for remedying certain defects relative to the adjustment of Salvage in England, under an Act made in the 12th year of Queen Anne. [ft. 2. c. 18.] See also 48 G. 3. c. 130. as to the Cinque Ports. N° 143.	20 June 1816
157. DUCHY of CORNWALL.	50 Geo. 3.	6.	12 Mar. 1810.	To enable his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales to grant Leases of certain Lands and Premises called Prince's Meadows, in the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, Parcel of his said Royal Highness's Duchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of building thereon. See 33 Geo. 3. c. 78. N° 33.	Continuance of the Prince's Estate in the Duchy.
158. SPIRITS. DUTIES. (Ireland.)	50 Geo. 3.	15.	6 April 1810.	To grant to his Majesty Duties on Spirits made or distilled in Ireland from Corn; to allow certain Drawbacks on the Exportation thereof; to make further Regulation for the Encouragement of licenced Distillers; and for amending the Laws relating to the Distillery in Ireland. * § 18. For Suspension of Fines on Town Lands for illegal Distillery; and see also 50 G. 3. c. 100.	* Summer Assizes. 1812

(C. ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
159. IMPORTATION and EXPORTATION. (West India Ports.)	50 Geo. 3.	21.	6 April 1810.	For amending and continuing so amended [until, &c.] an Act of the 45th year of his present Majesty [45 Geo. 3. c. 57.] for consolidating and extending the several Laws in force for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize into and from certain Ports in the West Indies.	25 March	1812
160. PORT of LONDON. (Quays.)	50 Geo. 3.	22.	6 April 1810.	For authorizing the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to purchase certain Quays within the Port of London. The powers of the Acts 43 G. 3. c. 124; 46 G. 3. c. 118; and 47 G. 3. c. 60, are all revived and applied to the Act 50 G. 3.	6 April	1812
161. DUKE of BRUNSWICK. (Annuity.)	50 Geo. 3.	37.	24 May 1810.	For enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity on his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel.	Until the state of the Continent of Europe shall allow the Duke's Return to his own Dominions,	
162. GRANTS of OFFICES.	50 Geo. 3.	88.	15 June 1810.	To make Provisions for a limited time respecting certain Grants of Offices.	1 February	1812
163. COALS. (London.)	50 Geo. 3. 51 - -	110. 29. § 2.	20 June 1810. 21 May 1811.	To allow the bringing of Coals, Culm and Cinders, to London and Westminster, by Inland Navigation. See 45 Geo. 3. c. 128. N° 119.	1 August	1813
164. NEW FOREST.	50 Geo. 3. continued 51 - -	116. 94.	20 June 1810. 26 June 1811.	To extend and amend the Term and Provisions of an Act of the 39th and 40th year of his present Majesty [39 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 86.] for the better Preservation of Timber in the New Forest in the County of Southampton; and for ascertaining the Boundaries of the said Forest, and of the Lands of the Crown within the same.	29 July	1813

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
165. KING. REGENCY.	51 Geo. 3.	1.	5 Feb. 1811.	To provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the continuance of his Majesty's Illness; and for the Resumption of the Exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty. ¹ See the Title & § 13, 15, 27, 29, &c. of the Act. ² Six Weeks after the Meeting of Parliament, see § 8, 9; as to Restrictions on the Regent. ³ See § 3, 19, 20, 21, 22. ⁴ See § 12, 22, 23. ⁵ See § 22, 23, 24.	¹ The King's Illness. ² 18 February 1812. ³ Until Resumption of the Royal Authority. ⁴ Life, &c. of the Regent. ⁵ Life of the Queen.	
166. MALT. PENSIONS. SUGAR, &c. (Annual Duties.)	51 Geo. 3.	2.	8 March 1811.	For continuing to his Majesty certain Duties on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates in England, for the Service of the year 1811. ¹ § 1—15. Continuance of Duties on Malt, granted by 1 Geo. 3. c. 3. ² { § 16, &c. Continuance of Personal Estates, &c. granted by 38 G. 3. c. 5. § 38. Continuance of Duties on Sugar, &c. under 49 Geo. 3. c. 98, &c. (As to which see also 51 Geo. 3. c. 27.)	¹ 24 June 1812 ² 25 March 1812	
167. POPULATION. (G. B.)	51 Geo. 3.	6.	22 March 1811.	For taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof. ¹ See § 9. As to laying before the Parliament Abstracts of Returns made to the Secretary of State.	¹ 21 January 1812	1812
168. MUTINY ACT. (ARMY.)	51 Geo. 3.	8.	22 March 1811.	For punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. Expires in Ireland, 1 April 1812. Jersey, &c. 1 May 1812. Gibraltar, &c. 25 March 1813.	25 March	1812
169. MUTINY ACT. (MARINES.)	51 Geo. 3.	9.	22 March 1811.	For the Regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore. Expires in Ireland, 1 April 1812.	25 March	1812

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.					
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.
170. INDEMNITY. (Officers.)	51 Geo. 3.	18	4 April 1811.	To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until the 25th day of March 1812; and to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the first day of Hilary Term 1812. See also 51 Geo. III. c. 98. post N° 180.	25 March 1812
171. INNKEEPERS. (Soldiers.)	51 Geo. 3.	28.	21 May 1811.	For increasing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers, and others, on quartering Soldiers.	25 March 1812
172. BANK of IRELAND. (Commercial Credit.)	51 Geo. 3.	35.	25 May 1811.	To secure to the Bank of Ireland the Repayment of all Monies advanced by them for the purposes and in the manner therein mentioned. * § 16. Time of Repayment to the Bank.	* 11 July 1812
173. LINEN DUTIES. (G. B.)	51 Geo. 3.	44.	31 May 1811.	For imposing an additional Duty on Linen imported into Great Britain, during the continuance of the present War, and for six months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace.	THE WAR. (See List IV. 1. N° 38.)
174. PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS, (Trade with.)	51 Geo. 3.	47.	31 May 1811	For carrying into effect the Provisions of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation concluded between his Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.	Continuance of the Treaty, (dated 19 Nov. 1810) with Portugal.
175. CHOCOLATE and COCOA.	51 Geo. 3.	58	10 June 1811.	To allow the free Importation between Great Britain and Ireland of Home-made Chocolate; to prohibit the Importation of Foreign Chocolate into Ireland, so long as the same shall be prohibited in Great Britain; and to grant certain Duties on Cocoa Nuts imported into Ireland. * § 2. of the Act; see British Act, 10 Geo. I. c. 10. § 2.	* While Importation is prohibited in Great Britain.

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT—continued.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
176. GLASS. Excise Duties.	51 Geo. 3.	69.	15 June 1811.	For repealing the Duties on the Materials used in making Flint and Phial Glafs, and for granting until the first day of August 1812, other Duties in lieu thereof; and for continuing and amending an Act [49 Geo. III. c. 63. ante N° 152.]	1 August	1812
177. POST-HORSE DUTIES.	51 Geo. 3.	76.	15 June 1811.	For letting to Farm the Duties on Horses hired by the Mile or Stage to be used in travelling, and on Horses hired for a less period of time than twenty-eight days for drawing Carriages used in travelling Post or otherwise, in Great Britain; and for facilitating the recovery of the said Duties. The Powers of 27 Geo. III. c. 26. are extended to this Act.	31 January	1815
178. MILITIA, (IRISH) PAY, &c.	51 Geo. 3.	90.	26 June 1811.	For defraying the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances in certain cases to Subaltern Officers of the said Militia during Peace.	25 March	1812
179. QUIT-RENTS, (IRELAND.)	51 Geo. 3.	91.	26 June 1811.	For discharging certain Arrears of Quit Crown and Composition Rents, which have been growing due in Ireland.	25 March	1821
180. INDEMNITY Offices, (Security.)	51 Geo. 3.	98.	26 June 1811.	To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to give Securities and to register Memorials thereof, under an Act of the last Session of Parliament; and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until two months after the Commencement of the next Session of Parliament. * Or Query, 3 March? as the Act does not specify calendar Months.	* 7 March	1812
181. MILITIA (BRITISH) PAY, &c.	51 Geo. 3.	107.	26 June 1811.	For defraying the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia, and Local Militia, in Great Britain for the year 1811.	25 March	1812
182. MILITIA, (BRITISH) Allowances to Subalterns.	51 Geo. 3.	109.	26 June 1811.	For making Allowances in certain cases to Subaltern Officers of the Militia in Great Britain while disembodied.	25 March	1812

(C.) ACTS OF THE UNITED PARLIAMENT— <i>continued.</i>						
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
183. BISHOP'S GENEVA.	51 Geo. 3.	111.	26 June 1811.	For permitting Sir William Bishop and George Bishop to continue [until &c.] the manufacture of Maidstone Geneva; for charging the same with certain Duties; and for rectifying a mistake in an Act of this Session, for empowering the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to exonerate Distillers of Spirits from Sugar from the excess of Duties therein mentioned.	5 July	1813
184. POLICE OFFICES.	51 Geo. 3.	119.	1 July 1811.	For repealing two Acts made in the 42d and 47th years of his present Majesty, for the effectual administration of the Office of a Justice of the Peace in such parts of the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey as lie in and near the Metropolis, and for the more effectual prevention of Felonies, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof; to continue in force [until &c.] See as to Thames Police, ante N° 54.	1 June, and six Weeks after Com- mencement of the then next Session.	1813
185. SPIRITS (British and Irish) Intercourse.	51 Geo. 3.	121.	2 July 1811.	To suspend the Payment of all Drawbacks of Spirits made or distilled in Great Britain or Ireland, and exported from either Country to the other respectively; and to suspend the Importation into Great Britain of any Spirits made or distilled in Ireland, except such as shall have been warehoused according to Law; and for regulating the Exportation of Home-made Spirits from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain; until three months after the Commencement of the next Session of Parliament. ' Query, 31 March? as the Act does not specify calendar Months.	7 April	1812

II.

EXPIRED LAWS:

VIZ.

BETWEEN 15TH JANUARY 1811 AND 7TH JANUARY 1812.

To what Part of the Kingdom relating.	Subject.	Original Acts.	Last continuing Acts.	Time of Expiration.	
1. G. B.	RUM and SPIRITS (Warehousing.)	15 Geo. 2. c. 25. 33 Geo. 2. c. 28. (See the General Warehousing Acts.)	46 Geo. 3. c. 27.	25 March	1811
2. G. B.	D ^r F. WILLIS.	30 Geo. 3. c. 44.	- - - - -	Query.—Day of Commencement of the Grant -	1811
3. G. B.	BRITISH FISHERIES.	39 Geo. 3. c. 100.	50 Geo. 3. c. 54.	25 March	1811
4. I.	CORN and PROVISIONS (Importation, &c.)	41 Geo. 3. (U. K.) c. 36.	50 Geo. 3. c. 16.	25 March	1811

EXPIRED LAWS between 15th January 1811 and 7th January 1812—continued.

To what Part of the Kingdom relating.	Subject.	Original Acts.	Last continuing Acts.	Time of Expiration.	
5. G. B.	LAND TAX (Redemption.)	42 G. 3. c. 116.	50 Geo. 3. c. 58.	9 June (As to exonerating small Livings and registering Deeds.) End of Session (As to Report to Parliament.)	1811 1811
6. G. B.	SALT FISH Bounty.	47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 24. 49 Geo. 3. c. 26.	50 Geo. 3. c. 80. § 1. 50 Geo. 3. c. 80. § 2.	25 March	1811
7. G. B.	EAST INDIA COMPANY.	50 Geo. 3. c. 114.	- - - - -	5 April (Time of advancing Money to the Company.) 1 January (Time of repayment by them.)	1811 1812
8. G. B.	POPULATION.	51 Geo. 3. c. 6.	- - - - -	11 August [§. 9. As to returns to Secretary of State.]	1811

III.

EXPIRING LAWS: *

VIZ.

AT THE END OF THE PRESENT SESSION;

OR, AFTER 7TH JANUARY 1812, AND ON OR BEFORE 1ST AUGUST 1813, &c.

N. B. “&c.” after the Dates in the following Lists, signifies “to the End of, or some Period in, the Session next ensuing the Date specified.”

ACTS EXPIRING at the End of the present Session, 52 GEO. III.

Relating to	Subject.	Original Acts.	Last continuing Acts.	N ^o in Register.
G. B.	LEATHER. (Duty on Bark.)	12 Geo. 3. c. 50.	44 Geo. 3. c. 85.	16.
I.	COUNTY POLICE.	27 Geo. 3. (I). c. 40.	44 Geo. 3. c. 90.	68.

* In this and the succeeding Lists, all the Irish Acts are arranged Chronologically with the other Laws, and distinguished by the Letter (I.) after the year of the King.—The Acts of the last Session of the last Parliament of Great Britain, and the first Session of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom, which were both held in Anno 41 Geo. 3. are thus distinguished:—41 Geo. 3. (G. B.)—41 G. 3. (U. K.)

ACTS EXPIRING After 7th JANUARY 1812, and on or before 1st AUGUST 1813.					
<i>Period of Expiration.</i>	<i>Relating to</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Original Acts.</i>	<i>Last Continuing Acts.</i>	<i>N^o in Register.</i>
1812.					
21 January - } (14 Days after Commencement of Session) - - }	G. B.	Population - - -	51 Geo. 3. c. 6. § 9.	- - - - -	167.
1 February - -	U. K.	Grants of Offices - -	50 Geo. 3. c. 88. -	- - - - -	162.
18 February - } (Six Weeks after Commencement of Session) - - }	U. K.	Regency - - -	51 Geo. 3. c. 1. § 8, 9.	- - - - -	165.
3 } or } March - - } 7 } (2 Months after Commencement of Session) - - }	U. K.	{ Indemnity (Offices) Security) - - }	50 Geo. 3. c. 98. -	- - - - -	180.
	G. B.	{ Duty on Personal Estate, &c. - - } { Duties on Sugar, &c. }	51 Geo. 3. c. 2. § 16, &c. - - - § 38. }	- - - - -	{ 166.
	U. K.	{ Mutiny Act (Army) - - - (Marines) }	51 Geo. 3. c. 8. - 51 Geo. 3. c. 9. -	- - - - -	168. 169.
	E.	Innkeepers (Soldiers) -	51 Geo. 3. c. 28. -	- - - - -	171.
		{ Militia Pay - - -	51 Geo. 3. c. 107. -	- - - - -	181.
	G. B.	{ Allow ^{ance} { Disembodied Adjutants, &c. Subalterns }	{ 39 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 44. 51 Geo. 3. c. 109. -	51 Geo. 3. c. 108. -	- 52. 182.
	I.	{ Militia Pay, Clothing and Allowances }	51 Geo. 3. c. 90. -	- - - - -	178.
	U. K.	Indemnity (Offices) -	51 Geo. 3. c. 18. -	- - - - -	170.
25 March - - }	G. B.	{ Sugar Drawbacks & Bounties - - }	43 Geo. 3. c. 11. - 47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 19.	51 Geo. 3. c. 13. § 1. 4. 51 Geo. 3. c. 12. -	86. 130.
	U. K.	{ Sugar Bounties (addi- tional on Raw Sugar) }	47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 22.	51 Geo. 3. c. 13. § 5, 6.	131.
	G. B.	Tobacco (Importation)	49 Geo. 3. c. 25. -	51 Geo. 3. c. 14. § 3. -	146.
	G. B.	Military Abuses -	45 Geo. 3. c. 47. -	51 Geo. 3. c. 19. -	116.
	G. B.	Naval Timber (Importation) - }	46 Geo. 3. c. 117. -	50 Geo. 3. c. 12. -	- 128.
	U. K.	Colonial Trade -	49 Geo. 3. c. 49. -	- - - - -	149.
	U. K.	Importation, &c. (West India Ports) }	45 Geo. 3. c. 57. -	50 Geo. 3. c. 21. -	- 159.
6 April - - -	E.	Port of London (Quays)	43 Geo. 3. c. 124.	50 Geo. 3. c. 22. -	- 160.

ACTS EXPIRING after 15th JANUARY 1811, and on or before 1st AUGUST 1812.					
Period of Expiration.	Relating to	Subject.	Original Acts.	Last Continuing Acts.	N ^o in Register.
1812.					
31 March or 7 April - - - (3 Months after Commencement of Session) - - -	G. B. & I.	Spirits (Intercourse, &c.)	51 Geo. 3. c. 121.	- - - - -	185.
20 June, &c. - -	I.	Arms - - - -	47 Geo. 3. ft. 2. c. 54.	50 Geo. 3. c. 109.	136.
24 June - - -	G. B.	Malt Duties - -	51 Geo. 3. c. 2. § 1—15.	- - - - -	166.
	G. B.	Pilchards (Bounty) -	31 Geo. 3. c. 45. -	45 Geo. 3. c. 102. -	29.
25 June - - -	U. K.	Pilots - - - -	48 Geo. 3. c. 104.	- - - - -	*140
5 July - - -	I.	Customs Duties -	{ 45 Geo. 3. c. 18. - } { 46 Geo. 3. c. 62, &c. }	51 Geo. 3. c. 85. -	113.
11 July - - -	I.	Bank of Ireland -	51 Geo. 3. c. 35. § 16.	- - - - -	172.
1 August - - -	G. B.	Glaſs (Excise Duties)	{ 49 Geo. 3. c. 63. - } { 51 Geo. 3. c. 69. - }	51 Geo. 3. c. 69. § 46.	152.
	I.	Fees and Abuses -	44 Geo. 3. c. 106.	51 Geo. 3. c. 81. -	176. 112.
Summer Affizes -	I.	{ Irish Spirits (suspend- ing Fines on Town- Lands) - - - }	50 Geo. 3. c. 15. § 18.	- - - - -	158.
29 September -	G. B.	Naval Stores - -	8 Geo. 1. c. 12. § 2.	42 Geo. 3. c. 20. § 3.	4.
29 September, &c.	I.	Butter and Tallow -	12 Geo. 1. (I). c. 5.	31 Geo. 3. c. 24. -	57.
1813.					
1 January - - -	I.	Bogs - - - -	49 Geo. 3. c. 102.	51 Geo. 3. c. 122. -	155.
	G. B.	{ Transportation - } { Removing Felons - }	19 Geo. 3. c. 74. - { 24 Geo. 3. ft. 2. c. 56. § 6. 34 Geo. 3. c. 60. § 2. }	46 Geo. 3. c. 28. § 1.	21. 24. 34.
25 March -	G. B.	East India Shipping -	43 Geo. 3. c. 63. -	46 Geo. 3. c. 85.	92.
	G. B.	Salt (American Trade)	44 Geo. 3. c. 101. -	50 Geo. 3. c. 13. § 1.	111.
	U. K.	{ Sugar Bounties (addi- tional on Refined Sugar) - - - }	47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 22.	51 Geo. 3. c. 13. § 5, 6.	131.
	G. B.	Plantation Trade -	48 Geo. 3. c. 69. -	50 Geo. 3. c. 13. § 2.	140.
1 June, &c. - - -	G. B.	British Fisheries -	48 Geo. 3. c. 110.	51 Geo. 3. c. 101. -	141.
	E.	Police Offices - -	51 Geo. 3. c. 119. -	- - - - -	184.
1 July - - -	G. B.	Militia (Suspension of Ballot) - - - }	49 Geo. 3. c. 53. -	51 Geo. 3. c. 20. -	150.
5 July - - -	G. B.	Bishop's Geneva -	51 Geo. 3. c. 111.	- - - - -	183.
25 July - - -	S.	Creditors - - - -	33 Geo. 3. c. 74. -	51 Geo. 3. c. 25. -	32.
29 July - - -	E.	New Forest - - -	50 Geo. 3. c. 116. -	51 Geo. 3. c. 94. -	164.
1 August - - -	E.	Coals to London (by Inland Navigation)	{ 45 Geo. 3. c. 128. } { 50 Geo. 3. c. 110. }	51 Geo. 3. c. 29. -	{ 119. 163.

IV. LIST OF CONTINGENT ACTS; THE EXPIRATION OF WHICH DEPENDS

1. On the War.
2. On certain Public Contingencies other than the War.

IV. 1. LIST OF ACTS, THE EXPIRATION OF WHICH DEPENDS ON THE WAR.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE:

The Duration of the several Acts is thus variously expressed; viz.—

- | | |
|----|--|
| A. | During Hostilities, <i>or</i> during the Continuance of Hostilities. See N° 10, 11, & 32. in the ensuing List. |
| B. | During the present Hostilities. See Title of 43 Geo. 3. c. 64. (N° 4.) and § 2. of 45 Geo. 3. c. 72. (N° 22.) in ensuing List. |
| C. | During the present Hostilities with France. See § 22. of N° 1. and the Title and § 17. of N° 2. in the ensuing List. |
| D. | 1. During the War. See Title of 43 Geo. 3. c. 121 (N° 8.) and see also N° 18. in ensuing List.
2. During War, <i>or</i> during the Continuance of <i>War</i> , (generally) <i>or</i> during <i>any</i> War. See § 8. of 43 Geo. 3. c. 121. N° 8; and also N° 35. in ensuing List. |
| E. | During the present War, <i>or</i> during the Continuance of the present War. See Title of 43 Geo. 3. c. 55. (N° 1. in ensuing List). and see N° 23, 25, 28, 34. |
| F. | During the Continuance of the War. See § 1. of 43 Geo. 3. c. 121. (N° 8. in ensuing List.) and see N° 23. |
| G. | During the present War, and no longer (except as to Matters depending in Judgment, &c.) See N° 22. |
| H. | Until the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace. See Title of 43 Geo. 3. c. 70. (N° 5, 6, in ensuing List.) and see N° 17. |
| I. | Until Three Months after the Ratification of [<i>a</i> or <i>the</i>] Definitive Treaty of Peace. See Title and § 47. of 43 Geo. 3. c. 155. (N° 13. of ensuing List.) See also N° 30. |
| K. | During the Continuance of Hostilities, (<i>or</i> of the War) and until Six Months (or Six Calendar Months) after the Ratification of <i>a</i> Definitive Treaty of Peace, (N° 5, 6, 12, 30, 36, 37, 38.) |
| L. | During the present War, and for Six Months after the Expiration thereof, by the Ratification of <i>a</i> Definitive Treaty of Peace, (N° 27.) |
| M. | During the Continuance of the War, and until Six Months after the Ratification of <i>a</i> Definitive Treaty of Peace <i>with France</i> . See 43 G. 3. c. 121. § 8, 15. (N° 8.) |
| N. | Until Twelve Months after the Ratification of <i>a</i> [<i>or the</i>] Definitive Treaty of Peace. (N° 7.) |
| O. | [During the present War, and] until the 6th of <i>May</i> * next after the Ratification of <i>a</i> Definitive Treaty of Peace [and no longer.] |

* See Title, and § 231. of 43 Geo. 3. c. 122. (N° 9 of the ensuing List.) The Words in Brackets are not in the Title. The continuance of the amending Act 46 Geo. 3. c. 65. is "during the War, and until the 6th of *April*," &c. See § 227. of that Act.

- P. The time of Service of Seamen and Soldiers under certain Acts is thus expressed:

1. Seamen from Militia—During the Continuance of the present War, and for the space of Three Calendar Months after the Ratification of *the* Definitive Treaty of Peace [between Great Britain and the Republic of France*] if the Ship on board which such Person shall serve shall be in any of the Ports of [Great Britain†]; or otherwise, for the space of Six Calendar Months next after the arrival of such Ship in such Port. See § 1. of 43 Geo. 3. c. 62. (N° 3. of ensuing List.)

* These Words are omitted in the Act for Ireland, 43 Geo. 3. c. 76. § 1.

† Ireland, 43 Geo. 3. c. 76.

2. Foreign

- P. 2. Foreign Seamen—During the Continuance of the present Hostilities, and no longer; except as to Merchant Ships which shall be on their voyage before the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace. See § 1. of 43 Geo. 3. c. 64. (N° 4. of ensuing Lift.)
3. Irish Militia—Five Years, or for such further time as the Militia shall remain embodied.—See N° 18. of ensuing Lift.
- Q. Until Six Months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace. (See N° 14, 15, 20, 27, & 31.)
- R. Until Eight Months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace. (See N° 16.)
- S. During the present War, and until One Year after the Termination thereof, by the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, and no longer. (See N° 19 & 29.)
- T. Until the signature of Preliminary Articles of Peace. (See N° 24.)
- U. During the Continuance of the present War, and until the expiration of Twelve calendar Months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, with all the Powers with whom his Majesty is at present at War, or may hereafter be engaged in War, during the Continuance of the present War with France. See 46 Geo. 3. c. 80. § 2. (N° 26 in the ensuing Lift.)
- W. During the present Hostilities, and until One Month after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles of Peace. (See N° 33.)

LIST of ACTS, THE EXPIRATION OF WHICH DEPENDS ON THE WAR.

N°	To what Part of U. K. relating	Matter.	Original Acts.	Last continuing Acts.	Duration. (See Introductory Note.)	N° in Register.
1.	U. K.	DEFENCE of the REALM.	43 Geo. 3. c. 55. 44 Geo. 3. c. 95.	See 43 Geo. 3. c. 96. [As to G. B.]	C. or E.	89.
2.	U. K.	TRADE, CONVOYS.	43 Geo. 3. c. 57.	- - - - -	C.	90.
3.	G. B. I.	SEAMEN from MILITIA.	43 Geo. 3. c. 62. - - - c. 76.	- - - - - } - - - - - }	P. 1.	91. 95.
4.	U. K.	SEAMEN. (Supply of)	43 Geo. 3. c. 64.	- - - - -	B. or P. 2.	93.
5.	G. B.	CUSTOMS DUTIES. }	49 Geo. 3. c. 98. § 6, § 41, &c.	- - - - - }	K.	154.
6.	G. B.	Countervailing Duties (Sugar) }	43 Geo. 3. c. 154.	- - - - - }		104.

ACTS, the Expiration of which depends on the WAR— <i>continued.</i>						
N ^o	To what Part of U.K. relating.	Matter.	Original Acts.	Last continuing Acts.	Duration. (See Introductory Note.)	N ^o in Register.
7.	G. B.	EXCISE DUTIES.	43 Geo. 3. c. 81. 46 Geo. 3. c. 39. ----- c. 102. 47 Geo. 3. (ft. 1.) c. 27.	(See 47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 55. § 3; 49 G. 3. c. 92; 49 G. 3. c. 98. § 51; 51 G. 3. c. 61.)	N.	96. 122. 132.
8.	I.	YEOMANRY.	43 Geo. 3. c. 121.	See 44 Geo. 3. c. 54. (As to Great Britain.)	D. 1, 2. F. or M.	97.
9.	G. B.	PROPERTY. (Contribution on Profits of)	43 Geo. 3. c. 122. 45 Geo. 3. c. 15. 46 Geo. 3. c. 65. 48 Geo. 3. c. 141. 50 Geo. 3. c. 105, 106.	- - - - -	O.	98.
10.	U. K.	PRIVATEERS.	43 Geo. 3. c. 128. § 5.	- - - - -	A.	100.
11.	G. B.	PRIZE GOODS.	43 Geo. 3. c. 134. 49 Geo. 3. c. 44.	- - - - -	A.	101. 148.
12.	U. K.	NEUTRAL SHIPS. — COPPER.	43 Geo. 3. c. 153. 46 Geo. 3. c. 74. 47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 26.	- - - - -	K.	103.
13.	U. K.	ALIENS.	43 Geo. 3. c. 155.	- - - - -	I. or C.	105.
14.	E. I. G. B.	BANK RESTRICTION. Ditto. PROMISSORY NOTES.	37 Geo. 3. c. 45. 37 Geo. 3. (I.) c. 51. 37 Geo. 3. c. 32.	44 Geo. 3. c. 1. 44 Geo. 3. c. 21. 45 Geo. 3. c. 25.	Q. Q. Q. and three Months after.	43. 77. 42.
15.	U. K.	MALTA. (Trade to)	41 Geo. 3. (U. K.) c. 103. (And see 49 G. 3. c. 54.)	44 Geo. 3. c. 4. § 3.	Q.	81.
16.	U. K.	NEUTRAL SHIPS.	42 Geo. 3. c. 80.	44 Geo. 3. c. 30.	R.	85.

ACTS, the Expiration of which depends on the WAR—continued.

N ^o	To what Part of U. K. relating.	Matter.	Original Acts.	Last continuing Acts.	Duration. (See Introductory Note.)	N ^o in Register.
17.	G. B.	MILITIA OFFICERS.	43 Geo. 3. c. 38.	44 Geo. 3. c. 50.	H.	87.
18.	I.	MILITIA. (Augmentation.)	44 Geo. 3. c. 33.	- - - - -	D. 1. P. 3.	108.
19.	U. K.	FOREIGN FORCES.	44 Geo. 3. c. 75. } 46 Geo. 3. c. 23. }	- - - - -	S.	109.
20.	U. K.	FOREIGN SHIPS: ALIEN MERCHANTS.	45 Geo. 3. c. 32.	- - - - -	Q.	114.
21.	U. K.	NEUTRAL SHIPS.	45 Geo. 3. c. 34. } 46 Geo. 3. c. 111. }	- - - - -	Q.	115. 127.
22.	U. K.	SEAMEN. PRIZE MONEY.	45 Geo. 3. c. 72. } 49 Geo. 3. c. 123. }	- - - - -	G. or B.	117.
23.	G. B.	MILITIA OFFICERS.	45 Geo. 3. c. 90.	- - - - -	E. F.	118.
24.	G. B.	FISHERIES. (Greenland.)	46 Geo. 3. c. 9.	- - - - -	T.	120.
25.	U. K.	SLAVE TRADE.	46 Geo. 3. c. 52. § 4.	- - - - -	E.	123.
26.	U. K.	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. (West Indies.)	46 Geo. 3. c. 80. } 48 Geo. 3. c. 91. }	- - - - -	U.	125.
27.	G. B.	SILK Manufactures.	46 Geo. 3. c. 110.	- - - - -	L or Q.	126.
28.	U. K.	FRENCH WINES, from Ireland.	46 Geo. 3. c. 113.	- - - - -	E.	127.
29.	U. K.	IRISH MILITIA to G. B.	44 Geo. 3. c. 32.	47 G. 3. c. 1. c. 6.	S.	107.

ACTS, the Expiration of which depends on the WAR—continued.						
N ^o	To what Part of U. K. relating.	Matter.	Original Acts.	Last continuing Acts.	Duration. (See Introductory Note.)	N ^o in Register.
30.	U. K.	IMPORTATION in Foreign Ships.	44 Geo. 3. c. 29. 49 Geo. 3. c. 60.	48 Geo. 3. c. 24. - - - - -	I. K.	106. 151.
31.	G. B.	BANK OF ENGLAND, Repayment to.	48 Geo. 3. c. 3. § 5.	- - - - -	Q.	137.
32.	U. K.	IMPORTATION from Hostile Ports.	48 Geo. 3. c. 37.	- - - - -	A. Query.	138.
33.	G. B.	WAREHOUSED GOODS. LICENCES. EXPORTATION.	48 Geo. 3. c. 126. - - - - -	- - - - -	W.	142.
34.	U. K.	CAPE of GOOD HOPE.	49 Geo. 3. c. 17.	- - - - -	E.	145.
35.	I.	NAVIGATION ACT.	42 Geo. 3. c. 61. § 10.	- - - - -	D. 2.	84.
36.	G. B.	CORN and PROVISIONS.	39 Geo. 3. c. 87.	51 Geo. 3. c. 14. § 2.	K.	50.
37.	G. B.	COPPER.	48 Geo. 3. c. 67.	51 Geo. 3. c. 31.	K.	139.
38.	G. B.	LINEN Duties	51 Geo. 3. c. 44.	- - - - -	K.	173.

IV.—2. LIST OF LAWS,

WHEREOF THE DURATION DEPENDS ON PUBLIC CONTINGENCIES

OTHER THAN THE WAR.

Relating to	Matter.	Original Acts.	Last continuing Acts.	Duration.	N ^o in Register.
G. B. & I.	CIVIL LIST.	{ 1 Geo. 3. c. 1. 17 Geo. 3. c. 21. 33 Geo. 3 (I.) c. 34. 44 Geo. 3. c. 80.	{ - - - - - }	Life of his Majesty.	11. 19. 73. 110.
G. B.	HIS MAJESTY'S PERSON and GOVERNMENT.	1 Geo. 3. c. 5. 36 Geo. 3. c. 7.	- - - - - - - - - -	Life of his Majesty. } Life of his Majesty, &c. }	13. 41.
I.	RECOGNIZANCES.	38 Geo. 3. (I.) c. 50.	{ 39 Geo. 3. (I.) c. 67. 40 Geo. 3. (I.) c. 30. }	Life of his Majesty.	79.
U. K.	REGENCY.	5 Geo. 3. c. 27. 51 Geo. 3. c. 1.	- - - - - - - - - -	Life of his Majesty, and contingently after. } His Majesty's Illness, &c. }	15. 165.
G. B.	The QUEEN.	2 Geo. 3. c. 1.	- - - - -	Life of the King and Queen, and one year after the Queen's Death.	14.
G. B.	ROYAL FAMILY.	35 Geo. 3. c. 129. (See also 43 G. 3 c. 26.) 46 Geo. 3. c. 145. 47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 39.	- - - - -	Joint Lives of His Majesty and Prince of Wales.	39. 129.
G. B.	ROYAL FAMILY.	{ 31 Geo. 3. c. 34. 39 Geo. 3. c. 29. 42 Geo. 3. c. 48. }	- - - - -	The King's Pleasure.	28. 49. 83.
G. B.	HOUSE of ORANGE.	43 Geo. 3. c. 149.	- - - - -	The King's Pleasure.	102.

IV. 2. ACTS depending on Public Contingencies other than the War— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>Relating to</i>	<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Original Acts.</i>	<i>Last continuing Acts.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	<i>N^o in Register.</i>
G. B.	DUCHY of CORNWALL.	33 Geo. 3. c. 78. 50 Geo. 3. c. 6.	- - - - -	Estate of Prince of Wales in the Duchy.	33. 57.
G. B.	ROYAL FAMILY.	35 Geo. 3. c. 130.	- - - - -	Life of the Princess of Wales.	40.
G. B.	ROYAL FAMILY.	32 Geo. 3. c. 13.	- - - - -	Lives of Duke and Dukes of York.	30.
G. B.	ROYAL FAMILY	{ 18 Geo. 3. c. 31. - - 39 Geo. 3. c. 30. - - 46 Geo. 3. c. 145. - }	(See 47 G. 3. ft. 1 c. 39.)	Lives of Grants; (after the King's Death in certain cases.)	20.
G. B.	DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.	50 Geo. 3 c. 37.	- - - - -	Until the Duke can return to his Dominions.	161.
G. B.	LONGITUDE, N. W. PASSAGE, &c.	{ 18 Geo. 2. c. 17. - - 14 Geo. 3. c. 66. - - 16 Geo. 3. c. 6. - - }	46 Geo. 3. c. 77.	Until Discovery, &c.	7. 17. 18.
G. B. & I.	LINENS, COTTONS, &c.	{ 23 Geo. 3. c. 21. 24 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 14. }	- - - - -	Continuance of Irish Acts.	22.
I.	CORN.	31 Geo. 3. c. 30. 32 Geo. 3. (I.) c. 20.	See now 44 Geo. 3. c. 109. 46 Geo. 3. c. 97. & 47 G. 3. ft. 1. c. 7.	Mutual Continuance of the several Acts.	27. 70.
G. B. & I.	SUGAR. (Drawback.)	33 Geo. 3. (I.) c. 6. 39 Geo. 3. (I.) c. 54.	(See 47 Geo. 3. ft. 1. c. 19.)	Continuance of British Sugar Acts, 32 Geo. 3. c. 18, &c.	71.

IV. 2. ACTS depending on Public Contingencies other than the War—*continued.*

<i>Relating to</i>	<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Original Acts.</i>	<i>Last continuing Acts.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	<i>N^o in Register.</i>
I.	NAVIGATION ACT.	42 Geo. 3. c. 61. § 10.	- - - - -	Continuance of any War.	84.
G. B.	AMERICA. (Claims on.)	43 Geo. 3. c. 39.	- - - - -	Completion of Purposes of the Convention.	88.
G. B.	SUGAR-SPIRITS. (Duties on.)	48 Geo. 3. c. 152.	- - - - -	Continuance of Prohibition of Distillation from Corn.	144.
U. K.	MALTA. Regiment of Foot.	49 Geo. 3. c. 34.	- - - - -	While Malta is under the British Government; and 12 Months after.	147.
I.	GUNPOWDER, &c. Exportation of.	49 Geo. 3. c. 76.	- - - - -	Continuance of British Acts.	151.
U. K.	PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS; Trade with.	51 Geo. 3. c. 47.	- - - - -	Continuance of Treaty with Portugal.	174.
I.	CHOCOLATE and COCOA.	51 Geo. 3. c. 58. § 2.	- - - - -	While Importation is prohibited in Great Britain.	175.

I N D E X

OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE ACTS CONTAINED IN
THIS REPORT.

N. B.—The FIGURES refer to the Number in the Register of TEMPORARY LAWS;
except when *Exp.* is prefixed, which refers to the List of EXPIRED LAWS.

The * signifies that the Article relates *exclusively* to Ireland.

A.	N ^o in Register, &c.	C.	N ^o in Register.
ABUSES,		Calicoes, (Bounty) - - -	22.
— Military - - -	116.	— Duties between G.B. & I.	135.
* — in Offices - - -	112.	* — (Duties) - - -	60.
Accounts, public, in West Indies -	125.	Cambridge, (Duke);—See Royal	
Aliens - - - - -	105.	Family.	
Alien Merchants - - -	114.	Cape of Good Hope - - -	145.
American Claims - - -	88.	* Chocolate - - - - -	175.
— Trade, Salt - - -	111.	Cinnamon - - - - -	48.
[And <i>see</i> Hemp, Neutral Ships.]		Cinque Ports - - - - -	143.
	6, 8.	Civil List - - - - -	11, 19, 110.
	10, 26.	* — in Ireland - - -	73.
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	94.	Cloves - - - - -	48.
* Arms - - - - -	74, 136, 153	Coals to London - - -	119, 163.
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		Cochineal - - - - -	5.
		* Cocoa - - - - -	175.
		Coffee, (Plantation) - - -	139.
		* Collieries - - - - -	59.
		Colonies, Ceded - - -	114.
		Colonial Trade with America -	149.
		Commissioners of Inquiry.—See	
		Abuses.	
		Convoys - - - - -	90.
		Copper, (Exportation of) - -	103.
		— Duties on Importation -	139.
		Corn, (Importation and Exportation)	27, 50, 140.
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		[See <i>also</i> Distilleries.]	
		Cornwall, Duchy - - - -	33, 157.
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		Cotton Manufactures, (Encouraging)	23.
		Cotton Duties between G. B. and I.	135.
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* — (Commercial Credit) -	172.		
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* — in Ireland - - - - -	47, 80.		
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	N ^o in Register.		N ^o in Register.
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		*———in Ireland - - -	56, 80.
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*———(Irish Trade) - - -	72.	I.	
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———Shipping - - -	38, 92.	Importation; See Neutral Ships—Foreign Ships.	
———Exchequer Bills - - -	Exp. 7.	———from Hostile Ports - - -	138.
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	N ^o in Register.		N ^o in Register.
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	N ^o in Register.		N ^o in Register.
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R E P O R T

FROM

T H E C O M M I T T E E

APPOINTED TO

Examine the Physicians who have attended

H I S M A J E S T Y,

DURING HIS ILLNESS;

Touching the State of H I S M A J E S T Y's Health.

Ordered, by The HOUSE OF COMMONS, to be Printed,
13 January 1812.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to Examine the Physicians who have attended HIS MAJESTY, touching the State of HIS MAJESTY'S Health, since the Examination of HIS MAJESTY'S Physicians before a Committee of this House in the last Session of Parliament, and to report such Examination to The House ;—

HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the Physicians accordingly : which Examination is as follows :

Veneris, 10^o die Januarii, 1812.

The Right Honourable CHARLES LONG, in the Chair.

DR. MATTHEW BAILLIE, called in ; and Examined.

QUESTION.—Is the state of His Majesty's health such as to render Him incapable of coming to His Parliament in Person, or of attending to any kind of public business?

Dr. Baillie.

ANSWER.—The state of His Majesty's health is such as to render Him incapable of coming to Parliament, or of attending to public business.

Q.—What is the state of His Majesty's bodily health?

A.—His Majesty's bodily health, when I left Him on Monday last, and generally of late, has been but little disordered.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's mental health?

A.—The errors of His Majesty's mind seem to be as strongly impressed upon it, as during any part of His illness ; but His Majesty has within the last few weeks been able to relate anecdotes more distinctly, than for two or three months before that period.

Q.—Adverting to the state of His Majesty's bodily and mental health since you was last examined before a Committee of this House, are you now of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is probable, or improbable?

A.—I think that His Majesty's recovery is highly improbable.

Q.—Are you of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is hopeless?

A.—I cannot state that His Majesty's recovery is altogether without hope, but I think it still extremely improbable.

Q.—On what do you ground your opinion, that His Majesty's recovery is highly improbable?

A.—I think His Majesty's recovery is highly improbable, because His illness has continued for many months ; and His mental health is in a considerably worse state than it was eight or ten months ago, because His Majesty is considerably advanced in life, and because His Majesty's present indisposition has assumed a more determined form than in any of His former illnesses.

Q.—Has

Dr. Baillie.

Q.—Has His Majesty's present degree of mental infirmity taken place gradually, or suddenly?

A.—The present degree of His Majesty's mental infirmity may be said to have taken place rather suddenly: he was in a much better state of mental health towards the end of June; early in July, His mind was impressed with all the errors which have continued since.

Q.—Have you ever known an instance of any person exactly circumstanced as His Majesty now is, in point of mental health, recovering?

A.—My experience in complaints of this general class is very limited: I have not known any case resembling very exactly, in all its features, that of His Majesty. The only person that I have known, about His Majesty's time of life, whose mental health was deranged, did not recover.

Q.—At the time of the sudden change from better to worse in His Majesty's mental health, in the month of July, was His bodily health much impaired, and was His life in danger?

A.—I cannot recollect the minute circumstances attending the derangement of His bodily health, at that exact period; but the general impression which remains on my mind is, that His bodily health was not worse at that time, than it has been through the general course of His indisposition.

Q.—Were the paroxysms of mental disorder at that time such and so violent, or are they so now, as during their continuance to bring His Majesty's life into danger from their effect?

A.—In some of the most violent paroxysms of His Majesty's complaint, He may perhaps be said to have been in some hazard, but it never appeared to me to be considerable: With regard to the present state of His disorder, I believe that His life is in no hazard whatever.

Q.—Can you state how long ago it is since you formed an opinion that His Majesty's recovery was improbable?

A.—I began to be less confident about His Majesty's recovery, at the time of the Report of July; in the beginning of October I thought His Majesty's recovery very improbable; and now my opinion with respect to the improbability of His Majesty's recovery, is rather strengthened than weakened.

Q.—In your opinion, are His Majesty's faculties of perception and memory, impaired in any material degree?

A.—His Majesty's perception and apprehension seem to me to be as acute at present as during any period of His indisposition; His memory seems to be impaired, but in a very inconsiderable degree.

Withdrew.

DR. WILLIAM HEBERDEN, called in; and Examined.

Dr. Heberden.

QUESTION.—Is the state of His Majesty's health such as to render Him incapable of coming in Person to His Parliament, or of attending to any public business?

ANSWER.—It is such as to render Him incapable of coming in Person to His Parliament, or of attending to any public business.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's bodily health?

A.—It is very little removed from His Majesty's natural state of health.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's mental health?

A.—His Majesty's state of mind is very much disordered.

Q.—Adverting to the state of His Majesty's mental and bodily health since your last examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, are you now of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is probable or improbable?

A.—Improbable.

Q.—In what degree do you consider it as improbable?

A.—It is highly improbable, but not in an extreme degree.

Q.—Are you of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is hopeless?

A.—No.

Q.—Is

Q.—Is it your opinion that the prospect of His Majesty's recovery is all but hopeless?

A.—No. His Majesty, from the middle of July last till about the second week of December, appeared to me to be more uniformly disordered in His mind than He has been since that period; had the same degree of disorder still continued, I might perhaps consider His Majesty's condition as almost hopeless, but the subsequent improvement, slight as it has been, makes me think altogether more favourably of the termination.

Q.—In what has that slight improvement consisted?

A.—It consists in a greater power of conversation, and in having laid aside some erroneous notions with which His Majesty had been before possessed.

Q.—Is it to be understood that His Majesty's mind is not as much impressed with the errors which had possession of it before, as He was in the middle of the month of July last?

A.—The errors to which I allude, had grown up in His Majesty's mind between the middle of July and the end of August; from the second week in December, His Majesty's mind has appeared to me to be clearer, and freer from error, than it had been in the latter part of August.

Q.—Do the errors which existed in His Majesty's mind before the middle of July last, still continue to exist in the same degree that they did formerly?

A.—The errors and general character of His Majesty's disorder, since the middle of July, have appeared to me altogether different from what they were in any previous part of His Majesty's illness; and though some ideas may still remain, which possessed His Majesty's mind early in His disorder, the greater part of them have grown up since the middle of July.

Q.—You are understood to say, that those errors that have possessed the mind of The King, between the middle of July and the second week in December, were quite distinct from those that had possessed it previously to the middle of July?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you are understood to say, that those errors were removed, or very much diminished at least?

A.—Some of them have been removed.

Q.—State whether the errors which possessed His Majesty's mind before the middle of July, still continue to possess it?

A.—I believe I must go into some history of His Majesty's complaint, from as long ago as February last, to the end of April: His Majesty had appeared to be getting materially better in the months of April, May, and June; there was very little of disorder exhibited; early in July, there seemed to be a fresh accession of disorder, so distinct in its character, from His Majesty's previous state, that I look upon it as indeed a new complaint.

Q.—Did the old complaint continue to subsist along with the new complaint; or when the new complaint manifested itself in the mind, did the old complaint seem to be extinguished?

A.—When the new complaint arose early in July, though His Majesty was not well from His former disorder, yet I am not conscious that there were any particular errors, that at that time rested upon His mind.

Q.—Do any of the errors that possessed His Majesty's mind before the middle of last July, now possess it?

A.—His Majesty's mind is still possessed with the same sort of false reasoning; but I am not aware, that for some time previous to the commencement of the present disorder in July, there were any false facts upon His Majesty's mind.

Q.—Then the error of His Majesty's mind, as you are understood to state, previous to July, was merely that of false reasoning; are you to be understood that that was the sole error of His Majesty's mind, previous to that?

A.—I think for two or three months previous to July, that had been the state of His Majesty's mind.

Q.—Does that propensity of the mind still continue?

A.—Yes.

Dr. Heberden.

Q.—Did that false reasoning extend itself to many subjects, or did it confine itself to a few?

A.—It was principally confined to a few; but there were many subjects upon which His Majesty's judgment could not be trusted.

Q.—Does His Majesty's mind continue to be engaged upon those particular subjects, on which you say it was principally engaged at that period?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When His Majesty's mind runs upon those subjects, on which you say it was principally engaged, is it subject now to the same false reasoning it was then?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You have said, that you consider His Majesty's recovery as highly improbable; have you ever known any person circumstanced in mental health, as The King is now circumstanced, and of the same age as His Majesty, recover from an illness such as His Majesty's?

A.—I never knew any person under the same circumstances of disorder and age as His Majesty.

Q.—How long have you been of opinion that His Majesty's recovery was highly improbable?

A.—Perhaps from the latter end of August.

Withdrew.

DR. THOMAS MUNRO, called in; and Examined.

Dr. Munro.

QUESTION.—Is the state of His Majesty's health such as to render Him incapable of coming in Person to His Parliament, or of attending to any kind of public business?

ANSWER.—I think His Majesty's state is such as to render Him incapable of coming to His Parliament, or of doing any public business.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's bodily health?

A.—The present state of His Majesty's bodily health is tolerably good.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's mental health?

A.—His Majesty's mental health is insane.

Q.—Adverting to the state of His Majesty's mental and bodily health, during His present indisposition, as far as it has come under your observation, are you now of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is probable or improbable?

A.—I think His Majesty's recovery is improbable.

Q.—In what degree do you consider His Majesty's recovery to be improbable?

A.—I think it to be very improbable.

Q.—Are you of opinion that it is hopeless?

A.—Certainly not.

Q.—On what do you found your opinion that His Majesty's mental situation is not hopeless?

A.—His Majesty has no symptoms of fatuity; if His Majesty had those symptoms, I should certainly consider it as a hopeless case.

Q.—Do you consider that in all mental disorders not accompanied by fatuity, there is always some hope?

A.—I certainly think there is a chance of recovery.

Q.—In the course of your practice, have you frequently had hopes founded upon such reasoning realized?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—Have you ever known a patient circumstanced as His Majesty is, as to mental disorder and period of life, recover?

A.—I have known patients older than His Majesty recover.

Q.—With the same degree of mental disorder?

A.—Not with the same degree of mental disorder; I have seen very few cases of persons so old as His Majesty.

Q.—Do you conceive that the peculiar situation of His Majesty, circumstanced as He is, with regard to His regal dignity, has any effect upon His distemper?

A.—I think

EXAMINATION of HIS MAJESTY'S PHYSICIANS. 7

A.—I think there is a vast deal of irritation about His Majesty, which is seldom seen in patients in general.

Dr. Myer.

Q.—Do you conceive that any degree or portion of His Majesty's disorder, is ascribable to His being a King?

A.—I think certainly that the anxiety and cares of Government may possibly have contributed to the disorder.

Q.—At this moment do you think that the sense of His own situation as being the Sovereign of the Country, has any effect one way or other upon the state of His mental health?

A.—I should think not.

Q.—Does His Majesty shew any anxiety on the subject of public affairs?

A.—I have had very few opportunities of seeing His Majesty; during my presence with Him, I have not observed any thing of the kind.

Q.—Do you conceive that His Majesty's station has, or has had, or is likely to have any, and what effect upon His mental disorder?

A.—I conceive that His Majesty has not suffered from His high situation, as far as I have had an opportunity of observing, during my attendance.

Q.—Do you think that the reflection, upon His own regal state, when His mind is in a state of progress towards recovery, might have any effect either in retarding or accelerating that recovery?

A.—I think it might have some effect in retarding that recovery.

Q.—How long ago is it since you first saw His Majesty?

A.—The first time I saw His Majesty was the 9th of October.

Q.—Have you seen The King regularly from the 9th of October?

A.—I have been at Windsor ten different times; the first seven weeks I was there once a week; went on the Friday, and came back on the Saturday; the three last visits once a fortnight.

Q.—Have you witnessed any improvement in The King's mental state latterly?

A.—I am not aware of any improvement.

Withdrew.

DR. SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS, called in; and Examined.

QUESTION.—Is the state of His Majesty's health such as to render Him incapable of coming in person to His Parliament, or of attending to any kind of public business?

Dr. Simmons.

ANSWER.—It certainly is.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's bodily health?

A.—Upon the whole, very good.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's mental health?

A.—A state of great derangement.

Q.—Adverting to the state of His Majesty's mental and bodily health during His present indisposition, as far as it has come under your observation, are you of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is probable, or improbable?

A.—Improbable.

Q.—In what degree do you conceive it to be improbable?

A.—It is difficult, perhaps, impossible to say.

Q.—Are you of opinion that it is hopeless?

A.—I am not.

Q.—How long have you attended The King?

A.—From the 9th day of October.

Q.—Upon what do you ground your opinion, that The King's recovery is improbable?

A.—On the different attacks, and the repeated attacks, His Majesty has had; His age; and what I have observed occasionally of the symptoms of the disease under which He now labours.

Q.—Did

Dr. Simmons.

Q.—Did you ever see any person as old as His Majesty, and labouring under the same degree of mental derangement, recover?

A.—Several.

Q.—Did you ever see any person as old as His Majesty, and who had so long laboured under the same degree of mental infirmity, recover?

A.—I have seen persons as old as His Majesty recover, after, I think, a longer duration of the disease than the present attack.

Q.—After as many repeated attacks as His Majesty has had?

A.—With respect to the number of attacks, I have had occasion, in hospital practice, to see persons who have gone through a long life, occasionally subject to attacks of this kind; I have known persons attacked ten, twelve, or more times, and recover from each of those attacks.

Q.—And die of age at last?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Not in a state of insanity?

A.—I cannot immediately recollect instances, but I believe I may venture to say, that I have known some die of other disease, and not in a state of insanity.

Q.—Their last attack having come upon them at the age His Majesty has now attained?

A.—That is hazarding a great deal; it would require time and reference to records to answer that question; but I certainly have seen patients as old and much older than His Majesty, recover from attacks of this kind.

Q.—You say that you consider His Majesty's recovery as improbable?

A.—I do.

Q.—You say you have known persons as old as His Majesty, and labouring under an equal degree of mental derangement, recover?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then why do you think His Majesty's recovery improbable?

A.—Because the number of recoveries of persons of that age is very small in comparison with the number of recoveries of those that are younger, the instances of recovery become less in the advanced periods of life. In St. Luke's Hospital, we find that to be so much the case, that for the last three years, it has been resolved to admit no person above the age of seventy; before that, we were not restricted in point of age; and in the course of about thirty years there have occurred (for I looked over the Reports) about seventy-eight instances of persons of seventy years and upwards who had been admitted, and of that number only about sixteen had been discharged from the books of the Hospital as cured: whereas, taking the whole number of patients during that period, the number amounting to above six thousand, about one half or very nearly half have recovered, but only one patient in five of that advanced age have recovered.

Q.—Is not the state of His Majesty's constitution and general health remarkably strong, considering the period of his life?

A.—His Majesty's constitution is so good, that I should rate him as a man of sixty, in point of health, now at this moment.

Q.—Have you perceived latterly any symptoms of improvement in His Majesty's mental health?

A.—I have thought, for the last month, His Majesty detailed anecdote, and seemed inclined to listen to what was said to Him by those about Him, rather more than He did at the beginning of my attendance.

Q.—Do you consider that as any material symptom of improvement?

A.—I have thought it rather a favourable sign.

Q.—Do the symptoms of His Majesty's present disorder differ in any respect, and in what, from those which you had an opportunity of observing when you attended His Majesty in His illness in 1804?

A.—The state of His Majesty's ideas is very different from what it was in 1804; the fact is, that the symptoms of mental disease must be in a great degree the ideas of the patient; it is not like a bodily disease, you can judge of the state of a man's mind only

only from the ideas he gives forth, and they are in many respects very different from what they were when I attended His Majesty before. Dr. Simmons.

Q.—Do the differences which you observed in His Majesty's present and past state lead you to form conclusions more or less unfavourable to His ultimate recovery?

A.—More unfavourable.

Q.—Have you ever discovered any symptoms of fatuity in His Majesty's case?

A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you, on account of the absence of that symptom, think less unfavourably of His Majesty's recovery?

A.—More favourably.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of classing the different descriptions of mental disorder?

A.—That is a matter of so much difficulty, that I have not attempted it any more than the common distinction of mania and melancholia; low spirits, and high spirits, or more or less of irritability.

Q.—Do you conceive the loss of sight in His Majesty would have any effect in retarding or accelerating His recovery, or rendering it more or less probable?

A.—The number of cases of blind persons that I have met with, who have been insane, has been extremely small; they do not amount to more than seven or eight; they have been all of them unfavourable cases; and it is difficult to say what effect blindness may have, with respect to the treatment of an insane person; in some points it may be favourable, but in general one would suppose it was rather unfavourable. You cannot guide and manage the patient so well as if he could see.

Q.—Do you mean by unfavourable cases, cases in which the patients did not recover?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you conceive that the reflection upon His regal state, when His Majesty's mind is in a state of progress towards recovery, might have any effect whatever in retarding or accelerating that recovery?

A.—His Majesty has appeared to retain a consciousness of His regal state, and that seems to have given a peculiar feature to His disorder, and makes it in some degree different from that of an ordinary case; but I should find it very difficult to say how far that would retard or promote His recovery; it makes the case rather more difficult to conduct.

Q.—Have the goodness to state, whether you consider His Majesty's perceptions as clear and distinct?

A.—His Majesty's perceptions, with respect to any objects that are presented to Him, are correct; but He has a number of ideas floating in His mind that are extremely erroneous: But He judges of the objects immediately around Him, His food and those things, with great precision; speaks of the goodness of a dish, whether He likes it or not, and knows every thing presented to Him; so far His perception is correct.

Q.—Does His Majesty's memory appear to be at all affected?

A.—His memory is firm and good.

Q.—Do you draw any inference from that circumstance, with respect to the probability or improbability of recovery?

A.—That is certainly a favourable circumstance.

Withdrew.

Lunæ, 13^o die Januarii, 1812.

The Right Honourable CHARLES LONG, in the Chair.

Dr. Sir HENRY HALFORD, Bart. called in; and Examined.

Sir. H. Halford.

QUESTION.—Is the state of His Majesty's health such as to render him incapable of coming in Person to His Parliament; or of attending to any kind of Public business?

ANSWER.—It is such as to render Him incapable of coming to His Parliament, or of attending to any kind of public business.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's bodily health?

A.—Not good, by any means.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's mental health?

A.—Extremely disordered.

Q.—Adverting to the state of His Majesty's bodily and mental health, since you last examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, are you now of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is probable or improbable?

A.—Improbable.

Q.—In what degree do you consider it as improbable?

A.—Very improbable.

Q.—Are you of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is hopeless?

A.—No.

Q.—On what do you found the opinion, that His Majesty's recovery is not hopeless, though very improbable?

A.—It is very improbable, from the character of His present symptoms; from the duration of the disorder, and from His Majesty's advanced period of life; but above all, from the influence of His Majesty's peculiar situation and circumstances, upon his irritable constitution: But His Majesty's faculties of perception and memory are not impaired.

Q.—When did you first form an opinion that the recovery of His Majesty was very improbable?

A.—In the beginning of July last I thought it improbable; and the continuance of His symptoms since that time has made it very improbable, in my opinion.

Q.—Do you expect that His Majesty will recover?

A.—I do not expect that He will recover.

Q.—Is His Majesty in a state to converse upon public affairs?

A.—Certainly not.

Q.—Has there been any period since your last examination, when His Majesty's life has appeared in immediate danger?

A.—No.

Q.—Is there any such danger existing now?

A.—I think there was not when I left Windsor on Saturday; but I have reason to think that within the last four and twenty hours The King has not been so well.

Q.—Had any fresh accession of disorder taken place before you left Windsor on Saturday, or had you reason to apprehend that it was coming on?

A.—His Majesty was under circumstances to make one rather suspect that it was coming on, than that it had established itself.

Q.—Could you ascribe the aggravation of the symptoms that was coming on, to any particular cause?

A.—No.

Q.—Is His Majesty's bodily health more impaired now than it was six months ago?

A.—I do not think it is.

Q.—Is

Q.—Is His Majesty in a worse state of bodily health than He was when you were last examined? *Sir. H. Hallford.*

A.—No.

Q.—Have you observed any signs of amendment in His Majesty since the beginning of December?

A.—There have been several occasions on which the violence of His Majesty's disorder appeared to be so far abated, and His mind seemed so far cleared up as to admit of His detailing anecdotes of past times accurately, but not to exercise a sound judgment on present circumstances.

Q.—Since the beginning of December, has His Majesty shewn generally more disposition to conversation?

A.—His Majesty has frequently shewn himself rather more capable of conversation.

Q.—Has His Majesty, in any of those conversations to which you have referred, adverted to the circumstances of His own situation?

A.—Yes. By watching the turn of His Majesty's thought, and the remarkable energy of His expressions, it is obvious that His mind has been deeply stricken by the supersession of His authority. I think it is important to state this, because it has a greater weight in determining the opinion which I have formed as to the great improbability of His Majesty's recovery, than the particular symptoms of His complaint.

Withdrew.

DR. JOHN WILLIS, called in; and Examined.

QUESTION.—Is the state of His Majesty's health such as to render Him incapable of coming in Person to His Parliament, or of attending to any kind of Public business? *Dr. J. Willis.*

ANSWER.—His Majesty is incapable of doing either.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's bodily health?

A.—His Majesty's bodily health I have thought somewhat improved since I saw His Majesty first, which was the 9th of October; but not within the last week.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's mental health?

A.—There is a very great degree of derangement, and particularly bordering on insanity, having very much the symptoms of insanity; at the same time rather unusually and occasionally with delirious characters.

Q.—Adverting to the state of His Majesty's mental and bodily health during His present indisposition, as far as it has come under your observation, are you of opinion, that His Majesty's recovery is probable or improbable?

A.—Very improbable.

Q.—Are you of opinion, that His Majesty's recovery is hopeless?

A.—No, certainly not hopeless.

Q.—On what do you found your opinion, that His Majesty's recovery is not hopeless?

A.—I think it has not arrived at that fixed point, at which cases generally are hopeless; it has not so decidedly that fixed character of insanity to render it hopeless.

Q.—Do you expect that His Majesty will recover?

A.—No; I do not expect that His Majesty will recover.

Q.—When did you leave Windsor?

A.—This morning.

Q.—What was His Majesty's state at the time you left Windsor?

A.—A very indifferent state.

Q.—Is it worse than it was last week?

A.—Yes; I think it is certainly worse than it was last week.

Q.—Has there been any aggravation of symptoms within the last three days?

A.—I think there has; they have bordered more on the symptoms of delirium, perhaps

Fr J. Willis.

perhaps not to a greater degree than I have seen since the 9th of October, but, as compared with ten days or a fortnight before, there was then a better appearance. From the 9th of October to the 23d of November, I saw His Majesty only three days.

Q.—How often do you visit His Majesty now?

A.—I have been resident at Windsor ever since the 18th of November, with the interval of the last week; I returned on Saturday.

Q.—There appears, in a Report presented to the House of Commons from Her Majesty's Council, to have been the correction of an opinion given by one of the Physicians in his first Examination; were you the Physician who so corrected your opinion?

A.—I was.

Q.—Were there any grounds upon which you could form a different opinion from that which you gave in your first Examination, before the second took place?

A.—I do not know, with regard to my own feelings, that I formed a different opinion; but I found that I had not used a word with its proper import, being perhaps in the habit of using the word despair in a more light manner than I ought to have been: I did not mean that I did despair totally; but one is perhaps apt, when speaking to the friends of a person who ask whether they shall remain longer or not, or whether you despair, to say, I conceive a person may recover, but I cannot be without despair, or I cannot help despairing; but on hearing read the words I had used, "I cannot help despairing," with an emphasis laid upon them, I was struck with them as conveying a meaning much stronger than I intended. I had not been in the habit of attending the Queen's Council.

Q.—Did you mean more by saying you despaired of the recovery, than that you did not expect a recovery?

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—You attended the King, on former illness?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is His mental state worse now than occurred at any time during those previous illnesses when you saw His Majesty?

A.—Very considerably worse than I had seen His Majesty before.

Q.—You stated, that you were called in on the 9th of October; has your attendance upon His Majesty been pretty constant since that time?

A.—From the 9th of October I saw The King only to the 12th of October, and was called in again on the 18th of November; since which I have attended His Majesty regularly.

Q.—Since your attendance became pretty constant, have you ever witnessed any thing approaching to a lucid interval in His Majesty's case?

A.—I have seen several times in which the King could hold conversation extremely well for a short time, but His Majesty was always liable to the disorder pressing upon the mind again at any moment. The King has held certainly good conversations.

Q.—Do those conversations appear to you to be of a favourable tendency?

A.—Certainly one cannot help having a hope from hearing those conversations, but it requires to get to a further advanced point to be able to say that it is really an amendment; it is often what takes place when derangement is gradually ceasing.

Q.—Then the derangement of The King's mind is not such as to leave you without hope at any moment?

A.—It had yesterday much of a feverish tendency; it was more difficult to interrupt The King from the influence of disorder on His mind; but there is generally a capacity in The King to answer any sort of questions.

Q.—Since your attendance upon His Majesty, has there, in your judgment, been any appearance of progressive improvement?

A.—I can hardly so well call it progressive improvement, as occasional; there were many days on which there was a great degree of quiet that has taken place at different times since the 23d of November.

Q.—Is your opinion upon the improbability of His Majesty's recovery as strong now as it was on the 9th of October?

A.—It is.

Q.—Do

Q.—Do you consider His Majesty's disorder, in general, nearest allied to delirium or insanity? *Dr. J. Willis.*

A.—For the most part, during the greatest part of the time I have seen His Majesty in His present indisposition, it has been nearest allied to insanity.

Withdrew.

DR. ROBERT DARLING WILLIS, called in; and Examined.

QUESTION.—Is the state of His Majesty's health such as to render Him incapable of coming in Person to His Parliament, or of attending to any kind of public business? *Dr. R. Willis.*

ANSWER.—His Majesty's state is not such as to enable Him to come to His Parliament, or to attend to any kind of public business.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's bodily health?

A.—The present state of His Majesty's bodily health is by no means good, though it may be considered, generally speaking, better than under the circumstances of want of air and exercise might have been expected. This morning, His Majesty is in an extremely agitated and nervous state, which has been increasing for some time past.

Q.—What is the present state of His Majesty's mental health?

A.—The state of His Majesty's health is worse at present than it has been at any time since His attack.

Q.—Adverting to the state of His Majesty's mental health since your last examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, are you now of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is probable, or improbable?

A.—Extremely improbable.

Q.—Are you of opinion that His Majesty's recovery is hopeless?

A.—I do not think it impossible; but I really hardly know how to apply the word hopeless in a medical sense, it is only applicable to a state somewhere between extreme improbability and impossibility, but that is a state which is so extremely difficult to ascertain, and in the greater number of instances will be as transient, that I hardly know how to apply the words. I do not think it impossible, but it is in my opinion all but impossible.

Q.—When did you first form your opinion, that His Majesty's recovery was extremely improbable?

A.—I began to have a very indifferent opinion of His Majesty's state, soon after the beginning of the paroxysm in July; and as the symptoms have never given way in any respect, my hopes have continually decreased.

Q.—Is there any thing peculiar in the aggravated symptoms which have shewn themselves within the last three days?

A.—Nothing peculiar; nothing that we have not seen in several aggravated states before.

Q.—Are the symptoms themselves more aggravated than they have been at any previous time?

A.—No; I have seen His Majesty in the same state several times.

Q.—Are the symptoms which have appeared within the last three days, such as to endanger His Majesty's life?

A.—In any other individual I think they would; but I have so repeatedly seen The King in the same state, and have seen them give way afterwards, that I can hardly say that I consider His Majesty's life as in danger from those symptoms.

Q.—Referring to the answer given to the third question, respecting the state of His Majesty's mental health, did you mean to convey to the Committee that His mental health is now worse than it was after the paroxysm came on in July?

A.—I think it is.

Q.—Do you mean to confine your answer to that question, merely to appearances within the last three days?

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A.—No;

Dr. R. Willis. A.—No; nothing has taken place within the last few days to increase the mental symptoms. The mental symptoms have regularly increased since July; they have never diminished.

Q.—Has there been no abatement of symptoms, at times, since the beginning of December?

A.—No abatement of the essential symptoms.

Withdrew.

(1812.)

R E P O R T

FROM

THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO

Examine the Physicians who have attended

HIS MAJESTY,

DURING HIS ILLNESS;

Touching the State of HIS MAJESTY's Health.

Ordered, by The HOUSE OF COMMONS, to be Printed,
13 January 1812.

R E P O R T

On Mr. Cort's Petition.

THE COMMITTEE to whom the Petition of CONINGSBY CORT, eldest Son of the late Mr. HENRY CORT, of *Gosport*, in the County of Southampton, Iron Manufacturer, on behalf of the Petitioner and Family of the said HENRY CORT, consisting of a Widow and Nine other Children, was referred; and who were empowered to report their Observations thereupon to The House; — HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the matter of the said Petition; and have agreed upon the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee in the first instance beg leave to state, that they have ascertained, by means of Returns laid before them, particularly from the Custom House and from the Navy Board, that for several years past, *British* Iron has regularly continued more and more to supersede the use of Foreign Iron for home consumption, except in the Manufacture of Steel; and that it has most rapidly increased as an article of Export. Thirty years ago the Iron imported averaged about 50,000 tons; in the year 1810 it amounted only to 20,500 tons. At the former period the Export was no more than a few hundred tons; but in 1810 it had increased to 24,500 tons.

It appears to Your Committee, that these alterations in such an important branch of Trade and Manufacture, have been effected by the industry and talents of numerous Individuals, who, previous to the date of Mr. Cort's Patent, and subsequent to it, have exerted themselves with much skill and perseverance and with a great expenditure of capital, for the purpose of conducting Experiments on a large and practical scale; among these Mr. Cort appears to have possessed a considerable share of merit; but Your Committee have not been able to satisfy themselves that either of the two Inventions claimed by him, one for subjecting Cast Iron to an operation termed Puddling, during its conversion into malleable Iron; and the other for passing it through fluted or grooved Rollers, were so novel in their principles, or in their application, as fairly to entitle the Petitioners to a Parliamentary Reward: moreover it appears to Your Committee, that, in fact, no good malleable Iron can at this time with certainty be made by the method claimed as the invention of Mr. Cort, unless the Cast Iron has previously been converted into what is called Finery or Finers Metal, by a process since found out; and indeed, statements have been made, which Your Committee deem worthy of most serious attention, inducing a belief that the bad qualities

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occasionally found in some *British* Iron, must be imputed to the circumstance of Workmen or Manufacturers omitting this additional process, by which they save a considerable expense, and produce Bar Iron equal in appearance to that of the best quality, but wholly unfit for most useful purposes. Yet nevertheless being convinced that Mr. *Cort* is fairly entitled to some share of the Improvements so extensively beneficial to the Country, Your Committee entirely approve of the annuity of £. 200. a year granted to him, and of that of £. 125. a year since extended to his Widow; and they would further observe, that the Petitioners, viewing the merits of their late Father through the medium of partial affection so natural to their situation, seem quite exempt from any charge of presumption in thus soliciting the bounty and liberality of Parliament. Your Committee cannot therefore refrain from expressing a hope, that the House will deem it right, so far to comply with the prayer of the Petitioners, as to bestow on them such a moderate Sum, as may cover the expenses necessarily incurred during the investigation.

20 March 1812.

R E P O R T

ON

MR. COURT'S PETITION.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
20 March 1812.*

R E P O R T

On Mr. CROMPTON's Petition.

THE COMMITTEE to whom the Petition of SAMUEL CROMPTON, of *Bolton-en-le-Moors*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Cotton Spinner, was referred; and who were empowered to report their Observations thereupon to The House, and also the MINUTES of the Evidence taken before them;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the matter of the said Petition; and have agreed upon the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee have called before them several Witnesses, whose Evidence they have hereunto subjoined; and beg leave to state, that from the Evidence so adduced before them, it appears to Your Committee, the Petitioner has fully proved his Claim as to the discovery of the Machine called "The Mule," described in the said Petition; and that it also appeared from the said Evidence, that the Public have for a long course of years derived great and extensive benefit from the use of the said Machine, but that the Petitioner has derived little or no advantage therefrom; in consequence of which, Your Committee beg leave to observe, that the Petitioner appears to them to be highly deserving of a National Reward.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Committee on the Petition of Mr. SAMUEL CROMPTON.

Mercurii, 18^a die Martij, 1812.

The Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

Sir Robert Peel, a Member of the Committee, stated,

THAT in the year 1769, Sir Richard Arkwright obtained a Patent for the use of a Machine, by him invented, for spinning cotton, commonly called a Water Frame, the benefit of which invention he exclusively enjoyed during the full period of fourteen years, and derived great advantage therefrom; and the above Machine, although excellent for purposes to which it could be applied, was exceedingly limited in its application, it being, from its construction, utterly incapable of spinning weft of any kind, or of producing twist of very fine texture. *Sir Robert Peel.*

Mr. John Pilkington, Merchant and Manufacturer at Bolton;
called in, and Examined.

AT what period were you first acquainted with Mr. Crompton's Machine?—I did not see it till the year 1780, when the yarn produced by Mr. Crompton from his Machine, drew the attention of the Cotton Manufacturers. At that time I went to Mr. Crompton's house, and I saw his Machine: soon after which I drew up a paper with *John Pilkington.*

John Pilkington. with a view to obtain for Mr. Crompton a reward for making public his invention, by subscription amongst the Manufacturers; but the amount of which subscription proved very inadequate to my expectations and my opinion of his deserts.

Has Mr. Crompton's invention produced any material improvement and extension in the cotton manufacture?—Previous to the invention of Mr. Crompton's Machine, the muslin manufacture had been attempted, but without success; since that period, it has been progressively advancing, and at present I believe the major part of the cotton cloth manufactured in this kingdom is spun upon the Machine invented by Mr. Crompton.

In consequence of drawing up that paper, and your commencing a subscription for Mr. Crompton, upon the faith of that subscription being adequate to its merits and his expectation, did he permit his invention to be made public?—It was, I think, in expectation of a much larger reward than he obtained, that Mr. Crompton permitted myself and some others to see his Machine; but I saw it in confidence before the subscription was entered into.

Did Mr. Crompton allow his invention to be made public in consequence of that subscription?—Yes, but which subscription he did not know the amount of at the time he allowed his invention to be made public; and that subscription, it afterwards appeared, fell infinitely short of his and my expectations,

Do you recollect the amount of that subscription?—About £. 106.

Do you think the sum of money Mr. Crompton has received at different times, in any degree adequate to the utility of the invention, or to the expectations entertained?—Certainly not.

Mr. George Lee, Cotton Spinner, of the House of Phillips & Lee, of Manchester; called in, and Examined.

George Lee. Does the Machine invented by Mr. Crompton, produce yarn superior in fineness and quality to any other machine?—It does.

Could yarns adapted to cotton, cambrics, and muslins, be spun equal in quality or cheapness by any other machine?—They could not.

Is Mr. Crompton's Machine in general use?—In very extensive and general use.

To what extent is Mr. Crompton's Machine used?—From the most exact calculation which I have been able to obtain, there are four millions of spindles upon Mr. Crompton's principle.

How many persons are employed directly in working machinery upon Mr. Crompton's principle?—There cannot be less than seventy thousand directly.

What quantity of cotton wool is spun by Mules annually?—About forty millions of pounds.

What would be the amount of duty paid to Government upon the same materials spun by Mules?—About three hundred and fifty thousand pounds annually.

What is the amount of wages paid for spinning by Mules, compared with all other machinery for that purpose?—Double the amount in wages is paid for spinning by Mr. Crompton's Machine to that by all other machines for cotton spinning.

Do you mean, that two-thirds of the cotton spinning is upon the principle of Mr. Crompton's invention?—I do.

Has the cost of yarns, and consequently of cotton cloth, been materially diminished by Mr. Crompton's invention?—Very materially indeed.

Are you aware of the circumstances relative to a subscription that was entered into?—Yes, in the year 1800 or 1801, a number of Gentlemen, thinking Mr. Crompton had been neglected, agreed to solicit subscriptions, for the purpose of making him a liberal remuneration: I attended with those gentlemen, and applied amongst others to Mr. Arkwright; Mr. Arkwright's answer was, that he would contribute to it cheerfully, candidly acknowledging the merit of the invention, and at the same time observing that Mr. Crompton had been his most bitter rival, for that he had superseded the Machine of his father's invention, in the finer yarns; and he subscribed thirty guineas. We collected only about £. 400.; we expected to have got a much greater sum; but in consequence of the distresses, from the war breaking out, we found the result of our applications very inadequate to our expectations and his deserts. From the difficulty of collecting even what had been subscribed, and still more of obtaining any addition to it, we discontinued our applications. The money which was collected was paid to Mr. Crompton, not amounting in the whole to £. 500. I believe.

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Was that subscription commenced in consequence of any solicitation from Mr. Crompton?—No, it was spontaneous on our part, entirely from a sense of his just claim upon the Public.

Mr. James Watt, of the House of Bolton, Watt, & Company, of Birmingham; called in, and Examined.

Have you erected many Steam Engines for turning machinery upon Mr. Crompton's principle?—A considerable number; I conceive about two-thirds of the power of steam engines we have erected for spinning cotton, has been applied to turning spindles upon Mr. Crompton's construction.

James Watt.

Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, of the House of Ainsworth & Company, of Bolton; called in, and Examined.

How long have you been conversant with the cotton trade in the county of Lancaster?—About thirty-seven years.

Tho Ainsworth.

Can you speak as to the extent of the cotton trade thirty years ago, compared with what it is at present?—I think it is increased in proportion as twenty to one.

To what do you, in a great measure, attribute this rapid increase of the trade?—To the invention of machinery, and most particularly that used in spinning.

To what invention in spinning-machinery do you most particularly allude?—The first kind of machine beyond the one-spindle wheel was what was called a Jenny; the next was Mr. Arkwright's, for which he obtained a patent; and the next was Mr. Crompton's.

To which of those do you most particularly allude, as imputing to it the rapid increase of the trade; or do you impute it to them altogether?—There was a progressive increase; first by the Jenny, and then by Mr. Arkwright's invention; but the great increase, and that which accomplished the main object, was Mr. Crompton's.

Can you describe the principle of Mr. Arkwright's Machine, and the effect it is calculated to produce?—The thread of Mr. Arkwright's Machine is made through rollers only, and twisted up to the rollers, which compels a hard thread and fit only for warps.

Wherein does Mr. Crompton's Machine differ?—Mr. Crompton's Machine consists of rollers, in which the thread is drawn; but after the rollers have done delivering the thread, he can accommodate it ~~either to warp or woof~~.

What proportion of the present trade do you suppose the invention of Mr. Crompton has given rise to?—Full one half; I think two thirds.

To what branch of the piece-goods manufactured, particularly?—To the fine fabrics, cambrics and muslins, particularly the Scotch manufactory.

How do you make out its value, as applied to the Scotch manufacture, beyond the other parts of the cotton trade?—By being of so very fine a fabric, such fine yarns being wanted for that manufacture beyond what would be wanted for the heavy cloth we manufacture in Lancashire. I do not know how the Scotch manufacture would ever have been carried on without the yarn Mr. Crompton's Machine produces, particularly book muslins.

You impute that branch of trade to the merit of Mr. Crompton's invention?—In a great measure; I think the Scotch trade is in a great measure beholden to Mr. Crompton's invention.

Would not Mr. Arkwright's Machine have supplied that trade?—In a very limited and a very inferior way indeed, and only for the coarser fabrics; the quality of the yarn that composes a great part of the Scotch manufacture could not have been produced without Mr. Crompton's invention.

Have you any certain knowledge that what is now called the Mule is the same in principle as the hall of the wood Machine, and that it was the sole invention of Mr. Crompton?—I believe it was the sole invention of Mr. Crompton; it was generally admitted so to be at the time, and a subscription was entered into to reward him for it. The principle is the same, certainly.

How many people does this Machine now employ?—I believe, by calculation, about 70,000, and it is supposed about 150,000 weavers.

Do you conceive Mr. Crompton to have received an adequate recompence from the Public for his invention?—No, I think it falls far short indeed.

You have said, that the Mule spins a finer kind of yarn than the other machinery, and

and enables the manufacturer to make a finer species of goods than could have been otherwise made?—Yes.

Is there a greater number of Weavers employed in consequence of that, than would otherwise have been employed?—A very considerable number.

Mr. *Joseph Ridgeway*, of the House of Thomas Ridgeway & Son, near Bolton; called in, and Examined.

Jos^s Ridgeway. Have the cotton cloths bleached by you, and spun by Mules, been increasing in quality during the last twenty years?—Very much.

What proportion do they constitute of the whole quantity sent to you to be bleached?—At least four fifths.

Jovis, 19^o die Martij, 1812.

The Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

Mr. *William Lee* again called in, and Examined.

William Lee. WHAT do you suppose is the value of the machinery, buildings, and power, engaged in spinning, upon Mr. Crompton's principle?—Between three and four millions sterling.

24 March 1812.

R E P O R T

ON

MR. CROMPTON'S PETITION.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
24 March 1812.*

R E P O R T

On the Nightly Watch and Police of

THE METROPOLIS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 24 March 1812.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to examine into the State of the Nightly Watch in THE METROPOLIS and the Parishes adjacent, and farther into the State of the Police; and who were empowered to report their Observations, from time to time, to The House;—and to whom several Petitions of Licensed Victuallers, Publicans, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and its Environs, were referred;—HAVE proceeded in pursuance to their Instructions, and agreed upon the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee first directed their enquiries to the state of the Nightly Watch. They were induced to pursue this course in their investigations, as well from a desire to conform to the order in which the several subjects submitted to their consideration are classed by the House in the terms of their appointment, as, from conceiving this branch of the subject to be of itself of the highest importance, and in consequence of late occurrences, to be pressed upon their attention with more urgency than any other.

Had they found the defects in this part of the system of our Police to have been such, at this moment, as to have demanded the immediate interposition of the Legislature, they would have hastened to have made an early Report; but they had the satisfaction of observing, that the apprehensions which had been excited had produced such a degree of activity and vigilance in many Parishes and Districts, and such a conviction that the former means of security were insufficient, that all immediate alarms on this head had been in a great measure removed.

In some Parishes, indeed, the zeal and energy of the Inhabitants appears to have been most exemplary and meritorious; they have agreed to take upon themselves, in rotation, the duties of Superintendents of the Nightly Watch, to visit and inspect the Watch-houses, the Constables, Beadles, Patroles and stationary Watchmen, so as to ensure the perpetual vigilance and activity of every class of persons on duty during the night, within their parish; and a system of the Nightly Watch, thus introduced by the voluntary exertions of the Householders, has been so effectual, that Your Committee think it necessary only to recommend such measures to be enforced by Legislative enactment, as would give an uniformity and permanency to such a system, and secure its activity by a constant superintendence and controul.

Your Committee finding, that, owing to these and similar means of security, no immediate dangers were to be apprehended, were desirous, indeed they felt it to be their duty, to endeavour to obtain a more detailed as well as a more comprehensive

view of the various circumstances which influence and affect the state of the Metropolis as to its Police, the manner in which its local Limits are divided, the various Laws applicable to such divisions, the various public Bodies, or individuals, in whom powers are vested, for the purpose of watching over and regulating the means by which its security and good order is to be maintained, and the mode in which such powers are executed.

With reference to this view of the subject, the Metropolis may be considered as divided into Three Parts:

The City of LONDON, properly so called, and the Liberties thereof.

The City of WESTMINSTER, and the Liberties thereof.

The several PARISHES which are neither within the City of *London* and its Liberties, or the City of *Westminster* and its Liberties.

Appendix, N° 1.

The City of London is governed by various ancient Charters and Statutes. The Statute of the 13th of Edward I. called *Statutum Civitatis London*, is one of the most ancient; and as it is not to be found in the ordinary editions of the Statutes, Your Committee have inserted it in the Appendix. But the principal Act of Parliament, which at this time regulates the Nightly Watch of the City of London, is the 10 Geo. II. c. 22.

By this Act, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, are directed yearly to make Regulations on this subject, and the Aldermen and Common Councilmen in each Ward are to carry these Regulations into effect, and make such minor Regulations as to details, as they may judge necessary.

Appendix, N° 2.

The Act specifies the duties of the Constables and Watchmen, and prescribes the mode in which they are to be punished for misconduct or neglect.

As this is one of the principal Acts respecting the duties of Watch and Ward, Your Committee have also inserted an Extract from it in the Appendix.

Your Committee have not failed to observe, that the City of *London*, from the nature of its Magistracy, the description of its various public Officers, the gradation and subordination of their various classes, the division and subdivision of its local limits, affords an example of that unity, and of that dependence of parts on each other, without which no well constructed and efficient system of Police can ever be expected. If such a system could be successfully imitated in *Westminster* and its Liberties, and within the other adjacent Parishes which have hitherto formed an unconnected mass of scattered and uncontroled local Authorities, considerable benefit might be expected to ensue; for Your Committee are disposed to concur in opinion with several of the witnesses, that a well arranged system of Superintendence, Vigilance, and Controol, would tend more to the prevention of crimes, by rendering it difficult to commit them, than any degree of activity in the pursuit and conviction of criminals after the crime has been committed: at all events, however, the two systems are not only not incompatible, but would necessarily afford mutual aid and assistance to each other.

This system of Watch and Ward, adapted by the Legislature to the City of London, is not a dead letter, but is kept alive and in action by the constant superintendence of the Marshals of the City, with their Assistants, who every night visit the different Wards and Precincts, and take care that the Constables, Beadles, and Watchmen of all descriptions, are alert and do their duty. Morning Reports are made to the Lord Mayor, as Chief Magistrate; deficiencies are noticed, as well as any disorders or irregularities, or other occurrences of the night.

In ancient times, when the whole of the Metropolis consisted of little more than the City of London (properly so called) such a system might have been abundantly sufficient for its good government and security.

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The City of *Westminster*, owing to its having never been incorporated, is not provided with the same means, and the same gradations of its public Officers, to ensure the unity and efficiency of its exertions for the prevention of crimes, by the same system of controul and superintendence.

But Your Committee have to observe, that by the Statute of the 27th of Elizabeth, presiding and subordinate Officers are appointed, and powers given to the Dean and Chapter, and to the High Steward and others, to make Regulations for the good government of the City of *Westminster*. It appears that Lord Burleigh was appointed the first High Steward, and a Code of Regulations was introduced by him, and a division of its local limits into twelve Wards, for the purpose of a more perfect superintendence.

Your Committee have inserted this Statute of Queen Elizabeth in the Appendix, together with the original Regulations introduced by Lord Burleigh. Appendix, N° 3.

This Statute is specifically referred to, and its powers enlarged, by the 29 Geo. II. c. 25. and by the 31 Geo. II. c. 17. and a unity and gradation of authority are endeavoured to be established; and the High Constable is directed to obey the orders of the High Steward, and the Petty Constables to obey the High Constable.

The duties and superintendence of the High Steward have fallen into great disuse, although very important duties are imposed on him.

It appears, however, that on great occasions of ceremony, he has from time to time personally interfered, and put himself at the head of the whole Civil force of the City of *Westminster*, marshalling and arranging the subordinate Officers.

The present High Steward, the Marquis of Buckingham, is stated to have so interfered at the funerals of Lord Nelson and Mr. Pitt.

The Statute of 14 Geo. III. c. 90. seems to have superseded this system, and is of such pre-eminent importance with reference to the subject matter of present investigation, that Your Committee have inserted large Extracts from it in the Appendix. It is a local Act applicable to the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, and certain other Parishes therein named; and, with great detail, prescribes the duties of Constables, Beadles, Patroles and Watchmen. It is not founded upon the principle of 10 Geo. II. c. 22. which relates to the City of London, and which entrusts to the Lord Mayor and others the whole of the details of the Nightly Watch as to numbers, distribution, wages of the Watchmen, and other particulars, but it limits the discretionary powers of the different parochial Authorities, and, with the most scrupulous minuteness, prescribes the exact manner in which the various descriptions of persons employed must discharge their duties, and defines the smallest number which each Parish is to employ, and the lowest amount of wages to be paid. It details the manner in which misconduct and neglect is to be punished, and meritorious exertions rewarded. It is observable, that both these Statutes refer to the ancient Statute of Watch and Ward, the 13th Edward I. and recognize the principle, that the protection of every District is a compulsory duty incumbent on the Inhabitants; and therefore, an express clause is inserted in each of these Acts, to discharge from this duty such Inhabitants as shall contribute to the Rate for defraying the expense of such Watch and Ward. Other Parishes or Hamlets are governed by particular Acts of Parliament, authorizing the raising of Rates for Watching and Lighting, and vesting powers in certain Commissioners or Vestries for carrying these purposes into effect; but in many cases, the execution of the Law is extremely defective, and in some cases the power of raising Money is inadequate; in others the full amount is not levied; the mode of Watching generally bad, and the men employed, both in number and ability, wholly inefficient for the purpose. Appendix, N° 4.

In other Parishes there is no Legislative provision, and upon the whole, no uniform system prevails; and neither the Magistracy, or the Government, have at present any connection whatever with the state of the Watch, and no controul or superintendence over it.

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It would appear that this Statute of the 14 Geo. III. c. 90. has been very little known, or very loosely examined and considered, for many of the Witnesses whom we have examined, and many of the projects which have been submitted to our consideration suggest, as valuable improvements, the very principles, and very details, which are enforced by substantive enactment in this very Statute.

Appendix, N° 5.

Your Committee feel that much would be done by merely extending the provisions of the 14 Geo. III. to the adjacent Parishes in and near the Metropolis, which should be particularly described, provided it were duly executed; but they are convinced that it may receive very beneficial amendments, for the details of which they would refer to the Appendix, stating here only, that, in many instances, it may be absolutely necessary to give powers for levying a higher Rate than is now allowed, in order to defray the expense arising from an increase of the numbers or wages of the persons employed in different capacities in the Nightly Watch; Your Committee being strongly impressed with the opinion of the expediency, if not necessity, of relieving the Watch once at least in the night.

But the main improvement of this Law would consist in creating a superintending Power, to whose discretion should be entrusted, the dismissal of the persons appointed by the Parochial Authorities in cases of misconduct, negligence or inability, and to whom it should belong to enforce generally, if necessary, the due execution of this Act; for, with all the other proposed amendments, it cannot escape observation, that the system would still remain imperfect, and very inferior in efficacy to that which subsists within the City of London (properly so called); there still would remain that want of unity, that want of dependence of parts on each other, that want of a general superintendence and controul, without which every system of government must be imperfect.

Your Committee, considering with this view whether there are any public Bodies or individuals already known to the Laws, and vested with judicial and administrative powers, and on whom might conveniently be imposed the duty of connecting in some degree the scattered Parochial Authorities, have naturally found their attention directed to the several Boards of Magistracy which have been created by the 32 Geo. III. c. 53.

This Act, reciting that a regular attendance of fit Magistrates at certain known places, and at stated hours, was much wanted, establishes seven Boards of Magistracy in various parts of the Metropolis.

These Boards of Magistracy have in common parlance obtained the name of Police Offices, although neither by the provisions of this Act, nor by the nature of their duties as Justices of the Peace, have they any superintendence whatever in matters of preventive and parochial Police, or any necessary knowledge of the principles on which the several independent unconnected Parishes act, or of the details by which the Peace and good Order of the Metropolis are endeavoured to be maintained; nor have they any means of obtaining this knowledge, except incidentally, in consequence of persons being brought before them charged with disorderly conduct, or suspected of having committed crimes. They merely constitute the first stage in the administration of Criminal Jurisprudence. It would seem to be extraordinary, that in such a Metropolis as London, there should be no Office in which information is collected, from which intelligence can be obtained as to the state of the Police. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has not, necessarily, any knowledge on this subject, nor has he the means of obtaining any such knowledge, except with reference to crimes committed, or of disturbances which have arisen, or of the number of informations or committals which have taken place during any given period.

Appendix, No. 6.

Your Committee are therefore persuaded, that the greatest advantages would arise from making use of these Boards of Magistracy, even if it were for no other purpose, than as constituting centres to which information might habitually and constantly be communicated, and daily Reports made from the several Parishes situated within the District, which, for the sake of mutual convenience, is considered as assigned to each of these seven Police Offices.

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The details of these Reports, and the various subject matters to which they should refer, are comprized in a Project inserted in the Appendix, which seems not unworthy of consideration.

By means of this system of daily Report, detailing the number and description of the persons employed on the Watch during the preceding night, and the occurrences which may have taken place while they were so on duty, the Magistrates would be informed as to the manner in which the proposed Act of Parliament had been complied with; and also of the state of order, or disorder, which might prevail in the various Parishes within their District.

But Your Committee further propose as a means of superintendence and controul, and for the purpose of verifying in some degree the correctness of such Reports, and of ascertaining the fitness as well as good conduct of the persons so employed, that it should be the duty of some of the principal Officers attached to the several Boards of Magistracy (generally known by the name of Police Officers) to go rounds according to some rotation, to be settled during the night, and to visit the several Watch-houses within their district, and report in the morning to the office to which they are attached as to the vigilance, good conduct and fitness of the Constables, Beadles, Patroles and Watchmen, on duty during the night.

It is also proposed that it should be the duty of the High Constable within the several divisions, occasionally to make similar visitations and Reports, and with this view, it might perhaps be advisable to attach to them a certain number of Assistants, who might be stipendiary officers, to be paid out of the County Rate, or out of some Rate to be levied within each respective division to which they belong.

Nor are these the only means by which it is proposed to furnish the Boards of Magistrates with information respecting the state of the Metropolis as to its Police, and as to the manner in which the parochial Authorities execute the powers entrusted to them; but it is further recommended, that the excellent provisions of the Statute of 14 Geo. III. c. 90. should be extended.

This is the Statute which Your Committee have before alluded to as applicable to the City and Liberties of Westminster, and certain other Parishes therein named, and which, after having prescribed the general outline of the manner in which Watch is to be kept, directs that the several parochial Authorities shall meet, and make more detailed Rules and Regulations for the instruction and guidance of the Constables, Beadles, Patroles and Watchmen.

These detailed Instructions are directed to be written or printed, and delivered to each of such persons respectively.

Your Committee would further propose, that copies of such Rules and Regulations should also be transmitted to the Police Office of the district for their information; that the principal Officers attached to each Office may, in their nightly visitations, be able to judge whether such Regulations are properly complied with. Copies also of these Regulations should, in some convenient manner, be affixed to the walls in each Watch-house.

By means such as these, the several Boards of Magistrates would acquire such a degree of knowledge, as would enable them to give instructions to their principal Officers for their conduct during their visitations, and would enable them further to exercise, with correctness, the power which should be given them, of displacing such of the Watchmen or Patroles as appear to be unfit from bodily infirmity, or from negligence or misconduct.

Having thus collected at each respective Police Office a great mass of information, as to the principles and details by which the good order and security of their district is endeavoured to be maintained, and having thus called into activity the attention of a great number of persons as to matters of preventive Police, and introduced that system of superintendence and controul which may keep alive and continue the activity and vigilance

vigilance which has thus been excited, it would still appear that the system would be imperfect unless this information, thus collected at each of the seven respective Boards of Magistracy, was accumulated at some one central point, in order that there may be the means of comparing the occurrences and transactions and circumstances of the various parts of the Town, and of forming estimates from the comparison of such facts, of the probable means for the effectual prevention of crimes, or for the detection, pursuit, apprehension, and conviction of criminals.

It should seem, that the Office at Bow-street, which is wholly unconnected with either of the seven Offices, might form the proper centre, to which this various information should be transmitted.

It would probably be necessary, considering the great pressure of business which devolves on that Office, to attach to it some fit person, whose immediate duty it should be to compare and digest such information, for the purpose of being communicated to that Board of Magistrates, and also to the Secretary of State of the Home Department.

Your Committee have dwelt the longer on this branch of the subject, as they deeply feel the necessity of introducing some system which may give unity and connection to the scattered parts of which the Metropolis consists; and which may, by introducing more means of superintendence, and more means of knowledge, secure a due execution of the Laws, and above all things, may secure that active vigilance and precaution which may lessen the number of Criminals, by rendering it difficult to commit crimes.

Although Your Committee consider this part of the subject to be of pre-eminent importance, and as some of the witnesses have said, to be all in all, yet there are several other measures which may come in aid of this System, and may conduce materially to the prevention of crimes.

With this view, Your Committee advert to the Police Office which has been established at Wapping, called *The Thames Police Office*, for the detection of felonies &c. committed on the River Thames. The Magistrates of this Office have also a jurisdiction co-extensive with the other Magistrates.

Your Committee are fully convinced of the beneficial effects which have been derived from this Establishment; the increased protection which has been afforded to every species of property on the River, furnishes the strongest proof of its utility. But it is stated to Your Committee, that the Funds of this office are at present inadequate for such an increased Establishment as would be necessary to guard the valuable property on the various wharfs and line of River from London Bridge to Battersea; added to which, at certain periods of the tide, the communication between the parts of the River above and below London Bridge is so interrupted, that during several hours the upper part of the River is consequently open to great depredation. It is therefore recommended that an additional number of boats should be provided, locally applicable to that part of the River above the Bridge.

It has also been represented, that the great and increasing population in the neighbourhood of Greenwich requires another Police Office on that side of the River. Your Committee are informed, that it is now in the contemplation of Government to remove the Thames Police Office to the Surrey side for that purpose: this might then be made the office for an eighth division, comprehending Greenwich and the other surrounding Parishes.

It has also been represented to Your Committee, that the most notorious Pick-pockets and other reputed Thieves are permitted to frequent the public avenues of the Town with impunity, notwithstanding the provisions of 32 Geo. III. made for the purpose of their apprehension: but the Law, as it now stands, does not authorize the Officer to apprehend them, unless, first, they are seen in some public avenue; secondly, unless they are reputed thieves; and thirdly, unless they are on the spot with the intent to commit a felony: this can be proved only by some overt act which they

they are seen to commit, such as hustling, attempting the pocket, or the like. It has been suggested, that if further powers were given by the Legislature, the apprehension of these offenders would be greatly facilitated; but on the other hand, it has not occurred to Your Committee that the powers already given could be enlarged consistently with the general liberty of the subject. Doubts, however, have arisen on the construction of this Act, and the subsequent Act of 51 Geo. III. whether they extend to the City of London (properly so called), which is stated to Your Committee to be at present the resort of many reputed thieves, from the shelter afforded by the operation of the Act being understood to be so limited; it seems therefore desirable that it should be amended for this purpose.

It is at present very difficult to prosecute to conviction the Receivers of stolen goods; but Your Committee think that the evil would be much checked, and less facility would be afforded in the removal of stolen property, if the Law with respect to the execution of Search Warrants were amended, and the Officer enabled to put them in force as well by night as by day, under the direction of the Magistrates; which Your Committee beg leave to suggest to the future consideration of the House.

It has been proved to Your Committee, that Hackney Coaches frequently are used for the conveyance of stolen property in the night, and, to avoid detection, the iron plate with the proper number of the coach is frequently taken off, and another substituted during the time they are in waiting; this might in some degree be remedied by directing the proper number to be painted on the pannel of the Coach, or by some similar regulation.

Your Committee fully agree in the recommendation of a former Committee (28 Report Finance) that the Magistrates should have further means of rewarding their different Officers for any extraordinary activity and exertions, in such a manner as the circumstances of the case might require. If this power was given to a limited extent, it appears to Your Committee, that the Police Officers might be precluded in future from participating in the rewards given by Act of Parliament. The rewards are usually divided between the prosecutor and all the witnesses; the Police Officer has only a small share of them; but this circumstance sometimes operates against his credit as a witness, and to the defeat of public justice: it seems desirable therefore, that as a public Officer, he should be free from any such imputation, and that his services would be best rewarded by the Magistrates, without depending on the conviction of the Offender.

The great increasing expense attending all criminal prosecutions has been truly stated to be a great source of the impunity, and consequently of the increase of crimes; and it seems highly deserving the attention of the Legislature, whether the expenses of prosecution to a limited extent, and in particular cases, which may be specified, might not with propriety be defrayed out of the Parish Rates, or some other general fund. Your Committee think that such a Regulation would materially tend to an increased activity in the prevention and prosecution of offenders, and the great relief of individuals on whom these depredations are committed.

The Petitions from the licensed Publicans, with regard to the stealing of Pewter Pots, having been referred to Your Committee, they have heard evidence on the subject, and find the extent of the evil to be great, notwithstanding the severity of the existing Law; but it does not occur to them, that the interest of the Petitioners can be so well guarded by any new Act of the Legislature, as by Regulations which they are competent to make among themselves.

Having thus adverted to these subjects, which are most of them more or less intimately connected with the immediate object of their enquiries, Your Committee cannot conclude their Report without mentioning the incongruity which subsists in the system for the government of the Metropolis, owing to the Chief and other Magistrates of the City of London, which is situated in the centre of the Metropolis, being unable to pursue, by their warrants, beyond the local limits of the City of London (properly so called) goods which may have been stolen within the limits of the City, and

and may have been removed beyond these limits. - Your Committee conceive, that the warrant of the City Magistrates should have operation, without being backed by any other Magistrate, within a circle of five miles from the Royal Exchange; and that warrants signed by County Magistrates, within five miles of the Royal Exchange, should operate within the local limits of the City, without being backed by the City Magistrates. Your Committee conceive, that such an intercommunity of jurisdiction could not be considered as affecting any of the valuable exclusive Rights and Privileges of the City, particularly if it was limited to definite cases.

Whatever the feelings or opinion of the Legislature might be upon this point, Your Committee have conceived that they could not avoid, after the evidence they had received, directing their attention to the subject.

Your Committee are aware that there are many other points which may be considered as intimately connected with the subject of Police, and to which they might have directed their attention; there are many branches of the Criminal Law, many circumstances connected with the modes in which such Law is administered; the periods for which offenders may be imprisoned, the places in which they may be confined, and the manner in which they may be returned again upon the community after the period of their imprisonment may be elapsed; all which subjects may be considered as intimately connected with Police, as they operate strongly both on the dispositions which induce men to commit crimes, and on those previous arrangements of precaution by which crimes may be prevented.

But as these subjects have been referred to other Committees, Your Committee have conceived it to be their duty to confine their Investigations and their Observations to those leading principles of preventive Superintendence and Controul, and to that system of provident Vigilance, which, by watching assiduously over the interests of the Community, may maintain, without interruption, its good Order and Security.

Appendix,
N° 8. N° 9.

Since Your Committee framed their Report, two Reports, made in the years 1770 and 1772, on the same Subject, have been referred to; and Your Committee think it their duty to bring them, at this time, to the notice of the House, in the Appendix to this Report.

24 March 1812.

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Appendix, No. 1.

(From the folio edition of "The Statutes of the Realm." Printed in 1810 by Command of His Majesty; under the Direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records.—
Vol. I. page 102.

ANNO 13^o EDWARDI I. A.D. 1285.

Statuta Civitatis London.

STATUTES FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

*Ex magno Rot. Stat. in Turr. Lond. m. 42.
in Cedula.*

CES sont les Articles le queus nre Seign' le Rey Comaunde q̄ bien seient gardez en sa Citee de Loundres, p' sa pes garder e meyntenir. Primeremēt p' ceo q̄ multz des mals com des murders, Robberyes, e homycides ont este fetz ca en arrere deinz la Citee de nuyt e de Jour, e gentz Batues e mal tretres, e aut's div'res aventures de mal avenuz encontre sa pes; Defendu est q̄ nul seit si hardi estre troeve alaunt ne wacraunt p my les Ruwes de la Citee, ap's Cocverfu psone a Seint Martyn le g'nt, a Espeye ne a Bokuyler ne a autre arme p' mal fere, ne dount mal supecion poet avenir; ne en autre man'e nule, sil ne seit g'nt Seign' ou altre prodome de bone conysaunce, ou lour c'teyn message q̄ d els serra garaunty q̄ vount li un a lautre p conduyte de Lumere. E si nul seit trove alant encontre la fourme avantdite, ou q̄ il seit encheson de tart venir en vyle, soit p's p les Gardeyns de lapas e soit mys en Le Tonel, la quel p' tiels meffesours est assigne, e Lendemeyn seit amene e p'sente devant le Gardeyn ou le Meyre de la Citee q̄ p' tens serra, e devant les Aldermans, e solong ceo q̄ il troveront qil eit trespasse e a p̄eo soit coustumers soit puny. E pur ceo q̄ tiels meffesours avauntiditz, alant nutauntre, communalment ont lour Recet e lour Covynes,

127.

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THESE be the Articles which Our Lord the King doth command to be well kept in his City of London, for the keeping and maintenance of his Peace.

First, Whereas many evils, as Murders, Robberies and Manslaughters have been committed heretofore in the City by Night and by Day, and People have been beaten and evil intreated, and divers other Mischances have befallen against his Peace; it is enjoined that none be so hardy to be found going or wandering about the Streets of the City, after Curfew tolled at St. Martin's le Grand, with Sword or Buckler, or other Arms for doing mischief, or whereof evil suspicion might arise, nor any in any other manner, unless he be a great man or other lawful Person of good repute, or their certain Messenger, having their Warrants to go from one to another, with Lanthorn in hand. And if any be found going about contrary to the formaforesaid, unless he have cause to come late into the City, he shall be taken by the keepers of the Peace and be put into the place of confinement appointed for such Offenders; and on the morrow he shall be brought and presented before the Warden, or the Mayor of the City for the time being, and before the Aldermen; and according as they shall find that he hath offended, and as the Custom is, he shall be punished.

And whereas such Offenders as aforesaid going about by Night, do commonly resort and have their Meetings and hold their evil

None shall walk the Streets armed, after Curfew, &c.

Taverns shall not be open after Curfew, &c.

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talk in Taverns more than elsewhere, and there do seek for shelter, lying in wait, and watching their time to do mischief; it is enjoined that none do keep a Tavern open for Wine or Ale after the tolling of the aforesaid Curfew; but they shall keep their Tavern shut after that hour, and none therein drinking or resorting; neither shall any man admit others in his House except in common Taverns, for whom he will not be answerable unto the King's Peace. And if any Taverner be found doing the contrary, the first time he shall be put in pledge by his Tavern drinking cup, or by other good pledge there found, and be amerced forty-pence; and if he be found a second time offending, he shall be amerced half a mark; and the third time ten Shillings; and the fourth time he shall pay the whole Penalty double, that is to say, Twenty Shillings: And the fifth time he shall be forejudged of his Trade for ever.

None shall teach fencing with Buckler in the City.

Also, forasmuch as Fools who delight in mischief, do learn to fence with Buckler, and thereby are the more encouraged to commit their follies; it is provided and enjoined that none shall hold school for, nor shall teach the art of fencing with Buckler, within the City, by night or by day; and if any so do, he shall be imprisoned for forty days.

Offenders shall be discharged only by the Mayor, &c.

And whereas Malefactors taken and arrested for Trespasses, as for Batteries, spilling of Blood, and other Offences against the Peace of our Lord the King, and for evil suspicion, are often delivered too easily, by reason whereof, others the less dreading such punishments are encouraged in their follies, and in often transgressing against the Peace, in expectation of such easy deliverance; it is provided that no man so imprisoned shall be delivered by the Sheriff, nor by any Officer under him, without the award of the Warden or Mayor for the time being, and of the Aldermen; unless the Trespass be very small; and then good and solemn mainprize shall be taken, and of Persons justiceable before the Bailiffs of the City, that he do appear before the said Warden or Mayor, and the Aldermen, at a certain day, to receive award and judgement according to his Trespass.

Aldermen shall secure Offenders in their respective Wards.

Moreover it is provided, that every Alderman in his Wardmote shall make diligent enquiry concerning such Malefactors, resorting to and abiding in his Ward; and if any such be found by presentment or indictment of the good Men of the Ward, or by evil suspicion, they shall straight be attached by their Bodies, and brought before the Warden or Mayor, and the Aldermen, and be arraigned of that whereof they are indicted or presented; and they who cannot acquit themselves, shall be punished by imprisonment, or other Punishment, at their discretion, and according to what the Trespass requireth.

Foreigners shall not be lun-keepers, unless made free of the City.

And whereas divers Persons do resort unto the City, some from Parts beyond the Sea, and others of this Land, and do there seek shelter and refuge, by reason of Banishment out of their own Country, or who for great offence or other misdeed have fled from their own Country; and of these some do become Brokers,

e font lour mauveyes purparlances en taverne plus q aillours, e illoekes querent umbrage attendanz e geitant lor tens de mal fere; Defendu est q nul ne tiegne taverne overte de Vyn ne de Cerveyse ap's le Coeverfu avantdit p'sone; mes q il tiegne sa taverne close ap's cel heure, e nul leinz Bevaunt ne recettant ne en sa mesoun hors de Communes tavernes nul ne recette p' quy il ne voillit estre respoignant a la pes le Rey. E si nul tav'ner seit trove q autrement faceo, primerement seit degage p soen Hanap de la Tav'ue, ou p altre bon gage leinz trove, e seit am'cye a quaraunte deniers; E si altre fiez seit trouve q ceo faceo, seit am'cye a demy mark e a la tierce fiez a dys souz; e a la quarte fiez paie tute la peyne double, cest asav' vynt souz. E la quynte fiez seit forsjugge del mestier p' tutz jourz. Ensement p' ceo q fous, q sei delitent a mal fere, vount ap'ndre Eskirnye de Bokyer, e de ceo plus sei abaudissent defore lour folyes; Purveu est e defendu q nul ne tiegne escole ne aprise de Eskirnye de Bokyer, dedeinz la Citee de nuyt ne de jour, e si nul le faceo eit la Prifon de xl. jours. E p' ceo q mals fesours p' trespas com de Bateryes, sanc espaundu, e autres malfetz encontre la pes n're Seign' le Rey, e p mal suspecion, pris e arestutz, souvent sont delivres p trop legiere manere, p queyautres meyns doutantz tiels punyssementz sei abaudissent en lour folyes e en souvent mesprendre, encontre la pes, p beiaunce de tiels eyse delivraunce; Purveu est q nul en tiels manere enprisonne seit delivres p Viscounte ne p Mynystre de south ly sanz agard del Gardeyn ou del Meyre q p' tens serra, e de les Aldermans si le trespas ne seit mult petit, e adunks seit prise bone meynprise e sollempne, e des gentz justizables a les Bayllyfs de la Citee, q il seit devant le dit Gardeyn ou Meyre e les Aldermans a certyn jour a receyvre agard e jugement solong soen trespas. Derichief p'veu est q chescun Alderman, en soen Gardemot ententivemēt enquerge de tiel meffesours repeirantz e demorantz en sa Garde; e si nuls tiels seient trovez p presentemēt ou enditement des bones gentz de la Garde ou de male suspecion, tantost seient attachez p lour cors, e veignēt devant le Gardeyn ou Meyre e les Aldermans, e seient aresonez de ceo dont il sont enditez, ou sour eus presentez; e cels qe aquiter ne sei poent seient punyz p enprisonement, ou autre punyssemēt, p lour descretion, e solong ceo q le trespas demaunde.

E p' ceo q akunes gent soent repeirantz en la Citee, acuns des t'res de outre mer e acuns de la t're meismes, e illoekes querent umbrage e refu p' Bannyssement hors de lour pays ou p' g'nt trespas ou autre forfet sei sont de lour pays aloiguez; e des tiels les uns sei font abrocours

abrocours hostillurs e herberjours denz la Citee des privez e des estranges, si avant com il fuyasseient bons e leals de la Franchise de la Citee: e les uns riens ne font fors q̄ aler sus e jus p^{er} les Ruwes, plus de nuyt q̄ de jour, e sont bien atirez com de vesture e munture, e sei font pestre de deliciouses vyaundes e coustouses; ne il ne font mestier ne marchandise nule, ne t'res ne teneimentz ne out de quei vyvre, ne amy q̄ les trove, e des tiels avenēt multz des perils en la Citee sovent, e multz des mals, e les uns ont apte mauveytez sont trovez, com des Robberyes e Brusures des mesons de nuytz, mures, e autres mals: Purveu est, q̄ nul dest'inge t're ne altre dont q̄ il seit, ne seit reseant herberjour ne hostiler denz la Citee sil ne seit fnc home de la Citee, receu e a ferme devāt le Gardeyn ou Meyre e les Aldermans, com bon home e leal; e q̄ il eit bone testnoignance, del luy dunt il s'ra venu, q̄ il seit bien e lealmēt depty e trove saufs plegges justizables a les Bayllifs de la Citee destre respoignant a la pes le Rey, e les Citeyns e la Citee garder sanz damage. Ne nul Abrocour ne seit denz la Citee for ceaus q̄ seent receuz e jures devāt le Gardeyn ou Meyre e Aldermans. E touz ceus q̄ sont Herberjours, Hostiliers, e Abrocours en la Citee encontre la fourme avantdite, del jour qe ces Articles sorront Lus e publiez denz la Citee, [desks a un moys'] sei demettēt e retreient q̄ mes ne le facent e si nul seit trove q̄ le faceo ap's la dist meys, ou altre de quy len eit [male'] suspecoun p soen mauveys port com p mauveyse Compaignye ou p bone testnoignance del vygne, tantost seit arestu p soen cors p le Gardein ou Meyre ou les Viscontes, ou par Alderman en qui garde il serra trove, e solong ceo q̄ il serra trove cont'venāt la fourme avantdite ou en altre trespas soient punyz; Cestasav', les Herberjours e Hostilliers, e Abrocours soient nous recevables a la franchise par tutz jours, e a la prisone ajuggez; e les autres soient punyz p enprisonement ou en alt' man'e, selonc ceo q̄ le trespas demaunde.

Le Rey, q̄ veut la pes de sa Citee estre bien garde entre tutes gentz, ad entendu q̄ ses distz Articles ne sont poynt tenuz, ne estre ne poent, p' ceo q̄ ses mynystres sovent ont este enquercelez e grevement punyz devant ses Auditours des pleyntes, e aillours en ca Court, p' enprisonementz e altres punyssementz de meffesours e de suspencionous de mal, pur ceo q̄ il ne eurent de Rey garaunt a ceo fere; dont les ditz mynystres ont este e sont meyns oseiz a chastier e punyr les meffesours, e p tant sei abauidissent de meffere, e donnēt as autres ensample de mauveyste, a g^{ra}nt peril de la Citee e g^{ra}nt nurture des mals; Veut e comande q̄ desormes nul de ses Mynystres seit enquercele devant ses Auditours des pleyntes ne aillours en sa Court,

Brokers, Hostellers, and Innkeepers within the City, for Denizens and Strangers, as freely as though they were good and lawful Men of the Franchise of the City; and some nothing do but run up and down through the streets, more by night than by day, and are well attired in cloathing and array, and have their food of delicate meats and costly; neither do they use any craft or merchandize, nor have they Lands or Tenements whereof to live, nor any Friend to find them; and through such Persons many perils do often happen in the City, and many evils, and some of them are found openly offending, as in Robberies, breaking of Houses by night, Murders, and other evil deeds; it is provided that no Man of Foreign Lands, or other Person whatsoever, shall be a resiant Innkeeper or Hosteler in the City, unless he be a Freeman of the City, admitted and at farm before the Warden or Mayor, and the Alderman, as a good Man and true, and that he have good testimony from the Parts whence he cometh, that he hath well and lawfully departed; and that he find safe Pledges justiceable before the Bailiffs of the City, to be answerable to the King's Peace, and to save the Citizens and the City harmless. And there shall be no Broker in the City, except those who are admitted and sworn before the Warden or Mayor, and Aldermen. And all that are Innkeepers, Hostellers, and Brokers in the City, contrary to the form aforesaid, from one month after the day when these Articles shall be read and published in the City, shall forego the same, and withdraw themselves that they do so no more; and if any be found offending herein after the said month, or any other of whom there is evil suspicion for his ill behaviour, as for bad Company or by good evidence of the Neighbourhood, he shall forthwith be arrested by his Body by the Warden or Mayor, or the Sheriffs, or by the Alderman in whose Ward he shall be found, and shall be punished according as he shall be found to have transgressed the Form aforesaid, or to have otherwise offended; that is to say, Innkeepers and Hostellers, and Brokers, shall be for ever inadmissible to the Franchise, and awarded to Prison; and the others shall be punished by Imprisonment, or otherwise, according as the Offence requireth.

THE KING, who willet that the Peace of his City be well kept among all Persons, having been informed that his said Articles are not observed, neither can be, by reason that his Officers have been many times accused and grievously punished before his Auditors of Complaints, and elsewhere in his Court, for imprisoning and otherwise punishing Offenders and suspected Persons, for that they had not the King's Warrant for so doing; whereby the said Officers have been and are less bold to chastise and punish Offenders, and these do become so much the more daring to offend, and do give unto others the example of evil doing, to the great peril of the City and great encouragement of Offences; he doth will and command, that from henceforth none of his Officers shall be complained of before his Auditors of Complaints, or elsewhere in his Court, for any imprison-

Admission of
Brokers.

Punishment of
Persons acting
as Brokers,
Innkeepers,
&c. contrary
hereto.

Officers execut-
ing this Act in-
demnified.

ing or other punishing of Offenders or Persons suspected of evil; unless it be that any Officer should do so of open malice and for his own revenge, or for the revenge of another that maliciously procureth the same, and not for the keeping of the Peace.

And the King willeth that these provisions, and the additions, be well and surely kept in the aforesaid City, for the maintenance of his Peace, with the amendments thereof when it shall please him to make such, for the profit of his City.

pur nul enprisonement ou autre punyssement de meffesours ou souspecionous de mal: Si ens ne seit q̄ mynystre le face p apte malice e sa ppre venjaunce, ou p' venjaunce de autri q̄ p malice le procure, e ne mye p' la garde de sa pes.

E le Rey costes purveances e ajonstementz veut q̄ en lavantdite Citee scient bien e sauvmēt gardez, p' sa pes meyniteur, ove les amendementz q̄nt il li plerra quil mettre pur le proffist de sa Citee.

Appendix, No. 2.

ANNO DECIMO GEORGII II. REGIS.

AN ACT for the better regulating the Nightly Watch and Bedels within the City of London and Liberties thereof; and for making more effectual the Laws now in being, for Paving and Cleansing the Streets and Sewers in and about the said City.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the well ordering and regulating a Watch in the Night time within the several Wards in the city of London, is of very great importance, for the preservation of the persons and properties of the inhabitants thereof, and very necessary to prevent Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies, and other Outrages and Disorders; and whereas by the Laws now in being, no effectual provision is made for the establishing, ordering, or well governing of such a Nightly Watch, or for levying and collecting any sums of Money for defraying the necessary charges thereof, and of the Bedels who shall be appointed to take care of the same; for the effecting of which good purposes for the future, and to the end that a due application and just Account may be had and taken of the Money which shall hereafter be levied and collected by virtue of this Act, for the purposes aforesaid, May it please Your most Excellent Majesty, at the humble Petition and Desire of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the said City in Common Council assembled, shall and they are hereby empowered and required, between the first day of October one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, and the twentieth day of November next following, and so in every year ensuing, between the first day of October and the twentieth day of November in each succeeding year, to order and appoint what number of Watchmen and Bedels they shall judge necessary and proper to be kept within each of the several Wards of the said City and the Liberties thereof for one whole year, commencing from the twenty-fifth day of December next ensuing the said order; and shall then and there direct how they ought to be armed, how long they are to watch, what Wages and Allowances shall be given to the said Watchmen and Bedels for their attendance; and shall also order and direct what number of Constables shall attend every night in each respective Ward; and shall make all such other Orders and Regulations as the nature of each particular service shall seem to them to require.

Common Council to determine the number of Officers, and make Orders for the Nightly Watch,

and to appoint Rates,

to be collected quarterly.

And for the better raising and levying of Monies for paying the Wages of the said Watchmen and Bedels, and other charges incident thereto, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the said City, in Common Council assembled, every year as aforesaid, shall then and there, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to determine and direct what sum and sums of Money shall be raised and levied upon each respective Ward for answering the purposes aforesaid; and for raising of the said several sums of Money, to direct the Alderman, Deputy, and Common Council Men of each and every of the respective Wards in the said city of London and Liberties thereof, or the major part of them, to make an equal Rate and Assessment upon all and every the person and persons who do or shall inhabit, hold, occupy or enjoy any Land, House, Shop, Warehouse or other Tenement, within their respective Wards (regard being had in making the said Rate, to the abilities of, and likewise to the Rent paid by the said several Inhabitants and Occupiers so to be rated and assessed), and the Aldermen, Deputy, and Common Council Men of each Ward of the said City, or the major part of them, are hereby authorized and required to make such Rate and Assessment for their respective Wards, in such manner and form as shall be so directed by the said Court of Common Council; which said Rates or Assessments so to be made, and all arrears due upon the same, shall be collected quarterly from the several Inhabitants or Occupiers, in each of the said several Wards; by the several Constables for the time being of the several Precincts,

Precincts; or by the Bedels in each of the said respective Wards, as the Alderman, Deputy and Common Council Men of each Ward, or the major part of them, shall direct and appoint; and in case any of the said Inhabitants or Occupiers shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum so rated or assessed upon him her or them, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Collector or Collectors, by Warrant under the hand and seal of the Lord Mayor of the said City for the time being, or the Alderman of the Ward wherein the premises for which such Inhabitants or Occupiers shall be rated and assessed shall be situate (which Warrant the said Lord Mayor or Alderman is hereby authorized and required to grant, upon Oath made before him, by the said Collector or Collectors, of the party or parties so refusing or neglecting to pay), to levy the same by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the party or parties so neglecting or refusing, rendering to him her or them the overplus (if any be) the reasonable charge of making the said distress and sale being first deducted; and for want of such distress, by like Warrants to commit the party or parties so neglecting or refusing to one of the Compters of the said City for the space of one month, or until payment thereof.

Distress on
Nonpayment.

or Imprison-
ment.

Provided always, and it is hereby Declared, That in case any person or persons shall think him her or themselves aggrieved, by any Rate and Assessment to be made as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for them respectively, within the space of twenty days after the sum so rated and assessed shall be demanded, to appeal to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

Appeal in case
of Grievance.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Alderman, Deputy, and Common Council Men of each Ward, within the said City, or the major part of them, whereof the Alderman or Deputy to be one, shall within fourteen days after the number of Watchmen shall have been so appointed as aforesaid, assemble at some convenient place within their respective Wards, yearly and every year; and shall nominate and choose such honest and able-bodied men, to be employed as Watchmen within their respective Wards, as they shall think best qualified for the service; and shall then order and set down in writing, at what Stands it is fit for the said Watchmen to be placed, and in what manner and how often it shall be required of them to go their Rounds; and shall then make such other Orders and Regulations, concerning the Watchmen and Bedels, as the nature of each particular service shall appear to them to require; and if any of the said Watchmen, so by them appointed, shall die within the time for which they are appointed to serve, or shall be negligent in his or their duty, or guilty of any misbehaviour, or if it shall be found necessary to repeal, amend, or alter any of the Nominations, Appointments, Orders or Regulations by them made, it shall and may be lawful for the respective Aldermen, by and with the advice and consent of their respective Deputies, and the Common Council Men of each Ward, being convened by due notice, or the major part of them, who shall be there present, at any intermediate times of the year, to remove any of the said Watchmen so by them appointed, and to nominate and appoint one or more person or persons fitly qualified, in the room and stead of him or them so dying, or of him or them who shall be removed for misbehaviour, as aforesaid; and also to make such further Orders and Regulations, for the better government and direction of the said Watchmen and Bedels, within their respective Wards, as they shall think proper: Provided, that such Orders and Regulations be not repugnant to the Regulations and Orders which shall be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled.

Aldermen, &c.
of each Ward
to make Orders
and Regula-
tions within
their respective
Wards.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That a true Copy or Transcript, as well of all the Orders and Regulations made by the said Court of Common Council, as of all such Nominations, Appointments, Orders and Regulations, as shall be so made from time to time as aforesaid, for the better direction and government of the Watchmen and Bedels, by the Aldermen, Deputies and Common Council Men of the said respective Wards, shall be fairly written and signed by the Alderman or his Deputy, and the major part of the Common Council Men of each Ward, and shall be delivered to all and every the Constables of the several Precincts within the said respective Wards; and that from and after the twenty-fifth day of December one thousand seven hundred and thirty seven, one or more of the said Constables of each of the said Wards as shall be judged necessary by the said Court of Common Council to be held as aforesaid, shall attend every night by turns, and shall keep Watch and Ward within their respective Wards, in manner following; that is to say, from the said twenty-fifth day of December to the tenth day of March following, from the hours of nine in the evening, till seven the next morning; and from thenceforth yearly and every year the said Constables shall attend from the tenth of March to the tenth of September, from the hours of ten in the evening, till five the next morning; and from the tenth of September to the tenth of March, from nine in the evening, till seven the next morning; and the said Constables shall, in their several turns or courses of Watching, use their best endeavours to prevent Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies, and other Outrages and Disorders; and to that end shall, and they are hereby impowered and required, to arrest and apprehend all Night-walkers, Malefactors, and suspected persons, who shall be found wandering or misbehaving themselves, and shall carry the person or persons who shall be so apprehended, as soon as conveniently may be, before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of and for the said City, to be examined and dealt with according to Law; and shall twice or oftener, at convenient times in every night, go about their respective Wards, and take notice whether all the Watchmen perform their duties in their several stations, according to such Orders and Regulations as shall have been made for that purpose by the Lord Mayor,

Copy of Orders,
&c. to be given
the Constables.

Their Charge.

Aldermen, and Commons of the said City in Common Council assembled, or by the Aldermen, Deputies, and Common Council Men of the respective Wards; and in case any such Watchman shall misbehave himself, or neglect his duty, the said Constables, or one of them, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, give notice thereof to the Alderman, or his Deputy, for the time being, of the Ward to which such Watchman shall belong, to the end that the Alderman, Deputy, and Common Council Men may be forthwith summoned, for the examination and punishment of such offence.

Penalty of 20s.
for Default.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any of the said Constables shall wilfully neglect to attend any night in his or their turn, to keep Watch and Ward within their respective Wards, or shall not come to keep Watch or Ward at the respective hours appointed by this Act for his and their attendance thereon, or shall depart from, or leave keeping Watch and Ward, during the respective hours appointed by this Act for the keeping the same, or shall neglect in any night of his and their Watching to go about his and their respective Wards, twice at the least in each night of his or their watching, for the purpose of this Act, or shall otherwise misbehave himself or themselves against the duty prescribed to them by this Act, in each and every of the said cases the person or persons so offending shall respectively forfeit the sum of Twenty Shillings for every such offence.

Watchmen's
Charge.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Watchmen, or any of them, in the absence of the Constable, and they are also hereby authorized and required in their several stations, during the time of their keeping Watch and Ward as aforesaid, to apprehend all Night-walkers, Malefactors, Rogues, Vagabonds, and all disorderly persons whom they shall find disturbing the public peace, or shall have just cause to suspect of any evil designs, and to deliver the person or persons so apprehended, as soon as conveniently may be, to the Constable of the Night, who is hereby required to carry him, her or them, as soon as conveniently may be, before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the said City, to be examined and dealt with according to Law.

£. 10. Penalty
on Collectors
refusing to act.

And be it further Enacted, That if any of the persons who shall from time to time be directed and appointed Collectors of the several Rates and Assessments, to be made in pursuance of this Act, shall neglect or refuse to take upon him or them the said office, or duly to execute the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, he or they shall respectively forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds, and shall continue liable to be appointed into the said office again the year following; and in case of his or their refusal, they shall be again liable to the like penalties, as often as he or they shall refuse to take upon him or them the said office; and upon every such refusal of any person or persons so to be appointed Collector or Collectors as aforesaid, to take upon him or them the said office, or in case of death after such appointment, it shall and may be lawful for the Aldermen, Deputy, and Common Council Men of such Ward, or the major part of them, to direct and appoint any other person or persons inhabiting in such Ward, to be Collector or Collectors in the room or stead of such person or persons who shall so refuse to take upon him or them the said office, or shall die after such appointment; and in case such person or persons so directed and appointed shall refuse to take upon him or them the said office, he or they shall be liable to the like penalties as hereinbefore are appointed for any Constable or Bedels, who shall refuse to take upon him or them the said office.

Collector's
Duty;

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Collector or Collectors of the Rates and Assessments aforesaid, of every Ward, shall collect the same quarterly, and shall severally enter in some book or books, to be by them respectively kept for that purpose, the several sums which they shall from time to time receive on account of the said Rates and Assessments, and likewise the names of the persons from whom, and the particular times when they received the same; which book and books they shall at all convenient times produce upon demand, and shew to the Deputy or Deputies of their respective Wards; and they shall pay the Money by them respectively received on account of the said Rates and Assessments, into the hands of such Deputy, as he or they shall receive the same, and in such manner as that such Collector shall never have a sum exceeding Five Pounds so collected at one time in his or their hands, by the space of five days; and if any of the said Collectors shall neglect to make such entries, or shall refuse to produce and shew to the Deputy of their respective Wards, the book or books hereby directed to be by them respectively kept for the purposes aforesaid, (the same having been demanded of them, or if any of them shall keep or retain in his or their hands more than the said sum of Five Pounds, longer than five days, in each and every the said cases, the person or persons so offending shall respectively forfeit the sum of Forty Shillings for every such offence; and on payment of every such sum of Money into the hands of such Deputy of each Ward, such Collector or Collectors shall take a Receipt for the same from the said Deputy, in which Receipt shall be specified and expressed the name of such Collector or Collectors, the sum paid, and the name of the Precinct and Ward wherein the Money hath been collected; and the respective Deputies for the time being shall be obliged, and he and they is and are hereby required to give such Receipt without fee or reward; and such Receipts shall, by the Collector or Collectors, be produced to the Alderman of the Ward at the time he and they shall settle and adjust his and their yearly Account and Accounts, and shall by the said Alderman be taken and allowed as a full and sufficient discharge for all and every such sum and sums of Money such Collectors shall have received and paid to such Deputies respectively

and Penalty on
Default.

respectively as aforesaid; and the said several Collectors shall, within twenty days next after the end of every three months, after their severally taking upon themselves the said office of a Collector, produce and deliver to the Alderman of the said Ward, or such person as he shall appoint to receive the same, the book and books in which they entered the sums by them severally received on account of the said Rates; and shall at the same time give and deliver to the said Alderman, or such person as he shall appoint to receive the same, a true account in writing of all such persons as shall have neglected or refused to pay the said Rates and Assessments, to the intent that the same may afterwards be recovered and levied.

AND, to the end that the payment of the said Rates and Assessments for the purposes aforesaid, may be effectually enforced; BE it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Freeman of London, liable to pay the Rates and Assessments aforesaid, who shall have neglected or refused to pay the said Rates and Assessments to the person or persons authorized and impowered to collect and receive the same (the same having been lawfully demanded) or shall have desired to be excused from paying such Rates and Assessments, shall be under the same incapacity of voting at Elections within the said City of London, as any person or persons now is or are, who do not pay their Scot and Lot to the several yearly Rates and Taxes, to which the Citizens of London are at this time liable.

Persons not paying the Rates incapacitated to vote at Elections.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Deputy of each Ward of the said City for the time being shall and may, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay all and singular the Orders and Draughts on him to be made by the Alderman of such Ward, with the advice of the major part of the Common Council Men of each Ward respectively, in discharge of the Watchmen and Bedels, and other incident Charges in relation to the Watching of such Ward, in pursuance of this Act; and the said respective Deputies of the Wards for the time being shall and they are hereby required to keep regular and plain entries, in a book to be for that purpose by them severally provided, of all and singular the receipts and payments they shall make, on account of the Nightly Watch and Bedels, within their respective Wards as aforesaid, and other Charges incident thereto; which books shall be produced yearly at the Wardmote in each Ward, if required; and also that the Deputies respectively for the time being shall have the same Account audited and passed between the first day of February and the first day of March yearly, by the Alderman and the major part of the Common Council Men of each Ward, in which the Money so to be accounted for shall be collected.

Deputy's Charges.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Mayor for the time being, or any two or more Justices of the Peace for the said City, to hear and determine any of the offences which are made subject to and punishable by any pecuniary penalties directed to be levied by this Act; and the said Lord Mayor, or such Justices of the Peace, are hereby authorized and required, upon any information exhibited, or complaint made in that behalf, within ten days after such offence committed, to summon the party or parties accused, and the witnesses on either side; and in case the said party or parties accused shall not appear on such summons (and after oath made of the commission of any of the offences above mentioned, by one or more credible witness or witnesses) to issue a Warrant or Warrants for apprehending the party or parties offending in the said city of London; and upon the appearance of the party or parties accused, or his or their contempt in not appearing, upon the proof of notice given, to proceed to the examination of the witness or witnesses upon oath (which oath he or they are hereby authorized, impowered and required to administer), and to give such judgement, sentence or determination, as shall be just and conformable to the tenor and true meaning of this Act; and where the party or parties accused shall be convicted of such offence, either upon such information as aforesaid or on confession of the party or parties accused, it shall and may be lawful for such Lord Mayor or Justices to issue a Warrant or Warrants for levying the pecuniary penalties and forfeitures so adjudged, on the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders, and to cause sale to be made thereof in case they shall not be redeemed in five days, rendering to the party or parties the overplus (if any there be) after deducting the reasonable charges of such distress and sale upon demand; and in case any person or persons shall be so convicted as aforesaid, and no goods or chattels of such person or persons so offending can at the time of such conviction be found, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Mayor or Justices of the Peace before whom such person or persons shall be convicted as aforesaid, to commit such offender or offenders to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding the space of three months, or until such pecuniary penalty or penalties shall be paid.

Lord Mayor, or Justices of Peace, are to try Offences against this Act;

and to levy Penalties by Distress.

Provided nevertheless, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Lord Mayor, or Justices of the Peace, from time to time (where they see cause) to mitigate, compound or lessen, any of the said forfeitures or penalties as lie or they in their discretion shall think fit (so as such mitigation do not extend to remit above one moiety of the penalty or penalties inflicted and directed to be levied by this Act), and every such mitigation shall be a sufficient discharge to the person offending respectively, for so much of the said penalty or forfeiture as shall be so lessened, mitigated or remitted.

or mitigate them.

Provided also, That if any person or persons shall find him her or themselves aggrieved, or remain unsatisfied in the judgement of the said Lord Mayor or Justices, then such person

Appeal from the Lord Mayor to the Justices at their Quarter Sessions.

or persons shall and may, by virtue of this Act, complain or appeal to the Justices of the Peace at the next Quarter Sessions to be held for the said city of London; who are hereby empowered and required to summon and examine witnesses upon oath, and finally to hear and determine the same; and in case of conviction, to issue a Warrant or Warrants for levying and compelling, by such means as aforesaid, the payment of the said penalties and forfeitures.

Penalties how
to be applied.

And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Penalties to be levied by virtue of this Act shall be paid and applied in manner following; that is to say, one moiety thereof to the person or persons who shall inform and prosecute for the same; and the other moiety to the Alderman of the Ward where such offence shall be committed, to be by him paid and applied for and towards defraying the charges and expenses of the Nightly Watch and Bedels, and other charges incident thereto within such Ward.

Deficiency in
Rates, how to
be supplied,
&c.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That in case there shall be any deficiency in any one year's rate or assessment so to be made as aforesaid, in any of the Wards within the said City or Liberties thereof, either by Houses, Shops, Warehouses, Buildings or other Tenements being empty, or by the insolvency or removal of any of the Inhabitants, Tenants, Occupiers or otherwise, for which or upon whom such Rates and Assessments are respectively charged or chargeable by this Act, so that the Wages and Allowances to Watchmen and Bedels, and other incident charges, cannot be fully satisfied, paid and discharged, in that year; then and in such case the deficiency so happening in the said Ward, shall be paid out of the next succeeding years Rate and Assessment; and if there shall happen to be any surplus money collected by such Rates and Assessments as aforesaid, in any of the said Wards in any one year, such surplus shall be carried on to the credit of the Account of the next years Rate and Assessment, and shall be applied for such uses and in such manner as the Rates and Assessments collected in such Ward are by this Act directed to be laid out and applied, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever.

Houses let out
in Lodgings,
how to be as-
sessed.

AND whereas many Houses in several of the Wards of the said City are, by the several Landlords or Owners thereof, let out in Lodgings or Tenements, to divers Tenants, whereby it will be difficult to rate and assess such Houses, or to recover such Rates and Assessments when made; for remedy whereof, BE it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of December, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Alderman of each respective Ward, by and with the consent of his Deputy and Common Councilmen, or the major part of them, from time to time, and at all times when they are directed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the said City, in Common Council assembled, to make any Rate and Assessment on the Inhabitants of their respective Wards; to rate and assess the Owner or Owners of all such Houses or Tenements as shall be let or occupied by three or more Tenants, which Rate and Assessment shall be paid by one or more of the Occupiers of any part or parts of such Houses; and in case any Occupier or Occupiers of any part of such Houses or Tenements shall refuse to pay the same, then the said Rate and Assessment shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods of him her or them so refusing to pay the same, which distress and sale shall be made in like manner as distresses and sales of the goods of other parties neglecting or refusing to pay the Rates and Assessments imposed and directed to be imposed by virtue of this Act, are directed to be made; and such Occupier and Occupiers of such Tenements are hereby required and authorized to pay such sum and sums of Money as shall be so rated, imposed or assessed on the Owner or Owners thereof, in pursuance of this Act, and to deduct the same out of the Rent thereof; and the Landlord or Owner or Owners thereof are hereby required to allow such deductions and payments upon receipt of the residue of their Rents; and every Tenant paying such Assessment or Assessments shall be acquitted and discharged for so much money as the said Assessment or Assessments shall amount unto, as if the same had been actually paid to such person or persons to whom his her or their Rent should have been due and payable.

Persons rated
not liable to
any Watch.

Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted and Declared, That no person or persons who shall be rated and assessed, and pay to any Rate and Assessment to be made in pursuance of this Act, shall be liable to any Watch or Ward, by virtue of the Statute commonly called the Statute of Winchester, made in the thirteenth year of King Edward the First, or any other subsequent Statutes relating thereto, but shall be and are hereby discharged of and from the same.

Act 22 & 23
Car. II.

AND whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the twenty-second and twenty-third years of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the better paving and cleansing the Streets and Sewers, in and about the city of London, it is enacted, (among other things) That from thenceforth the sole power and authority of ordering, designing and regulating of the pitching and paving all the Streets, Lanes and Passages whatsoever, within the said City and Liberties, with the order and manner thereof, should be and remain in the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the said City; to be executed by such persons as by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, should be appointed, or by any Seven or more of them, being all Members of the said Court; and it is also thereby further enacted, that for the better enabling the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens to perform the works by the said Statute appointed to be done, and for defraying the charge thereof, it should be lawful for the said persons so to be authorized, or any Seven of them, as often as need should be, to impose any reasonable

Tax

Tax or Assessment, as well upon the Tenants and Occupiers as also upon the Owners of Houses, Shops or other Tenements or Hereditaments, whereof there should be no present Occupier, to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the parties refusing or neglecting to pay, as by the said Act more fully may appear; but inasmuch as it frequently happens that no distress can be found upon Ground, Houses, Shops or Tenements, that lie vacant or untenanted, whereby the necessary Taxes or Assessments for paving the Streets, Lanes or Passages, lying before such vacant Ground, Houses, Shops or Tenements, cannot be levied, by reason whereof such part of the said Streets, Lanes and Passages, often remains unpaved, to the great nuisance of the Public; for remedy whereof, BE it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said persons now authorized, or hereafter to be authorized, by virtue of the said Statute as aforesaid; or any Seven or more of them, to order such parts of the respective Streets, Lanes and Passages, as lie before such vacant or untenanted Ground, Houses, Shops or Tenements, as often as need shall be, to be well and sufficiently paved, cleansed and amended, and to impose such Tax or Assessment on the Owner or Owners thereof, as shall be necessary for the doing the same; all which Taxes and Assessments shall be paid for and upon the account of such Owner or Owners thereof, by him her or them, who shall from time to time be the next and first Occupier or Occupiers of such Ground, Houses, Shops or Tenements, after the making or imposing such Tax or Assessment; and in case such Occupier or Occupiers shall refuse to pay the same, then the said Taxes and Assessments shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of him her or them so refusing to pay the same; which distress and sale shall be made in such manner as distresses and sales thereof are directed to be made by the said Statute; and all and every such first Occupier and Occupiers are hereby required and authorized to pay such sum and sums of Money as shall be so rated, imposed or assessed on the Owner or Owners of such Ground, Houses, Shops or Tenements in pursuance of this Act, and to deduct the same out of the Rent thereof; and the Landlord or Landlords, or Owner or Owners thereof, are hereby required to allow such deductions and payments upon receipt of the residue of their Rents; and every Tenant paying such Taxes or Assessments, shall be acquitted and discharged for so much Money as the said Taxes or Assessments shall amount unto, as if the same had been actually paid to such person or persons, to whom his her or their Rent should have been due or payable.

Assessments on untenanted Grounds, &c. how to be made.

AND to the end that all and every the Pavements lying before any vacant or untenanted Ground, House, Shop or Tenement, in any of the Streets, Lanes or Passages, may from time to time be effectually amended, BE it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Chamberlain of the said City for the time being shall pay all and every the Taxes and Assessments which shall be imposed or assessed upon the Owner or Owners of such vacant or untenanted Ground, Houses, Shops, or Tenements, during the time the same shall so continue vacant or untenanted, out of the City Cash; but in case, after such payment by the said Chamberlain, any of the said Taxes or Assessments shall be paid or levied by or upon the Tenant or Tenants thereof, who shall afterwards occupy the same, then and in every such case the same shall forthwith be repaid into the Chamber of the said City.

Taxes on vacant Grounds, &c. to be paid out of the City Cash.

and repaid by the next Occupiers.

AND whereas, from the great increase of Coaches, Carts, and other Carriages, and their frequent passing through the Streets, Lanes, and Passages of the said City, it is become necessary, for the safety and convenience of all persons passing within the said City, that Posts should be set up in many Streets, Lanes, and other Passages, where now there are none, to preserve a Foot-passage; BE it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the twenty-fourth of day June one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, it shall and may be lawful for the said persons authorized, and to be authorized as aforesaid, or any Seven of them, to order, design, and set up Posts in all or any the Streets, Lanes, and Passages whatsoever, where need shall be, within the said City and Liberties, to preserve Foot-passages; which power shall be exercised in the same manner as the power vested in them by the said Statute, For the better paving and cleansing the Streets and Sewers in and about the said City; and for enabling them to execute and perform the Works last-mentioned and appointed to be done, it shall also be lawful for them, or any Seven of them, to make such Taxes and Assessments as shall be reasonable, to be charged and levied in the same manner as the other Taxes and Assessments may be and are directed to be charged and levied by the aforesaid Statute, or by so much of this present Act as relates to the paving of the said Streets, and in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the same was herein particularly recited.

Posts to be set up for Foot Passages.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any matter or thing to be done in pursuance of this Act, then and in such case the Action or Suit shall be brought or commenced within six months next after the fact committed; and not afterwards; and shall be laid and brought in the city of London, and not elsewhere; and the Defendant or Defendants in such Action or Suit to be brought shall and may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or discontinue his her or their Action or Actions, Suit or Suits; or if upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendant or Defendants shall and may recover Treble Costs, and have such remedy for the same as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in any other cases by Law.

Limitation of Actions.

Treble Costs.

Public Act.

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a public Act; and be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, Justices, and other Persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.

Appendix, No. 3.

ANNO XXVII ELIZABETHÆ, REGINÆ.

An ACT for the good Government of the City and Borough of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex.

The Preamble of the Act.

FORASMUCH as by crection and new building of divers houses, and by the parting and dividing of divers tenements within the city or borough of Westminster, and the liberties of the same, the people thereof are greatly increased, and being for the most part without trade or mystery, are become poor, and many of them wholly given to vice and idleness, living in contempt of all manner of officers within the said city, for that their power to correct and reform them is not sufficient in law, as in that behalf were meet and requisite; Be it therefore ordained by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said city or borough of Westminster, the Liberties, Territories, and Precincts of the same, shall be, and for ever hereafter continue severed and divided, as it hath been accustomed, into Twelve several divisions, to be called or known by the names of Wards, the same to be and continue by such limits, metes, and divisions, as heretofore hath been commonly taken or known.

The City or Borough of Westminster, and Liberties thereof, shall be divided into twelve Wards.

The Dean of Westminster, or High Steward or his Deputy, shall yearly on Thursday in Easter week for ever, nominate and elect twelve persons to be Burgesses.

The qualification of the persons to be chosen Burgesses.

The Dean and High Steward, or his Deputy, shall appoint the government of a Ward to every of the twelve Burgesses.

They shall accept their election, and continue for one year, and from year to year during life.

A Burgess not to be removed but for offence or misgovernment.

The Dean or High Steward may displace a Burgess for good cause shewn.

A resiant refusing to accept the place of a Burgess shall forfeit Ten Pounds to the poor of Westminster.

The Bailiff of Westminster shall levy the forfeiture by distress.

The Burgess shall take the Oath of Supremacy, and an Oath to execute the power of this Act.

The Dean, High Steward or his Deputy, with the Burgesses, shall ten days after their election, nominate twelve to be Assistants.

The qualification of the twelve persons to be Assistants.

The Assistants shall accept the charge, on the penalty of Five Pounds.

They shall take the Oaths before mentioned, and be called Assistants to the Burgesses.

To the government of every Ward, one Assistant shall be joined to the Burgess.

Each Burgess and Assistant in his Ward, shall have the power of Aldermens Deputies in London.

The Assistants shall continue in their office one whole year if they live in Westminster or the Liberties.

And for the better ordering and government of the people inhabiting and being within all and every the wards aforesaid, and for repressing and rooting out of vice there used; Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Dean of the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter's of Westminster, or his successors, or the High Steward there for the time being, or his lawful deputy, shall upon Thursday in Easter-week next after the end of this Session of Parliament, and so yearly for ever hereafter, nominate and elect Twelve sufficient persons, being merchants, artificers, or persons using any trade of buying or selling within the said city or borough, or such other persons as shall be willing thereunto and inhabiting within the said city or borough, and the liberties of the same, which shall be called by the name of Burgesses; unto the government of every which Burgesses, one of the said twelve wards shall be, by the said Dean, and High Steward, or his lawful deputy for the time being, appointed and limited; which said Twelve, and every of them, shall accept their election, and shall continue in his said room for one year next ensuing, and so from year to year during his or their natural lives, if they shall so long inhabit there, except for some offence or misgovernment by them or any of them committed; (and unless for cause reasonably proved) they shall be displaced by the Dean of Westminster or High Steward there for the time being; and if any person or persons resiant, and so nominated, shall refuse to accept the said room, he shall forfeit Ten Pounds to the use of the poor within the said city or borough of Westminster, and to be levied by the Bailiff of the Liberties of the said Dean and Chapter, by way of distress, to be taken and justified to the use aforesaid; which said Twelve Burgesses, and every of them, shall receive as well the usual Oath of Supremacy, as also a corporal Oath to him to be ministered by the said High Steward, or his deputy, in open Court, to do and execute all things to them appointed and authorized by this Act.

And for the more aid and assistance to perform that which by the true intent of this Statute is meant to be performed, Be it ordained by the authority of this present Parliament, That the said Dean, or his successors, or the said High Steward, or his lawful deputy, with the said twelve Burgesses, or the more part of the said Burgesses, shall within ten days after the election and choice of the said twelve Burgesses, nominate and elect twelve others, able persons, inhabiting within the said city or borough, and the liberties thereof, being merchants, artificers, or using any trade of buying or selling within the said city or borough, or any other being willing thereunto as aforesaid, to be Assistants to the said twelve Burgesses; and that they shall accept the same charge upon payment of Five Pounds, to be levied of every of them that shall refuse the said room in form aforesaid, to be employed as aforesaid, with like oaths as is aforesaid; and shall be called by the names of Assistants unto the said twelve Burgesses nominated to the aforesaid twelve wards; unto every of which said wards one of the said Assistants shall be appointed for the government of the same with the said Burgess; which said twelve Burgesses, and the said twelve Assistants, and every two of them, within the several wards to them appointed and limited, viz. every Burgess, together with his Assistant, shall and may, by virtue hereof, do and deal in every thing and things as Aldermens deputies in the city of London lawfully do or may do; and every of the said twelve Assistants shall continue in their said office for and during one whole year then

then next ensuing, if they shall continue their habitation within the said city or borough, or liberties of the same; and if any of the said twelve Burgesses or Assistants shall happen to die, or otherwise, upon reasonable cause, to be removed or displaced from his said office, that then the said Dean or his successors, and the High Steward for the time being, or his lawful deputy, shall, from time to time, at their wills and pleasure, nominate and appoint any other meet able person or persons of like estate, faculty, and quality, as aforesaid, inhabiting within the said city or borough, and the liberties of the same, to supply the place or places of such of the said Burgesses or Assistants as shall so die, or be moved or displaced, who shall continue in the said room until the Thursday in Easter-week then next following; and that such person or persons so nominated and elected, shall accept and exercise the same, upon pain of Five Pounds, to be levied and employed in form aforesaid, and with like oaths, as is aforesaid.

Burgesses or Assistants dying, or being removed or displaced, may be supplied by the Dean and High Steward, or his Deputy.

The person so put in, shall continue till the Thursday in Easter-week next succeeding his choice; and shall accept and exercise the office, on the penalty of Five Pounds, and shall take the like Oaths as others.

The Dean and the High Steward, or his Deputy, shall every Thursday in Easter-week for ever appoint two Chief Burgesses out of the twelve Burgesses.

The two Chief Burgesses shall continue in their place for one year, and accept thereof, on pain of Ten Pounds to the use aforesaid.

The powers of the Dean, High Steward or his Deputy, and the two Chief Burgesses, with the other ten Burgesses;

To hear, examine, determine and punish, according to the laws or the customs of London, incontinencies, common scolds, inmates, and common unwynges.

They may commit to prison such as offend against the peace, but to give notice to some Justice of Middlesex, in twenty-four hours.

All Ordinances to be made for the government of the inhabitants, not repugnant to the prerogative of the Crown, or the laws of the Realm, shall be of force.

The Act shall not prejudice the Marshal of the Queen's Household, nor the Steward or Coroner thereof; nor the authority of Justices of Peace of Middlesex; nor the Dean of Westminster; nor the High Steward or his Deputy; nor the Mayor and Clerk of the Staple, High Constable, Bailiff of the Liberty, Town Clerks, nor Clerk of the Market. The Act shall prejudice no search to be made by any Officer in Westminster, not contrary to the Act.

The Officers before mentioned, and their deputies, may enjoy all their rights in as ample manner as heretofore, if the same be not contrary to this Act.

If the Dean, &c. be remiss in choosing Burgesses, two Justices of Middlesex may choose them.

Burgesses chosen by Justices, shall have such liberties as those chosen by the Dean, &c.

Burgesses chosen in the rooms of others, shall not be compelled to serve more than one year.

Persons refusing to be Burgesses, and paying the sums therefore imposed, shall not be nominated in five years.

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Dean and his successors, or the High Steward, or his lawful deputy, for ever hereafter yearly upon Thursday in Easter-week aforesaid, shall nominate and appoint two persons out of the twelve Burgesses, to be called and known by the name of the Two Chief Burgesses, to continue in office for one year then next following; which office they and every of them shall accept upon pain of Ten Pounds aforesaid, to be paid as aforesaid, and to be levied by way of distress to the use aforesaid, as is before limited.

And for due reformation of the inconveniences and disorders which shall or may happen within the said city, borough or liberties, Be it ordained by the authority of this present Parliament, That as well the said Dean, or his successors, the High Steward aforesaid, or his deputy, as also the said two chief Burgesses, the other ten Burgesses, or any four or three of them, whereof the said Dean, High Steward, or his deputy, or one of the said two chief Burgesses, to be one from time to time for ever hereafter, to be appointed during their said office, shall and may, by virtue of this Act, within the said city or borough, or the liberties thereof, hear, examine, determine, and punish, according to the laws of this Realm, or laudable and lawful custom of the city of London, all matters of incontinencies, common scolds, and of inmates, and common annoyances; and likewise that they shall have authority to commit to prison such persons as within the said city shall offend against the peace, and thereof shall give notice within four and twenty hours after to some Justices of Peace within the county of Middlesex.

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all good Orders and Ordinances to be made by the said Dean and High Steward, with the assent of the Burgesses and Assistants for the time being, or the more part of them, for or concerning the government of the said inhabitants, not repugnant to the Queen's Majesty's prerogative, nor the laws and statutes of this Realm, shall, by virtue of this Act, stand in full force and strength.

Provided, that this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not be prejudicial to the Steward, Marshal, or Coroner of the Queen's Majesty's Household, nor to the authority of Justices of Peace within the county of Middlesex, nor to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, or their successors, nor to the High Steward there, or his deputy for the time being, nor to the Mayor, Society, and Clerk of the Staple, High Constable, Bailiff of the Liberty, Town Clerks, nor to the Clerk of the Market, nor to any search to be made by any other officer in the said city or borough of Westminster now being, or that at any time hereafter shall be, not being contrary to the true meaning of this present Act.

And be it Declared by the authority of this Act, That they and every of them, their deputies and assigns, shall and may have, take and enjoy all the privileges, authorities, benefits and profits, unto them or their said office belonging, from time to time, for ever hereafter in as ample wise, as they or any of them have had, taken and enjoyed the same at any time heretofore, not being contrary to the true meaning of this present Act.

Provided always, That if it shall happen at any time hereafter, that the Dean of Westminster aforesaid, or his successors, and the said High Steward for the time being, and his lawful deputy, and every of them, be remiss or negligent in choosing and nominating of the Burgesses aforesaid, at the time before limited, that then it shall and may be lawful for two Justices of Peace within the county of Middlesex, whereof one to be of the Quorum, to nominate and choose the said Burgesses, being such persons as aforesaid; who being so nominated and chosen by the said Justices, shall occupy and enjoy the said rooms, upon the pains aforesaid, and have and enjoy such liberties in all respects, as if they had been nominated and chosen by the said Dean and High Steward as aforesaid.

Provided also, That all such Burgesses as aforesaid, which hereafter shall be chosen as aforesaid, to serve in any of the said rooms or places, shall not be compellable by this Act to remain in the said office or room above the space of one whole year next after such choice or election; and all such persons as shall for refusal of any of the said offices, pay any the sums aforesaid, shall not be

be nominated again to any of the said places within the space of five years then next following.

The Duchy of Lancaster.

And forasmuch as there be divers houses, tenements and buildings within the liberties of the Duchy of Lancaster, of the which said houses, tenements and buildings there are certain which are lying and being within the city or borough of Westminster, and divers of the same are next adjoining to the said city or borough, and yet the inhabitants within the said liberties of the said Duchy are not subject to the government or jurisdiction of Westminster, but have liberties and franchises distinct and divided by themselves: And to the intent that one uniform government may be in both the said Liberties of Westminster and the Duchy in the places aforesaid; Be it Enacted by the Authority of this present Parliament, That the Chancellor or Steward of the Duchy for the time being, shall have the like power and authority by virtue of this Act in all things, as the Dean of Westminster, and the High Steward of the same have by virtue of this Act, for the better government of the inhabitants within the liberties of the said Duchy, being and next adjoining to Westminster as is aforesaid.

The Chancellor or Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster shall have like power as the Dean of Westminster, &c. within the Duchy Liberty.

The Act not to extend to the College or Close of Westminster, for any offence within the circuit thereof.

Provided always, that this Act, or any thing or matter therein contained, shall not extend to the Church or College of Westminster, nor to the Close of Westminster, nor to any person or persons inhabiting within the site, circuit, or precinct of the said Church, College or Close, for any offence or misgovernment to be committed by them or any of them within the site, circuit, or precinct of the said Church, College, or Close, or city or borough of Westminster; and that this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to give any authority, jurisdiction, or power to the said Burgesses, to hear, examine, and determine any thing by virtue of this Act, without the consent of the said Dean, or of the said High Steward, or his lawful deputy, or in the absence of the said Dean, High Steward, or his lawful deputy, then with the only presence and consent of the Town Clerk there for the time being, and not otherwise.

The Burgesses shall not hear or determine any thing without the Dean, or High Steward or his Deputy or the Town Clerk in their absence.

And that this Act to continue unto the end of the Parliament next following.

The Searcher of the Sanctuary shall have execution of process within the Sanctuary, as he might do before the making this Act.

Provided also, That the Searcher for the time being of the Sanctuary of Westminster, shall have and enjoy within the Sanctuary of Westminster, the execution and serving of all process, commandments, and warrants, and the attachments, and apprehensions of all manner of offenders within the Sanctuary aforesaid, and within the site, circuit, and precinct thereof, in as ample manner and form as if this Act had never been had or made.

Civitas sive Burg. Westm. 27th Eliz. 1585.

Certain ORDERS and ORDINANCES* made the 27th day of May in the 27th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabetha, &c. by the Right Honorable Sir William Cecill, of the Most noble Order of the Garter, Knight, and Baron of Burleigh, Lord Treasurer of England, and High Steward of the City and Burrough of Westminster; and the Right Worshipful Mr. Gabriel Goodman, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's in Westminster aforesaid; with the assents of Thomas Fowler and John Fisher, then being Chief Burgesses of the said City or Burrough; and alsoe with the like assents of the other Ten Burgesses; and alsoe with assents of their Assistants, according to the Statute lately made and provided for the good government of the said City or Burrow of Westminster:—Viz.

Inmates.

1. Item, That all and every person or persons which at this present have dwelling or inhabiting within any his her or their house or houses, or in any part or parcel thereof, any inmates or under-tenants, the said inmates or under-tenants and every of them shall avoid and quietly depart from every such house and houses at or before the feast day of St. Michael the Archangell next ensuing, upon pain, that every person and persons that shall keep or suffer any such inmate or under-tenant to inhabit or dwell in any his her or their house or houses after the said feast day, shall forfeit and pay for every week offending, touching the premises, ten shillings.

Unlawful Weights and Measures.

2. Item, If any person or persons using the trade of buying and selling any victuals or wares by any weights or measures, and shall be found to have at any time hereafter, either false or unlawfull ballance, or false or unlawfull weights or measures, against the laws and statutes of this Realm, the same shall then by the officer finding the same be defaced; and the owner thereof shall be committed to prison, there to remaine by the space of twenty-four hours, and to pay for every time soe offending twenty shillings.

3. Item, If any Baker or Brewer shall put to sale any bread beer or ale within the said City or Burrough, not being lawful or good, or wanting in weight, or in assize contrary to the weight and assize therein commonly used and allowed within the city of London, that then every such Baker or Brewer shall receive and have such condigne punishment and such

* It is hoped that the House will excuse the length of the following Ordinances, as they are extremely descriptive of the plain simplicity and integrity of our Ancestors, as well as capable of affording much useful information for the present time.

such fine and amerciamment as shall be assessed for every time soe offending, according to the laws and statutes of this Realme, and alsoe according to the custom used within the city of London in those cases from time to time.

4. Item, If any Collier shall put to sale any coals in sacks, and the same sacks not being lawfull, or if his sack or sacks should be found to be lawfull, and not being filled with coals accordingly, that then every such Collier, for every such time soe offending shall be committed to prison, there to remain by the space of twenty-four hours; and all his defective and unlawfull sacks shall be burned in the market place, and to receive for every time soe offending such further punishment as is used within the city of London.

Colliers.

Punishment is 24 hours imprisonment, and his sacks to be burnt.

5. Item, If any Woodmonger or Bargeman shall put to sale any kind of wood or fuell within this said City or Burrough, and the said wood wanting of the assize allowed by the Statute, that then every such Woodmonger and Bargeman shall receive and have such condign punishment, and pay such fine for every time so offending, as by the Statute and the custome of the city of London in these cases are lawfully used.

Woodmonger and Bargeman.

According to the custome of London.

6. Item, That the Burgesses and their Assistants of the City or Burrough, and every of them, according to their severall divisions, shall, every Saturday during all the time of the market, attend and peruse the same, and then and there to take diligent care and heed, that the Queen's Majestie's people may well and duely be served of all such victuals as they and every of them shall buy in the said market; and if any of the said Burgesses or Assistants shall make default in not performing the premises, that then he soe offending shall forfeit and pay for every time soe offending, without just cause or lawful lett xijd.

Burgesses and Assistants.

7. Item, If any person or persons shall receive or take into his or her service any servant without a lawfull testimoniall in writing, or that shall put away such servant without giving to him or her lawfull warning, according to the Statute, that then every such person offending herein shall forfeit and pay, for every time so offending herein, as by the Statute is provided; and alsoe, if any servant shall depart from the service of his or her master or mistress, without just cause or giving lawfull warning, or not having a lawfull testimoniall, shall then be punished according to the said Statute.

Servants Testimoniall.

Warning.

8. Item, If any person or persons shall at any time hereafter forestall, regrate or ingrosse any victuals, or any kind of fuell, either in the market, or being brought towards the same, that then every such offender shall receive and have such condign punishment as by the Statute in that case is made and provided.

Regrators.

9. Item, If any Butcher or any other person or persons shall cast or lay any thing into any common sewer, which may be to the decay or hurt of the same, or that shall cast or lay any noisome thing or things into any common street, to the annoyance of any of the Queen's Majestie's people, that then every such person for every time offending in any of the premises, shall be committed to prison, and there to remain by the space of twenty-four hours together.

Laying of Soyle in the Common Sewer or Street.

10. Item, That noe person or persons that now keepeth or that hereafter shall keep any cooke's shop, shall alsoe, keep a common alehouse (except every such person shall be lawfully licensed thereunto) upon pain to have and receive such punishment, and to pay such fine, as by the Statute in that case is provided.

Cookees.

11. Item, It is alsoe ordered, That from the feast of Saint Michael the Archangell next ensuing, there shall be within the said City or Burrough the number of one hundred common alehouses, and noe more at any one time; viz. in the parish of St. Margaret's sixty, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields twenty, and in the parish of St. Clements and Savoy or Strand, within the liberties of Westminster, twenty.

Vicuallers 100, and noe more. [At present there are upwards of 1,200.]

12. Item, If any cause of variance shall happen to be ministred between any the neighbours of this City or Burrough, upon any uncharitable speeches, or other annoyances, that then the party grieved shall make his or her complaint to the Burgess or his Assistant of the same ward, and not to commence any action or suite in law for any such cause, without the lycence of the said Burgess and his Assistant, upon payne of imprisonment.

Controversies.

None to commence actions, or to arrest without leave.

13. Item, That every Burgess and their Assistants, and all and every other person and persons, using any trade of victualling or keeping any common alehouse, shall yearly and every year hereafter, from the feast of All Saints untill the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, find and keep one convenient Lanthorne, with a candle being light in the same, in the street, at every their street-doors, viz. from six of the clock in afternoon untill nine of the clock then next following, every night nightly (except those nights as the moon shall then and at that time shine and give light) upon paine to forfeit and pay for every time offending herein four pence.

Lanthorne and candle light.

14. Item, That all other the inhabitants of the City or Burrough shall find the like Lanthorne and candle-light, in manner and form as aforesaid, and as they and every of them from time to time shall be assessed by the Burgess and Assistant of that ward where any of the said inhabitants shall then dwell, upon pain to forfeit and pay for every time offending therein four-pence.

Lanthorne light.

15. Item, That noe Tavern-keeper or Inn-keeper shall keep any cooke's-shop, upon pain to forfeit and pay, for every day offending herein, two shillings.

Vintner and Inn-keeper.

Offenders punished.

16. Item, That if any person or persons after he she or they shall happen to be punished and banished from this City or Burrough, for any incontinency of life or such like, and shall return againe to the City or Burrough, to the intent there to inhabit and dwell, that then every such person and persons shall be whipped naked at a cart's taylor throughout the said city, for every time so offending contrary to this order.

Rogues and sturdy Beggars.

17. Item, If any constable or constables shall willingly permitt and suffer any rogue or rogues or sturdy beggar to wander in the streets, and doe not apprehend them, according to the Statute, that then every such constable shall forfeit and pay six shillings and eight-pence.

Tenants to bring testimoniall.

18. Item, That noe person or persons shall accept or take any tenants into any his or her messuage tenement or cottage within this City or Burrough, except every such tenant doe first bring with him or her a sufficient and lawfull testimoniall in writing, touching every such persons good behaviour and conversation of life from the place of his or her last abode, and the same party shall deliver the said testimoniall to the Burgess and Assistant of the same ward; and alsoe that every such tenant shall live by some lawfull science or manuell occupation; and if any person or persons shall accept and take any other tenant, contrary to this order, that then he or she for every time soe offending shall forfeit and pay forty shillings.

Keeping clean with water the Streets.

19. Item, That the inhabitants of the City or Burrough, yearly and every year hereafter, from the feast-day of the Annuntiation of the Blessed Virgin Mary untill the feast-day of Saint Michael the Archangell, viz. every day at six or seven of the clock in the forenoon, shall, either by themselves or some others, with clean water, wash and sweep the kennels and gutters near unto every of their dwelling-house, upon paine to forfeit and pay, for every day making default, four-pence.

Laying of Soyle.

20. Item, That no person or persons shall cast or lay any soile or things noisome, either in the Old Palace, or near unto Henry the Seventh his Chappell, or in any church-yard, upon payne to forfeit for every time offending in any the premises four-pence.

Scavengers.

21. Item, That the scavengers or carter shall well and duely make clean and carry away the soyle of the streets upon every such day, and in such convenient order, as it hath heretofore been lawfully used and accustomed, upon paine of imprisonment, and there to remaine during the space of twenty-four hours, for every time offending in this order.

Keeping clean the Streets.

22. Item, That no person or persons upon the same day after that the scavenger or carter shall have made clean any street as aforesaid, shall cast or lay any soile or sweeping of any house, or other rubbish, or make any heaps of such like things in the same street, and especially upon any Saturday or Sunday, upon paine to pay for every time four-pence.

Keeper of the Queen's Bridge Watergate.

23. Item, That the Gate which leadeth to and from her Majesties bridge in Old Palace, shall be kept locked during the time of Divine Service, every sabbath day and other usuall holy daies, upon paine that the Keeper thereof shall forfeit for every time offending contrary to this order, twelve-pence.

Hoggs, Tuthill.

24. Item, If any hogg or hoggs shall at any time be found upon the Common of Tuthill, and not being ringed or pegged, or shall be found wandering in any street or church-yard, that the owner of every such hogg shall forfeit and pay for every such hogg, and for every time offending in any of the premisses, twelve-pence.

Soyle, Sand, Turf.

25. Item, That no person or persons shall cast or lay the soyle of the streets, or any other noisome thing or things whatsoever, in or upon any part of the Common of Tuthill, but onely in such place or places, and in such convenient order as from time to time shall be appointed by the two Chief Burgesses for the time being; nor that any person or persons shall digg or take away any sand or turfs of and from the said Common of Tuthill, without the lawful lycence of the Dean of Westminster, or his Officers, upon payne that every person that shall happen to offend in any of the premisses, and for every time offending shall be committed to prison, and there to remaine for the space of twenty-four hours, and to pay such fine as shall be assessed by the Burgesses*.

Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers.

26. Item, That if any Butcher, Poulterer, Fishmonger, or any other person or persons, shall put to sale within this City or Burrough, any corrupt or unlawful flesh or fish meat or poultry ware, that then the said corrupt and unwholesome meat shall be consumed with fire, or otherwise by the discretion of the Burgesses and Assistants with the consent of the Searchers; and the owner thereof shall be committed to prison, and there to remain for the space of twenty-four hours for every time soe offending, and to pay such fine as shall be assessed by the Burgesses.

Butchers.

27. Item, If any Butcher shall put any flesh meat to sale in the market upon any market day, and having his shopp in King-street, that then every such Butcher shall forfeit and pay for every time soe offending three shillings and four-pence.

28. Item,

* Many of these Regulations are become impracticable, and others unnecessary; but that above is extremely wanted at this moment, from the pernicious custom of laying all the filth of the Town in a place so well inhabited.

28. Item, That no Butcher, or any other person or persons, shall put to sale any flesh-meat in the market, but only upon Saturday in the forenoon, viz. untill twelve of the clock at noon, according to custom used within the city of London, upon payne to forfeit and pay for every time offending herein, three shillings and four-pence. Butchers.

29. Item, If any Butcher, or any other person or persons, shall put to sale any veal, mutton or lamb, wherein shall be used any indirect or deceitful dealing, contrary to the orders therein taken amongst the Butchers of London, or that shall put to sale the flesh of any ewe or lamb at any time or season contrary to the said orders, or that shall kill any kind of flesh meat in any place within this city, contrary to the said orders and custome of the city of London, that then every such person offending in any of the premisses, shall forfeit and pay for every time offending in this order, or any part or parcell thereof, three shillings and four pence. Butchers.

30. Item, That no Butcher or Butchers, or other person, shall scald any hoggs in any place contrary to the orders and custome aforesaid, nor shall put to sale any pork at any time or season contrary to the custome of the said city of London, upon payne to forfeit and pay for every time offending in any of the premisses three shillings and four pence. Butchers, for scalding hoggs.

31. Item, That no Butcher, Poulterer, Fishmonger, or any other person or persons using the trade of selling and uttering of victualls or wares whatsoever, shall have his or their shopp window or windowes open upon any Sabbath-day, or upon other usuall holyday, or that shall make any open shew of any victuals or wares without his or their shopp or shopps upon any the daies aforesaid; or that if any Butcher or Poulterer make open shew of any flesh meat or poultry-ware upon any other fasting daies, contrary to the custom lawfully used within the city of London, that then every person offending in any of the premisses, shall forfeit and pay for every time offending in any part of this order three shillings and four pence. Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers.

32. Item, To avoid all such abuses as may be committed by the said Butchers and others, there shall be chosen and sworn at the Leet Court next after Easter yearly, and every year hereafter, three discreet persons haveing skill and knowledge in the said occupation, and shall be called by the name of Searchers, who upon their oaths shall be authorized to sarch the butchers meat and poultry wares, as well in the Butchers and Poulterers shops as in the market, upon market daies, and others bringing any kind of victualls to the said market; and that the Searchers may doe and deal as the Searchers in London are authorized touching the premisses; and if any person being appointed to the said office of Searcher, and shall refuse to serve the same by the space of one whole year, every such person soe refusing shall pay for his time twenty shillings. Searchers and Overseers.
Leet Court.

33. Item, That no person or persons shall receive or take into his or her house, any sick person being infected with the plague, without the consent of the Burgess and Assistant of that Ward; and if any persons shall happen to be sick of the said infirmity, that then as well the owner of every such house as his and her household and family, shall forbear to come amongst any other company, but to keep themselves within every such houses being infected as aforesaid, by the space of one and twenty daies next after the death of any such infected person, (except one person to fetch necessary provision for their reliefe) and not to hang or lay forth any infected clothes out of any such house during the time aforesaid, upon paine of open imprisonment in the Stocks by the space of twelve hours, and to receive further punishment by the discretion of the Burgesses and Assistants. Plague.

34. Item, The Burgesses and Assistants shall, in convenient order every Sabbath Day in the forenoon come to the Collegiate Church of St. Peter in Westminster, and there to be present all the time of the sermon, upon paine every one of them for every time makeing default without just cause shall forfeit and pay fourpence. Burgesses and Assistants, for coming to church.

35. Item, All the said Burgesses and their Assistants shall repaire and come to the Court House in Westminster every Tuesday (except the same shall be a holiday) viz. in the term time at one of the o'clock in the afternoone; and out of the term, at eight of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there to hear and examine such causes as they, by virtue of the said Statute be lawfully authorised, upon paine, that if any of the said Burgesses or Assistants makeing default in not appearing at the houses and places appointed, shall forfeit and pay for every time soe offending without just cause or lawfull lett twelve-pence; and that they nor any of them shall at any time determine any thing without the consent of the Dean of Westminster, or the High Steward or his Deputy Steward, or the Town Clerk, according to the Statute in that case provided. Burgesses and Assistants, their Court daies.
Dean, Steward, Town Clerke.

Appendix, No. 4.

ANNO DECIMO QUARTO, GEORGH III. REGIS, Cap. XC.

EXTRACTS from 14 Geo. III. Cap. 90, intituled "An ACT for the better Regulation of the Nightly Watch and Beadles within the City and Liberty of Westminster and Parts adjacent; and for other Purposes therein mentioned."—1802.

Trustees, Directors, &c. to set up substantial Watchboxes.

AND be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, Governors and Directors of the Poor and other persons chosen and to be chosen as aforesaid, within their several and respective Parishes, Liberty, Precinct and Places respectively, from time to time, to set or fix up and place a sufficient number of substantial Watchboxes, at and in such convenient parts of each of their said several and respective Parishes, Liberty, Precinct and Places, as they or the majority of so many of them as shall be assembled at any of their public Meetings respectively, shall judge necessary or convenient; which Watchboxes so set or fixed up and placed, or any of them, shall not be taken down or removed by any person or persons on any pretence whatever, without the order or consent of the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, or Governors or Directors of the Poor, or the majority of so many of them as shall be assembled at some such public meeting.

Penalty, if any Person destroy the Watchboxes, not exceeding 20s.

And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall wilfully break, take down or remove, damage or destroy any or either of such Watchboxes, every person so offending, being thereof convicted upon the oath or oaths of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, or upon his her or their own confession, before any one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, or the City and Liberty of Westminster, as the case may be, (which oath such Justice and Justices is and are hereby authorized and empowered to administer), shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings, over and above the necessary charges of replacing, repairing or making good such Watchbox or Watchboxes, or any damage done thereto, together also with all such necessary charges as aforesaid, to be ascertained before such Justice or Justices, in such manner as he or they shall think fit, and in his or their discretion in that behalf require.

besides the charge of replacing them.

First Meeting of the Trustees for the several Parishes where to be held; who are to appoint a sufficient number of Watchmen for the year ensuing, under the following Restrictions;

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees to be nominated and chosen in and for the said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, and the said Precinct of the Savoy, shall severally assemble and meet together at the several usual places of meeting for transacting the public business of the said Parish and Precinct; and every of them respectively shall then and there appoint what number of Watchmen they shall judge necessary to be kept and employed in each and every of their said Parishes, Liberty, Precinct and Places for the year then next ensuing, specifying particularly how many of such Watchmen are to have certain beats and stands, and at what places, and how many of them are to patrol and have no certain stands, under the following restrictions and limitations; (that is to say), in the said united Parishes of Saint Margaret and Saint John the Evangelist, the number of Watchmen having beats and stands, to be forty or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be six at the least; and in and for the said Parish of Saint Martin in the Fields, the Watchmen to have stands and beats to be forty or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be six at the least; in the said Parish of Saint James, the Watchmen to have stands and beats to be fifty or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be eight at the least; in the said Parish of Saint George Hanover Square, the Watchmen to have stands or beats to be sixty or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be eight at the least; in the said Parish of Saint Anne, the Watchmen to have stands and beats to be twenty or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be four at the least; in the said Parish of Saint Paul Covent Garden, the Watchmen to have stands and beats to be eighteen or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be four at the least; in the Parish of Saint Clement Dances, as well within as without the Liberties of the said City, the Watchmen to have stands or beats to be twenty or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be five at the least; in the said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, as well within as without the Liberties of the said City, the Watchmen to have stands and beats to be not less than two and one to patrol; and in the said Precinct of the Savoy, to be one Watchman; in the said united Parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury, the Watchmen to have stands and beats to be thirty or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be six at the least; in the said united Parishes of Saint Andrew Holborn above the Bars, and Saint George the Martyr, the Watchmen to have stands and beats to be thirty or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be six at the least; and in the said Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, the Watchmen to have stands and beats to be twelve or more, and the Watchmen to patrol to be two at the least; and the said Trustees, Vestries, and other persons so met, shall then and there direct and set down in writing at what places particularly the stands or Watchboxes shall be fixed or put, and the

extents

extents, limits or boundaries of the several beats of every such Watchmen and Patroles; and shall also then and there, or at some other meeting of the said Trustees, Vestries, or other persons, to be held within fourteen days then next following, nominate and appoint such number of Beadles as shall be kept within each of the said Parishes, Liberty, Precinct and Places, in proportion to the extent of each respective Parish, Liberty, Precinct or Place, and to the monies which can be raised therein by the Rates to be made pursuant to the directions of the said former Acts and of this Act; and shall also nominate and chuse such honest and able-bodied men to be employed in the offices of Beadles and Watchmen, as they shall find best qualified for the same; and also shall and may order what wages and allowances are to be paid and given to the said Beadles and to the said Watchmen respectively, as well Patroles as others, for their services and attendances, under and subject nevertheless to the limitations and restrictions hereinafter expressed and directed; and also may and shall order and direct what Pound Rate shall be made for defraying the charges and expences of such Nightly Watch and Beadles.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby Enacted and Declared, That the wages of every Watchman appointed to patrol as aforesaid, shall not be less than one shilling and three pence per night, during such time as he shall be employed, and that the wages of every Watchman who shall be appointed to a stand or beat, shall be regulated, so that such wages shall not be less than eighteen pounds five shillings in every year; and that the wages of any of such Watchmen shall not be more than four weeks in arrear at any one time.

Proviso for appointing the Wages of Watchmen.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no such Assessment or Assessments to be made in any one year shall exceed sixpence in the pound, of the yearly value of the houses, tenements, shops, warehouses, cellars, or other buildings, to be assessed and charged by virtue of any of the said former Acts, or of this Act.

No assessment to exceed 6d. per Pound in one year.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That each of the said Watchmen as well those who shall be appointed to patrol as those who shall have stands and beats, shall be furnished with a Rattle, and such other accommodations, and shall be armed with a Staff, or such other weapons, or arms, to be provided at the expence of each of the said parishes, liberty, precinct and places, as the said Vestries, Trustees, or other persons authorized to put this Act, or the said former Acts, in execution, shall direct; and that each Watchman to be appointed to a stand or beat shall provide himself a Lanthorn, to be numbered in such part and manner as from the light within may most effectually tend to make such number distinguishable in the night-time; and that each and every such Watchman, being appointed to a beat or stand, shall be and appear at his stand every night before the hour of ten, or such earlier hour as the said Vestries, Trustees, Governors or Directors shall order, direct and appoint; and shall keep watch at his stand or in his beat or round from the said hour of ten, or such earlier hour as shall be so appointed as aforesaid, until five in the morning during all the months of May, June, July, and August, and from ten or such earlier hour as shall be so appointed as aforesaid, in the evening, until six in the morning, during all the months of September, October, March, and April, and from the hour of ten in the evening or such earlier hour as shall be so appointed as aforesaid, until seven in the morning during all the months of November, December, January and February; and every such Watchman shall appear and be at the Watchhouse belonging to each respective Parish, Liberty, Precinct and Place at least half an hour before he is to be at his stand, to receive his Rattle and Arms, or other accommodations, and shall return to the Watchhouse next morning, when the time for his keeping watch is expired, to the end that both at night and morning his name may be called over, and the condition of his Arms, Rattle and Lanthorn, may be examined by the Constable or Beadle of the Watch or other person to be appointed for that purpose; and that each and every the Watchmen who shall be appointed to patrol, shall appear at and shall set out from the Watchhouse of the Parish, Precinct or Place in and for which he is employed in the evening of the first day of October and every evening afterwards, until and upon the last day of April in every year, at eleven of the clock, and shall (not singly, but two together, and not more) patrol the whole of the said Parish, Liberty, Precinct, or Place, or such parts or divisions thereof as shall be directed and appointed in each respective Parish, Liberty, or Place, where two or more Patroles are directed continually from that hour, until six of the clock in the morning, during the whole of the several months of December, January and February, and until five of the clock in the morning during the several months of October, November, March and April, and until four of the clock in the morning during all or so much of the other months as such Patrol Watchmen respectively shall be employed.

Watchmen how to be armed and accommodated;

and the time when they are to do duty.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Watchmen appointed to patrol the said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, shall in company, and together with one of the Watchmen appointed to patrol the said Parish of Saint Clement Danes, patrol the whole of said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, and the Precinct of the Savoy, and such part of the said Parish of Saint Clement Danes as lies westward of the said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, and of the said Precinct of the Savoy; and that the Trustees for the Watch to be nominated and chosen for the said Precinct of the Savoy shall, and they are hereby authorized, directed and required from time to time, to bear and pay to the Directors or Governors of the Nightly Watch and Beadles of the said Parish of Saint Clement Danes for the

Patrols appointed;

and Payments, how to be made

the time being, or to such person as shall be by them appointed to receive the same, one-fifth part of the wages and charges of such Watchman of the said Parish of Saint Clement Danes, so to patrol in company with the Watchman of the Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, and shall also pay to the Trustees for the Watch to be nominated and chosen for the said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, or to such person as they shall appoint to receive the same, one-fifth part of the wages and charges of such Watchman, so to patrol in company with the Watchman of the said Parish of Saint Clement Danes.

When the
Patrol Watch-
men are to be
employed.

Provided, and it is hereby Declared, That the said Vestries, Trustees, or other persons, or any of them, are not required, nor shall be compellable to employ any such Patrol Watchman for any other parts of any year than during the several months of October, November, December, January, February, March and April, and within the said Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden and Ely Rents, during the several months of November, December, January and February only.

£. 5. penalty
for assaulting a
Watchman.

And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons shall assault or resist any Watchman whilst in the execution of his office, or shall promote or encourage the same, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

Constables
duty.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Constables appointed and to be appointed in and for the said Parishes of Saint Clement Danes and Saint Mary le Strand, shall watch in the Watchhouses of the said Parishes, as well within as without the limits of the Duchy of Lancaster, alternately and by turns, in a rotation to be settled by the said Directors or Governors of the Watch for the said Parish of Saint Clement Danes, and the Trustees to be chosen in and for the Parish of Saint Mary le Strand as aforesaid, jointly, at some meeting of the said Directors or Governors and Trustees, to be held for the purposes of this Act, and as if such Constables were or had been chosen Constables for all parts of both the said Parishes; and all and every such Constables in the said Watchhouses and in each and every other of the Parishes, Precincts and Places subjected to the powers of this Act, (the Precinct of the Savoy only excepted), each and every of the Constables and Headboroughs shall watch in the Watchhouse of the Parish, Liberty, Precinct or Place in and for which he shall serve as Constable or Headborough, alternately and by turns, in a rotation to be settled and ascertained by the said Vestries, Trustees, or other persons aforesaid, and shall continue so to do throughout the year, during all the hours herein and hereby appointed, for the Watchmen having stands or beats to watch and continue on duty; and shall take charge and dispose of according to Law, all such persons as shall be brought before such Constables or Headboroughs by any of the Watchmen or Beadles, in manner herein and hereby directed.

List of the
Constables to
be given to the
Clerk of each
Parish;
also to
Magistrates.

AND for the more easy ascertaining and settling the rotation or turns in which such Constables and Headboroughs are to watch as aforesaid, BE it Enacted, That the High Constable for the City and Liberty of Westminster for the time being, and the High Constable for Holborn Division in the County of Middlesex, for the time being, shall, and they are hereby required, within four days next after the appointment of Constables and Headboroughs in and for the several Parishes, Liberty, Precinct and Places, respectively included in this Act, within their respective Districts, to make and return to the Vestry Clerk of each of the said Parishes, Liberty, Precinct and Places, a true List of the Constables and Headboroughs so appointed for such Parish, Liberty, Precinct or Place respectively.

Watchman's
Duty.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Watchman (other than and except such as are appointed to patrol) shall, every night, twice in every hour, during his whole time of watching, go round his walk or beat and loudly and as audibly as he can, call or proclaim the time of the night or morning, and every such Watchmen, and every other Watchman appointed to patrol as aforesaid, shall carefully observe and try whether the houses, shops, warehouses, or other buildings in his respective beat or walk, are safe and well secured; and in case he shall discover and perceive that any doors, shutters, windows, or other parts of any such house, shop, warehouse, or building shall not be shut and fastened, he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the occupier, or other person or persons inhabiting or being therein, to the end every such door, shutter, window, or other part of such building may be properly secured, and shall give his best assistance in or toward securing the same; and each of the said Watchmen, as well Patrols as others, and every Beadle shall during his respective time of watching, to the utmost of his power, endeavour to prevent, as well all mischiefs happening by fire, as all murders, burglaries, robberies, affrays, and other outrages and disorders; and to that end, during the time of watching, each and every of them shall and may, and is hereby authorized and empowered to arrest and apprehend all Night-walkers, Malefactors, Rogues, Vagabonds, and other loose, idle and disorderly persons whom he shall find within his beat or walk, or within any part of such Parish, Liberty, Precinct, or Place, for which he shall be Watchman, Patrolman, or Beadle, disturbing the public peace, or that he shall have cause to suspect of any evil designs, and all persons lying or loitering in any square, street, court, lane, mews, yard, alley, passage or place; and to deliver the person or persons so apprehended, as soon as conveniently may be, to the Constable or Headborough of the Night, at the Watch-house, in order that such person

or

or persons may be there, or in some proper place of safety secured and detained, until he she or they can be conveniently conveyed before some or one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, or City and Liberty of Westminster, as the case shall be, to be dealt with according to Law.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any one or more of the said Watchmen shall want any assistance to enable him or them to perform any part of the duty herein and hereby required to be by him or them done, then and in every such case any other of the Watchmen of the same or any adjoining Parish, Precinct or Place, having knowledge or notice thereof by the rattle or other signal, outcry or otherwise, shall and may, and is hereby required, immediately to repair to and assist such Watchman or Watchmen wanting assistance, by the best ways and means in his or their power, and as the case may require; but that no Watchman during the time of keeping watch as aforesaid shall be absent from his particular stand, beat or walk, on any pretence whatever, except on some such occasion or occasions as is or are above expressed, nor longer on any other occasion as before expressed than the necessity of the case shall require, nor shall go into any ale-house or other public house during the aforesaid times of watching, unless called there to on or account of an affray, breach of the peace, or of the apprehending some Malefactor or disorderly person.

Watchmen to assist each other in each Precinct.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one or more Beadle or Beadles, on every night of his and their watching, shall twice or oftener go and patrol in and through all the squares, streets, and places, in the Parish, Liberty, or Precinct in which he shall watch, and shall see to the behaviour of the Patroles and other Watchmen; and shall twice or oftener in every such night of watching make true and just returns and reports to the Constable, Headborough of the Night, or to such other Person as shall be appointed to receive the same, of all misbehaviours and neglects of duty (if any) of such Watchmen, as well Patroles as others, who shall be found negligent or remiss in the duty of watching, or misbehaving in any manner howsoever; and such returns or reports shall enter, or cause to be entered in a book or books to be kept at the Watch-house for that purpose, by such Beadle or Beadles, or other person to be appointed to keep and take care of the same; and that each and every of the said Patroles shall also twice or oftener in every night watch and see to the behaviour of the other Watchmen, and shall make true and just returns or reports to the Constable, Headborough, Beadle of the Night, or to such other person as shall be appointed to receive the same, of all neglects of duty, or other misbehaviour (if any) of all the Watchmen, and shall enter or cause to be entered such returns or reports in the said book or books, which book or books shall be laid before the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, and Governors and Directors of the Poor for the time being, and before the Committee, and to be appointed, as herein directed, at every of their meetings, to the end all such neglects of duty and misbehaviours may be enquired into and punished, pursuant to the powers of the said former Acts, and of this Act.

Beadles to patrol through the Streets or Places.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any of the said Watchmen shall misbehave himself or shall neglect his duty, upon complaint thereof made to the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, Governors and Directors of the Poor, at any of their meetings, or to the Committees to be appointed as herein directed at any of their meetings, every Watchman so misbehaving or neglecting shall for every such misbehaviour or neglect forfeit such sum or sums of money as the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, Governors and Directors of the Poor, or the majority of them, or the said Committees or the majority of them, at any such meetings assembled, shall adjudge and think fit to exact and require, not exceeding Ten Shillings, to be retained and deducted out of the Wages then due or to become due to such Watchman.

Penalty on Watchmen neglecting their duty.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Victualler or Keeper of any Public-house or Cellar shall knowingly harbour or entertain or permit any Watchman having a stand or appointed to patrol, to abide or remain in his or her House or Cellar during any part of the hours or times of watching herein and hereby appointed, or if any Constable or Headborough shall make default of watching, and shall not watch and abide in the Watch-house during all the hours and times hereby directed and appointed for keeping watch, every such Victualler or Keeper of any Public-house or Cellar, being convicted by his or her own confession, or by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, of knowingly harbouring and entertaining or permitting any such Watchman so to abide or remain, and every such Constable or Headborough making such default of watching as aforesaid, being thereof convicted by his own confession or by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex or City and Liberty of Westminster, as the case shall be, (which oath such Justice or Justices is and are hereby authorized and empowered to administer) shall forfeit and pay the pecuniary forfeitures hereinafter expressed and directed; that is to say, every such Victualler or Keeper of a Public-house or Cellar, for the first offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings, and for the second offence shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings, and for the third and every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds; and every such Constable shall forfeit and pay for every such default of watching or absence from the Watch-house any sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings nor less than Five Shillings.

Penalty on Victuallers, or Publick House-keepers, harbouring Watchmen; or Constables making Default of Watching.

AND,

None but a
Householder to
be admitted a
Constable in
Westminster.

AND, for the more effectually preventing the appointment of improper persons to be Deputy Constables within the City and Liberty of Westminster, BE it Enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person whatever shall be appointed a Deputy Constable in and for the said City of Westminster, or Liberty thereof, who shall not, at the time of such appointment, be an Householder, and resident in the Parish, Liberty, Precinct or Place, for which he shall be appointed, and who shall not produce a certificate or testimonial in writing, signed by the Churchwarden or Chapelwarden of such Parish, Liberty, Precinct or Place, signifying that he hath been approved at some Vestry, or other public meeting of the inhabitants, having a right to assemble in Vestry in such Parish, Liberty, Precinct or Place, in and for which such person shall be so appointed a Deputy Constable.

Power of the
Vestrymen and
Trustees.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Vestrymen of the said Parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury, jointly as one Vestry, or any seven or more of them, in and for the whole of the said united Parishes, and the Trustees to be elected and chosen as aforesaid, in and for the said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, or any five or more of them, and the Trustees to be elected and chosen as aforesaid in and for the said Precinct of the Savoy, or any three or more of them, in and for the said Parishes and Precinct, severally and respectively shall and may, and are hereby impowered and required, from time to time to use and exercise the same or like powers, to make Rules, Orders and Regulations, to be observed by the Constables, Headboroughs, Beadles, and Watchmen; and to cause copies or transcripts of all such their Rules, Orders and Regulations, to be written or printed, and signed by the Vestry Clerk of the said several Parishes and Precinct respectively, and delivered to such person and persons respectively; and to make and assign Assessments on such persons, and to be allowed in the same manner, and to appoint such Collector and Collectors thereof, and to order payment of any monies in the hands of any Collector or Collectors, and to apply or direct the application of monies levied, raised or collected upon or by virtue of any Rate or Rates so to be made, and the surplus money collected on any Rate or Rates, to carry on and apply, and to carry on the deficiency of any Rate or Rates; and to cause to be kept such books of account of the total sums assessed, collected, and received, and of all monies paid and disbursed for or any way concerning the Nightly Watch and Beadles, and charges incident thereto; and to do, perform, and execute all such other powers, authorities, and matters and things, about and concerning the Nightly Watch and Beadles, and the assessing, raising, levying, and collecting monies to defray and discharge the necessary and reasonable charges thereof, within their several and respective Parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury, and Saint Mary le Strand, and the said Precinct of the Savoy, as the Trustees elected and chosen, and to be elected and chosen by virtue and in pursuance of the said Statute of the Tenth year of His late Majesty's reign, or any seven or more of them, are by the said Statute and this present Act impowered or required to use and exercise, nominate or appoint, make and sign, order or direct, do, perform and execute, in and for the said Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, at such time and times, and in the same or like manner, and as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same powers and authorities thereby enacted and given to the said Trustees elected and chosen, and to be elected and chosen in and for the last-mentioned Liberty were herein expressed, enacted and given to the said Vestrymen for the said united Parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury, to be by them, or any seven or more of them, used and exercised in their said united Parishes, and to the Trustees to be elected and chosen as aforesaid, in and for the said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, to be by them or any five or more of them, and to the Trustees to be elected and chosen as aforesaid, in and for the said Precinct of the Savoy, to be by them or any three or more of them, used and exercised within the said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand and the said Precinct of the Savoy respectively.

Directors and
Governors of
the Watch to
meet annually,
or oftener;

and to make
Rules and Or-
ders.

Provided nevertheless, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Directors or Governors of the Watch for the said Parish of Saint Clement Danes, and the Trustees to be elected and chosen in and for the said Parish of Saint Mary le Strand, if they, or the majority of them, shall agree and so think fit, to assemble and meet together, attended by the Vestry Clerks of both the said Parishes, annually or oftener, in the Vestry-room of the said Parish of Saint Clement Danes, by general summons of the whole of them, or other notice, to be agreed upon at the time or times in and by the said Statute of the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, appointed for the making general rules, orders, and regulations, for the government of the Nightly Watch and Beadles within the said Parish of Saint Clement Danes; and the said Directors, or Governors and Trustees, or the major part of them so assembled, may and shall, if they shall so think fit, join together, and, as one body, make and set down in writing, such and the same rules, orders, and regulations, to be observed by the Constables, and by the Nightly Watch and Beadles of and in both the said Parishes of Saint Clement Danes and Saint Mary le Strand, as well all such parts thereof as are and lie in the Duchy of Lancaster, in the County of Middlesex, as in the Liberty of Westminster, during their respective times of watching, as at every such meeting shall be agreed upon by the major part of such Directors, or Governors and Trustees, then and there assembled; and to cause copies or transcripts of such Rules, Orders and Regulations, to be fairly written or printed, and signed by both the said Vestry Clerks, to be delivered to the Constables and Beadles of the said Parishes.

And

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, Governors and Directors of the Poor of each and every of the Parishes, Liberty, Precinct, and Places aforesaid, at their several and respective meetings for appointing the number of Watchmen and Beadles, to be employed as aforesaid, or the major part of such of them as shall be then met and assembled, shall and may, if they shall so think fit, nominate and chuse any number of them the said Vestrymen, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, or Governors and Directors of the Poor, as they respectively shall think fit, not exceeding ten, nor less than five, to be a Committee, to have continuance for one year from thence next ensuing, and no longer; and that the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors, or Governors of the Watch, and Governors and Directors of the Poor, may and shall meet four times in every year, or oftener, if they shall see fit; and that the said Committee shall meet at the usual place of meeting for transacting the public business of each and every of the said Parishes, Liberty, Precinct and Places, within the first week in every month, or oftener, if they shall think fit, and as well the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, and Governors and Directors of the Poor respectively, or the majority of them, present at every their said quarterly or other meetings, as the said Committees or the majority of them present at every their said monthly or other meetings, may and shall and are hereby empowered to summon or call before them all and every the Constables, Headboroughs, Beadles, Patroles and other Watchmen, and to examine into their behaviour respecting the Nightly Watch, and reward or censure them accordingly; and to hear and redress complaints, and to give all necessary and occasional directions, and to see to the due payment of the wages and allowances to be made and given to such Patroles and other Watchmen, and to encourage the attendance of supernumerary Watchmen, to the end such Supernumeraries (if thereto required) may go upon duty as Watchmen, instead of such of the more constant Patroles, or other Watchmen, as by means of sickness, or for any other cause, shall not attend, by making to such supernumerary Watchmen, whether they shall be so employed or not, such pecuniary allowances as they respectively shall judge fit and reasonable for their attendances.

Vestries, etc. to chuse a Committee annually

How often Meetings are to be held. Place of Meetings, and Powers of the Committee.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That all and every the Acts, Orders and Directions of every the said Committees respectively, shall be subject to the controul, alteration or revocation of the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, and Governors and Directors of the Poor respectively, at their next or other subsequent meetings, and shall continue in force until such meetings, and no longer, unless approved of and confirmed by the said Vestries, Trustees, Directors or Governors of the Watch, and Governors and Directors of the Poor respectively, or the majority of them present at their next meeting, after the making such Acts, Orders and Directions.

Acts, Orders, &c. of the Committee to be under the Controul of the Directors, &c.

Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, that every such supernumerary Watchman, during all such times as he shall watch, and be employed and go upon duty, instead of any Patrol or other Watchman, shall have like powers and authorities in all cases as are given to any Patroles or other Watchmen, and shall be subject and liable to the same Rules, Orders and Regulations, and to the like forfeitures for misbehaviour and neglect of duty, as the Watchmen and Patroles to be appointed by any of the said former Acts, or this Act, are hereby subjected and made liable to.

Supernumerary Watchmen, when on Duty, vested with the same Powers as the other Watchmen, etc.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, that no person or persons, who shall be rated to and pay any Rate or Rates to be made in pursuance of this Act, shall be liable to Watch or Ward by virtue of the Statute commonly called The Statute of Winchester, made in the thirteenth year of the Reign of King Edward the First, or any other subsequent Statute relating thereto, but shall be and are discharged of and from the same.

No Person rated to be liable to the Statute 13 Edw. I.

Appendix, N° 5.

AMENDMENTS proposed to the Act 14 Geo. III. c. 90.

THE new Act to extend to all Parishes and Liberties within a circle of miles from the Royal Exchange, according to the particular description and name of each.

The powers of all former Parochial and District Acts relating to the Watch and Lighting to be repealed, as far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

That an Assessment be allowed to the amount of one shilling in the pound for the Watch only, and sixpence in the pound for Lighting.

That the powers of rating, paying the Watchmen, and appointing the Trustees, be continued as in 14 Geo. III. c. 90.

That a sufficient number of Watchmen be appointed in each Parish or District, and that the Trustees do appoint such persons as are competent for the situation.

That the night be divided into two watches, and the Watchmen relieved once every night.

That the Watch be set every night at the Watchhouse by the Beadle and Constable of the night.

That the hours of watching be fixed from an hour not later than eight to seven during the months of November, December, January and February, from an hour not later than nine to six in March, April, September and October, and from an hour not later than nine to five in May, June, July and August.

That the Watchmen have regular beats assigned to them, and power to act in adjoining Parishes so as to protect the frontiers of each.

That a Patrole of one or more persons be appointed to perambulate the Parish, or part of the Parish assigned to them, to superintend the Watchmen, inspect the Alehouses and state of the Lamps, and report these, and all other occurrences of the night, to the Constable of the night at the Watchhouse, and enter them in a book there. This Patrole to be on duty all the night.

The Patrole and Watchmen to be armed.

That a copy of the entries in the books at the Watchhouse be sent to the Police Magistrates of the District every morning, and another copy laid before the Trustees of the Parish at their meeting.

That the Parishes to be comprized in the Act be divided into Eight Districts, and that a District be assigned to each Police Office, including the Thames Police Office.

That the Magistrates be empowered to hear any complaint against the Watchmen for misconduct or incapacity, and discharge them either from their own view, or on such complaint; and certify the same to the Trustees of the Parish, who are to find other competent persons.

That a Constable of the Parish or Precinct do attend every night at the Watchhouse, to receive and take charge of all persons brought in there, and also receive the Report of the Patroles, and transmit them to the Magistrates the next morning, and also to the Trustees: one-half only of the Constables to go out of office every year.

That there be appointed two Assistant High Constables in each Parish, to superintend and visit the Watchhouses occasionally, and see that the Constables do their duty. These Assistants to be paid out of the Parish Rates.

Appendix, No. 6.

DIVISION OF DISTRICTS by POLICE OFFICES.

— 1. —

Police Office, Hatton Garden.

A RETURN of the Local District established for the convenience of the said Office, and Number and Names of the Parishes that the said District contains.

LOCAL DISTRICT.

The East Side of Gower Street, of Charlotte Street, and of Drury Lane, St. Andrew (Middlesex) St. Sepulchre (Middlesex) St. James Clerkenwell, Liberty of the Rolls, Liberty of Saffron Hill, Islington, St. Luke Old Street, West Side of Golden-Lane, and Bubbill Row, including the Western Sides of those Streets, and St. Martin-le-Grand.

Names of the Parishes, &c. within the said District:

St. James Clerkenwell.

St. John Clerkenwell.

St. Luke Old street.

St. Martin-le-Grand.

St. Sepulchre (Middlesex).

Liberty of Saffron Hill.

United Parishes of St. Andrew Holborn, and St. George the Martyr.

United Parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. George Bloomsbury.

St. Clement Danes, within which is the

Duchy Liberty, and
Westminster Liberty.

Liberty of the Rolls.

St. Pancras, within which is the Southampton Estate,

Foundling Estate,

Harrison's Estate,

Doughty Estate,

Hampstead and Highgate Road Trust in part,

Somer's Town.

Skinner's Estate, and

Lucas Estate.

February 8th, 1812.

R. Ford,
Chief Clerk to the Magistrates
at the said Office.

— 2. —

Public Office, Queen-Square, Westminster,
8th February 1812.

The understood local District of the Public Office Queen Square Westminster, comprizes the south side of Picadilly, in the Parish of Saint James's; also, the south side of the western Road in the Parishes of Saint George Hanover Square, Saint Luke Chelsea, and Kensington: that part of the Parish of Saint Martin in the Fields west of Leicester Square, to Coventry-street, and the whole of the Parishes of Saint Margaret and Saint John the Evangelist.

When the seven Public Offices were established in 1792, the Justices then appointed, at a General Meeting, described Limits, comprising a certain space surrounding each Office, without regard to the Parishes. The object at the time was to promote the convenience of the Public as much as possible, and it has been generally the practice to discourage the applications of persons preferring complaints where the offence was committed, or where the parties resided, out of the understood District so described; but in many instances this practice has not been adhered to.

— 3. —

Public Office, Worship-street, Shoreditch,
8th February 1812.

In obedience to the order of the Honourable the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Nightly Watch and Police of the Metropolis, dated the 6th of February instant, we herewith return the number and names of Parishes contained in this District; viz.

1. The Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch.
2. The Parish of St. Luke Middlesex.
3. The Parish of St. Mary Islington.
4. The Parish of St. John Hackney.
5. The Parish of St. Mary Stoke Newington.
6. The Parish of St. Mary Bethnal Green.
7. The Parish of Christ-Church (Middlesex) Spital Fields.
8. The Hamlet of Mile End New Town.
9. The Liberty of the Old Artillery Ground.
10. The Liberty of Norton Folgate.

JOHN GIFFORD.
JOSEPH MOSER.
W. PARSONS.

— 4. —

Union-Hall, 8th February 1812.

The Magistrates of the Police Office, Union Hall, have the honour of stating to the Chairman of the Committee on the Nightly Watch and Police of the Metropolis, that the local District of this Office contains fourteen Parishes:

Saint Saviour.	Christ Church.
Saint George.	Bermondsey.
Saint Olave.	Rotherhithe.
Saint John.	Camberwell.
Saint Thomas.	Clapham.
Newington.	Streatham.
Lambeth.	Manor of Hatcham.

— 5. —

Public Office, Great Marlborough-street,
8th February 1812.

A Return of the Local District established for the convenience of this Office, and the number and names of Parishes that District contains; viz.

1. The parish of St. James Westminster.
2. St. George Hanover-square.
3. St. Mary-le-bone.
4. Pancras, west of Tottenham Court-road.
5. St. Giles in the Fields and St. George Bloomsbury.
6. St. Anne Westminster.

P. NEVE.
One Magistrate absent,
One (vacant.)

— 6. —

Public Office, Shadwell, 8th February 1812.

A RETURN of the Local District established for the convenience of the above Office, and the number and names of Parishes, &c. which the same contains:

Parish of St. George Middlesex.

St. John Wapping.

St. Paul Shadwell.

St. Ann Limehouse.

Hamlet of Ratcliffe.

Poplar, and

Blackwall.

} in the Parish of
St. Dunstan Stepney.

EDW. MARKLAND.

— 7. —

Police Office, Whitechapel, 10th February 1812.

A RETURN of the Local District established for the convenience of the above Office, the number and names of Parishes therein contained.

The District of this Office commences at the extremity of the City of London, at Whitechapel Bars, and extends on both sides of the Great Eastern Road to Bow; from thence southward to Bromley; returns westward by Stepney Church, to the Commercial Road; then by Cannon-street Road, and Cannon-street, to Ratcliff Highway, Upper and Lower East Smithfield, Saint Catharine's, both Tower Hills, and that part of the Minories which lies in the Liberty of the Tower, and comprizes,

Five Parishes.

Two Hamlets.

Three Precincts, viz.

The Parishes of St. Mary Whitechapel.

St. Botolph without Aldgate.

Trinity Minories.

St. Mary Stratford Bow.

Bromley Saint Leonard.

The Hamlets of Mile End Old Town,

Mile End New Town.

The Precincts of Saint Catharine,

Tower Without,

Wellclose.

M. Thompson,
Chief Clerk.

Appendix, No. 7.

Parish of N.

REPORT of the Constable of the Night to the Parochial Vestry, and also to the Police Office.

Detail of Watch.						Special Instructions.	When Beadles and Patroles went rounds.	When Visited.
Constable.	Beadle.	Conductors.	Patroles.	Watchmen.	Supernumeraries.	To keep an eye on new Buildings at the corner of Street; to see that no suspected Persons lurk in the areas. D ^o on low shed in () Mews that none get over Wall.	Viz. at at at	By Police Officers at 3. By High Constable at 12. D ^o by Assistants at 5. By High Steward's Assistant at 1.
1	1	2	8	38	2		Deficiencies. Board of general Regulations defaced. Fire-shovel broke. Broom wanted.	
Relief came on.								
At 1. 2 Patrol absent sick.								

Special

Special Occurrences.

Police Officer said he should report () Watchman as old and infirm.

(A. B.) Patrole stopped hackney-coach at 4 o'clock corner of () mews with empty sacks; coachman ran off.

(C. D.) Watchman reported 4 lamps out in () Lane at 2 o'clock.

(E. F.) Patrole apprehended a man with small saws, wrenching chissel, and picklocks in pocket; taken before Police Office at 9.

(G. H.) Watchman observed lad getting over wall into garden in () Street, sprang rattle, and passed word to adjoining parishes; lad escaped.

(I. K.) Reported disorderly persons drinking at Red Lion at 2 o'clock.

(Signed) JOHN THOMAS,
Constable of the Night.

The following short Remarks made by F. RAINSFORTH, High Constable, on Friday Night, the 23d March 1770.

SAINT MARGARET's.

Three quarters past 11; Constable came after I was there; Houseman and Beadle on duty; 41 Watchmen, with St. John's united, at 8½d. per night, with one guinea at Christmas, and one guinea at Lady-day, and great coats as a present. Their beats large; was obliged to take a Soldier into custody for being out of his quarters and very insolent, with several more Soldiers in the street at 12 o'clock; called out "Watch," but could get no assistance from them.

SAINT GEORGE's.

Half-past 12; Constable and 4 Housemen on duty; 57 Watchmen at 1s. per night, and great coats. Two men had attempted to break into Lady Cavendish's house near Hyde Park Corner, but was prevented.

SAINT JAMES.

One o'clock; Constable and Beadle on duty; streets very quiet, meeting with no disorders; 56 Watchmen at 1s. per night for 5 months, and 8d. for 7 months, with coats, lanthorns, and candles.

SAINT ANN's.

Half-past 1; Constable gone his rounds; 23 Watchmen 1s. per night 6 months, and 9d. the other 6, with candles; no disorders.

SAINT MARTIN's.

Two o'clock; Constable, Regulator, and Beadle on duty; 43 Watchmen at £.14. per annum, candles and great coats; every thing quiet; beats large.

ST. PAUL's COVENT-GARDEN.

Half-past 2; Constable, Housekeeper, and Beadle on duty; 22 Watchmen at 1s. per night, down to 8½d.; no disturbance.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.

Past 3; no Constable on duty; found a Watchman there at a great distance from his beat; from thence went to the Night Cellar facing Arundel-street in the Strand, which is in the Duchy, and there found 4 of St. Clement's Watchmen drinking. St. Mary-le-Strand no attendance, having only 2 Constables, which only attends every other night; 3 Watchmen, Duchy included, at 1s. each. A very disorderly Cellar near the New Church for selling saloop, &c. to very loose and suspected persons; St. Clement's Watchmen 22, at 1s.

SUMMARY of WATCHMEN.

St. Margaret's and St. John's	-	-	-	-	-	41	Watchmen.
St. George's	-	-	-	-	-	57	D ^o
St. James	-	-	-	-	-	56	D ^o
St. Ann's	-	-	-	-	-	23	D ^o
St. Martin's	-	-	-	-	-	43	D ^o
St. Paul's Covent Garden	-	-	-	-	-	22	D ^o
St. Clement Danes	-	-	-	-	-	22	D ^o
St. Mary-le-Strand	-	-	-	-	-	3	D ^o
							267 in all.

Appendix, No. 8.

REPORT (in 1772) from a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the several Burglaries and Robberies committed in *London* and *Westminster*.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the several Burglaries and Robberies that of late have been committed in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and to consider of more effectual methods to prevent the same for the future; and to report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House, have, pursuant to the order of the House, enquired accordingly; and

Sir JOHN FIELDING, knight, being asked what number of houses have been broke open in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and whether it is a growing evil? said, that all robberies with the circumstances attending them, and particulars of goods stolen, are registered at his office, and from that register informations are grounded, and offenders are detected several years after the offences are committed; and he delivered in lists of houses broke, with computations of the goods stolen, from Michaelmas 1766 to 14th March 1770, in half-yearly periods; by which it appeared, that from Michaelmas 1766 to Lady-day 1767, 13 houses had been broke open, and goods stolen to the value of £.289.; from Lady-day 1767 to Michaelmas 1767, 36 houses, value £.627.; from Michaelmas 1767 to Lady-day 1768, 52 houses, valued £.569.; from Lady-day 1768 to Michaelmas 1768, 48 houses, value £.1,332.; from Michaelmas 1768 to Lady-day 1769, 35 houses, value £.1,448. 15s.; from Lady-day 1769 to Michaelmas 1769, 63 houses, value £.1,616. 6d.; from Michaelmas 1769 to 14th March 1770, 104 houses, value £.4,241. He further informed the Committee, that it is supposed the last 104 houses were broke open by a number of housebreakers, not exceeding twenty, and few of them more than 20 years of age, 16 or 17 of whom are in custody, with little probability of their being convicted. That the evil increases amazingly, and never was at so great a height as since last Michaelmas. Being asked, what is the cause of this increase of housebreaking? he said, that felons formerly carried their goods to pawnbrokers, but by the present method of quick notice to pawnbrokers, silversmiths and others, that plan is defeated; and the Housebreakers now go to Jews, who melt the plate immediately, and destroy other things that might be evidence, which in burglary can be nothing but the goods, though in other cases the person may be sworn to; that they disguise jewels by knocking them out of the sockets, so that they cannot be sworn to; that the present gang of housebreakers are sons of unfortunate people, and of no trade; that they began when boys as pickpockets, but turned housebreakers when they grew up, in order to procure a greater income to supply their increased expenses. And he informed the Committee, that for twenty years a footpad has not escaped; that highwaymen cannot escape, upon account of the early information given to the aforesaid office, and the great number of prosecutors who always appear against them, which he thinks must in time put an end to that evil. He then said he had detected several persons in Duke's Place with plate, and has offered a reward of five guineas for apprehending one person in the same place. Being asked, what he thought of the present method of watching the town? he said, the watch is insufficient, their duty too hard, and pay too small; that he has known serjeants in the Guards employed as watchmen, that the watchmen are paid 8½ per night in Saint Margaret's Parish, and a gratuity of two guineas a year, out of which they find their own candle; that as they are paid monthly, they borrow their money of an usurer once a week; that in other parishes the watch are paid from 10d. to 1s. per night; that the watch in Westminster is in every parish under the direction of a separate commission, composed of persons who have served the offices of Churchwarden and Overseer; that Commissioners of the respective parishes appoint the beats of their Watchmen, without conferring together, which leaves the frontiers of each parish in a confused state, for that where one side of a street lies in one parish, and the other side in another parish, the watchman of one side cannot lend any assistance to persons on the other side, other than as a private person, except in cases of felony.

JAMES SAYER, Esq. Deputy High Steward of Westminster, confirmed the above evidence, and added, that St. Margaret's Parish has a Select Vestry, the majority of which is composed of tradesmen; that they will pay no more than 8½d. a night to their Watchmen, and have no way of punishing them for neglect of duty than by dismissing them, which in fact is not a punishment, for they find it difficult to get men to serve in that office; and he further said, that their number is not sufficient.

Being asked the reason for changing the Constables from being parochial to be Constables for the whole City and Liberty, he said, That before 29th Geo. II. Constables were parochial; that he apprehended the reason for the change was, that a Constable could not execute any official act out of his parish without being specially authorized so to do; he mentioned an instance of a Constable's being killed when he was serving a warrant out of his parish, that the person who killed him was tried and found guilty of manslaughter only, though he would have been guilty of murder if it had happened in the parish to which the Constable belonged.

Sir JOHN FIELDING being asked, what remedies he could suggest, to prevent the above

above evils? he produced two papers, relating to Constables, Watchmen and other Officers; which were read to and confirmed by him; and are as follow; viz.

Watchmen too old—should be from 25 to 50—their beats too extensive—should not exceed twenty houses, one each side of the way—Watchmen too few—the sum raised for the watch too little, being only fourpence in the pound—should be sixpence.

Ward Officers to be chosen out of those inhabitants that have served the office of Constable, and to have a good salary.

One half of the Constables to be discharged within the year, so that one half remaining two years, will be able to instruct the new Officers, and the whole duty will be done well.

If the new provisions for the Watch can be established by the Commissioners remaining where they are, it will save trouble, for then the Money may be raised by them as it now is, and every parish may pay and cloath their own Watchmen, so that the appointment, distribution, direction, wages, number and punishment of the Watch may be in the Magistrates by a new commission, and the paying and cloathing be in the present Commissioners.

The words "a Constable of the City and Liberty of Westminster," to be placed over the Constables doors; the words "Ward Officers" over the Ward Officers doors. Beadles by name to be discharged, and the necessary part of the duty they now do, to be performed by the Ward Officers.

That it would be right to confine the intended improvement and Constables to Westminster only, as the Watch in the adjoining parishes of Middlesex remain on the same footing as is originally settled by the Statute of Winchester.

Second Paper.

1. The Watch of Westminster is extremely defective—the number ought to be increased, their pay augmented, and the whole direction of them put under one commission, and that commission should be Magistrates of the City and Liberty of Westminster—the Watch should be attended by Ward Officers, and relieved in the night, a whole night's duty being too hard.

2. The Roundhouses should be capacious—no liquor should be sold in them—publicans should be punished for permitting Watchmen to tittle during their duty, and Watchmen should be particularly rewarded for diligence, and punished for neglect by the Civil Power.

3. High Constables should not quit their office at the end of three years—Constables should be increased—half the number only discharged annually—the Constable of the Night should be considered for his attendance on that duty, and punished for neglect.

4. The power of raising money at present for the Watch is too confined, it should be enlarged, raised by the present Commissioners—the Watchmen paid by them, but their number, direction and appointment, be by the new Commission of Magistrates.

5. Receivers of stolen goods, especially of those taken by burglary or highway robbery, should be made principals, with a power of mitigation in the Judge.

JAMES SAYER, Esquire, being again examined, approved of Sir John Fielding's plan, and added that the Beadles are an unnecessary set of men, advanced in years, and servants to the Churchwardens and Overseers—are forty in number over the whole City and Liberty—they have an allowance of £. 20. per annum a piece, which they may make up £. 30.—that he apprehends if the number was increased to sixty, and the City and Liberty divided into so many Divisions, a Beadle to each Division, and the object of their duty to take up Vagrants, they might be of great service—that if the Beadle was to have two shillings for every Vagrant he took up, and four shillings was given to any other person who should apprehend one, the one half to be deducted out of the Beadle's salary of that District, where the Vagrant was apprehended, it would have a good effect.

Sir JOHN FIELDING being again examined, said he thought the name of Beadle should be abolished, and that they should be called Ward Officers.

Mr. S. RAINSFORTH, High Constable of Westminster, being examined, said he had been in office twelve months—that he had visited the different night Watchhouses in the City and Liberty of Westminster, frequently from twelve to three in the morning—found many of the Peace Officers upon duty, some were not—that there is a general complaint of Peace Officers neglecting their duty, from which neglect it is owing that the Watchmen and Beadles are not present, and this general neglect, he apprehends, is the reason why so many houses are robbed.—That he has frequently found seven or eight Watchmen together in an alehouse, he thinks that the High Constable should visit the Roundhouses in the night-time once a month at least, or oftener if required, and agreed with Sir John Fielding as to the number and pay of the Watchmen.

JAMES

JAMES SAYER, Esq. being again examined, said that Constables are appointed under Acts 29 and 31 Geo. II. which Acts are in many articles defective; that eighty Constables, which is the number, limited, are not sufficient; that they are appointed by the Leet Jury, which has been attended with great partialities, for the Leet Jury being composed of the Overseers of the several Parishes of the preceding year, they protect each other from serving the office of Constable; that in general opulent inhabitants are excused, and young tradesmen returned; that if a rich man is now and then returned, he is generally got off by pleading age or infirmities; that deputies are generally hired men, and though they cannot be appointed unless approved of by the Deputy High Steward, yet as it is impossible for him to get a true character of the person nominated, he finds many unfit persons are appointed, who he is informed make a trade of serving the office; for remedy of which he proposed, that the number of Constables should be increased to one hundred and twenty; he thinks the burthen of serving the office of Constable should not lay wholly on the trading inhabitants, as it does by the late Act; that by Common Law every person able and fit is liable to serve; that the fine for not serving the office should be enlarged from £.8. to £.20. which fine should be distributed among those that do serve; and he added, that twelve being obliged to attend daily during the session of Parliament, as long as either House sits, the duty comes round to each individual every sixth day, eight being excepted, who may be sick or kept in reserve; during which attendance the Constables must necessarily neglect their own business. With respect to the High Constable, he said; it is an office of great burthen and trust; that by Law he the witness is obliged to appoint a substantial tradesman to that office; that the person appointed is not to continue in office above three years, and is liable to a penalty of £.20. for refusing to serve, which penalty goes to the Poor of the Parish; upon which he observed, that the High Constable should not be a tradesman, because his power enables him to oblige the keepers of public houses to deal with him, or those with whom he is concerned in his way of trade; that the penalty on persons refusing to serve the office should be increased; that the High Constable should have a reward for his service, and that the Constables of the Night should have a reward also.

Mr. RAINSFORTH, the High Constable of Westminster, being again examined, said he was of Mr. Sayer's opinion.

Sir JOHN FIELDING being again examined, said that Ballad-singers are a greater nuisance than Beggars, because they give opportunity to Pickpockets, by collecting people together; that the songs they sing are generally immoral and obscene; the people themselves capable of work, and the lowest and most abandoned order of people: for remedy of which, he proposed that all Ballad-singers should be considered as Vagrants, and be made liable to the same punishments, no person being a Vagrant now, but who comes within some one of the descriptions of vagrancy in the Vagrant Act; and the High Constable being again examined, informed the Committee, that he has often had Warrants for taking up Ballad-singers; that he has apprehended a great many, notwithstanding which their numbers increase, and they are become a very great nuisance; they have often been dispersed, but still continue the practice.

Sir JOHN FIELDING being again examined, said that the City of Westminster is a franchise under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; that the Common Gaol thereof is called the Gatehouse, to which offenders of every kind, apprehended within the Liberty of Westminster, have been usually committed for some years back, to the number of 600 or 700 annually; that in this Gaol there is little or no allowance or provision for the Prisoners, but what arises from the charity of Passengers, seldom amounting to more than five or six shillings a week, the greatest part of which is given to the Beggar at the window for the day; that the said Gaol appears, from experience of the Magistrates, to be too small for the number, and too weak for the safe custody of Prisoners; that to this Gaol, persons in execution for debts recovered in the Court of Conscience are committed; and he said he believed this is the only Gaol in England where there is not some provision for poor distressed Prisoners; and he added, that when a Magistrate commits a man to that Gaol for an assault, he does not know but he commits him there to starve; for these reasons, as well upon the principles of humanity as of civil policy, this ought to be remedied; and that on account of the vast increase of inhabitants, property, and number of offenders, there ought to be in Westminster a strong, capacious, and useful Gaol, and there is no such thing at present; that the said Gaol, called the Gatehouse, is a very old building, subject to be repaired by the said Dean and Chapter, who appoint the Gaoler; that the supposed original use of this Gaol was for the purposes of committing Clerks Convict; the Commission of Magistrates of Westminster is not later than Charles the First's reign; they began first to commit offenders to this Gaol, rather by sufferance than by right; and he observed, that however proper it may have been for its original purposes, it is unequal to the present occasions, and, as he apprehends, cannot be altered without a Law; and he further informed the Committee, that the Magistrates of Westminster have represented this mischief to the Dean and Chapter, who acknowledge it, are willing to pull it down, and to give a piece of ground, in their Royalty, in Tothill Fields, to build a new Gaol upon, and to subject the same, with every thing thereunto belonging, to the Magistrates of Westminster, under such regulations as the Legislature shall think proper, provided a sum be granted by the Public for building the same; and he added, that Estimates have been made,

made, by which it appears that a very effectual Gaol may be built for the sum of £.2,500.; in order therefore to remedy the inconveniences above mentioned, he proposed that such Gaol should be built and kept in repair out of the County Rate, which he said may be done without injury to the County at large, for this reason, that there is but one Rate at present for Middlesex and Westminster, near one-third of which is paid by the latter, since the increase of buildings there; that this proportion is much greater than the expenses required by the Act for County Rates would subject Westminster to; and he added, that the Gaol, called the House of Correction in Westminster is repaired by the Magistrates of Westminster, and the expense is paid by virtue of their orders on the County Treasurer; that the same thing, if allowed by Parliament for the repair of the proposed new Gaol, will answer the purpose without separating the Rate.

JAMES SAYER, Esquire, being again examined, concurred with Sir John Fielding in every particular.

Sir JOHN FIELDING being again examined, informed the Committee, that about six or seven years ago, the Magistrates of Westminster had no other Court-house but a place at the bottom of the stairs, leading to the House of Commons, called Hell, to keep their Sessions in; the increase of business, and of offences in Westminster, made it impracticable to carry on the business there. The nuisance was represented by the Magistrates to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Northumberland, who said he had then applied for redress, and told the Chairman that it could not be taken up by Government then, but would be in future considered; in the meantime, at his own expense, amounting to £.800. he directed the Chairman to prepare a large house in King-street Westminster, which was formerly a Tavern, to be made proper for a Court-house; that the Magistrates for their Sessions, the Burgesses for their Courts, the Lieutenantcy for the Militia, Commissioners of Sewers for the execution of their business, Grand Juries for the Counties of Middlesex, Writs of Enquiries for the Sheriffs, and Meeting of Inhabitants for nominating their Representatives, should use the said building; for all which purposes it has been constantly, effectually and conveniently used; that it is scarce possible for the above business to be transacted without it, and the establishment of it is as essential to the Civil Power as any thing that has been mentioned; that the purchase of the said building, and fitting it up, cost the Duke of Northumberland near £.4,000. and he added, that this building also might be kept in repair by the County Rate, at an average of £.30. or £.40. a year.

JAMES SAYER, Esquire, confirmed the foregoing Evidence: And

Sir JOHN FIELDING said, he thinks the acting part of the Magistrates in Westminster is in as good a state as it ever was, and more free from imputations or neglect of duty; that it would be useful to have some persons of rank and condition in the Commission of the Peace for Westminster, who would attend at the Quarter Sessions, where they would become acquainted with the conduct of the Magistrates in general, give a dignity to the commission, support the acting Magistrates in great occasions, and give encouragement to such of them as discharged their trust becoming the honour of the commission, and discountenance those who did not; and he added, that for the last two or three years the Magistrates of Westminster have gone through very painful duty, and have been very diligent in it; and having been sensible of the necessity of their attendance, have mutually agreed to attend at any time or place, upon the least notice from their Chairman.

JAMES SAYER, Esquire, being again examined, admitted that the Magistracy at present is composed in general of persons of character, and that justice is administered with activity, diligence and skill; but alleged that it has been otherwise formerly, and may be the case hereafter, and therefore he was of opinion, that a regulation in the Magistracy of Westminster is necessary; that there should be a qualification of Justices; that they should have a reward for acting, as the most part of their time will be devoted to the public Service; that the fees to be taken by their Clerks, should be appropriated to some public Service, such as a Vagrant Hospital; that there should be certain Rotation Offices established by Law; that as he apprehends one such Office might be sufficient, if properly regulated; that the Rotation office should do all the business, except in emergent cases; and that the private offices of Justices of the Peace should be abolished, because it sometimes happens that a man committed for a notorious bailable offence, is carried to another justice, who bails him, without knowing the enormity of his offence: And

Sir JOHN FIELDING said, that in criminal offences that nearly regard the Public, it is impracticable to use a Rotation Office, as there are many things that are necessary to be kept secret; and though the whole of the circumstances must be known to the acting Magistrates, yet they cannot be known by a fresh Magistrate who attends in rotation.

And he added, that the great number of brothels and irregular taverns, carried on without licence from the Magistrates, are another great cause of robberies, burglaries and other disorders, and also of neglect of Watchmen and Constables of the Night on their respective duties; that these taverns are kept by persons of the most abandoned characters, such as

bawds, thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and Marshalsea Court and Sheriffs Officers, who keep lock-up houses; the principal of these houses are situate in Covent Garden; about 30 in St. Mary-le-Strand; about 12 in St. Martin's, in the vicinity of Covent-Garden; about 12 in St. Clement's; five or six at Charing-Cross, and in Hedge-lane about 20; that there are many more dispersed in different parts of Westminster, in Goodman's-Fields and Whitechapel, many of which are remarkably infamous, and are the cause of disorders of every kind; shelter for bullies to protect prostitutes, and for thieves; are a terror to the Watchmen and Peace Officers of the Night; a nuisance to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and difficult to be suppressed by prosecution, for want of evidence; and, in short, pregnant with every other mischief to society. That any person desirous of gaining a livelihood, by keeping a place of public entertainment, who is of good reputation, can obtain a license with ease from the Magistrates to keep such house; when a public house in any neighbourhood happens to be vacant, that has been licensed before, the Magistrates of Middlesex and Westminster have long held it to be a rule essential to the public good rather to diminish than increase the number of public houses; that persons of abandoned characters, by applying to the Commissioners of the Stamp Office, may obtain a licence for selling wine; by virtue of such licenses it is that the taverns above described are kept open; for the aforesaid Commissioners are empowered by Law to grant such licenses to whom they shall think fit. That licences for selling spirituous liquors by retail are not granted by the Commissioners of Excise, unless the parties produce to them a licence under the hands and seals of two Justices of the Peace to sell ale. That Magistrates cannot by Law authorize any person to sell ale without a certificate of such person's being of good fame, and sober life and conversation; so that producing this licence to the Commissioners establishes their character with them, and takes away the necessity of any enquiry. For remedy of which, he proposed that wine licences should be placed by Law under the same restraints as the licenses for selling spirituous liquors now are. This remedy, he apprehends, might probably reduce the revenue of wine licenses; if confined to the Bills of Mortality, it would, in his opinion, diminish it no more than £.400. per annum; but if extended to Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and other Dockyards, it may lessen it £.200. more. He added, that he thinks it more necessary to correct the evil in those parts, as it has a direct tendency to corrupt and destroy the very vitals of the Constitution, the lives of the useful seamen, who, by means of these houses, become the objects of plunder as long as they have any money, and are induced to become robbers when they have none. And he informed the Committee, that there is another great evil, which is the cause of these disorders, namely, the immense number of common prostitutes, who mostly from necessity infest the streets of the City and Liberty of Westminster and parts adjacent, attended by common soldiers, and other bullies, to protect them from the Civil Power; these prostitutes, when they have secured the unwary customers, lead them to some of the aforesaid taverns, from whence they seldom escape without being robbed. The cause of this evil, as he apprehends, is the great difficulty, as the Law now stands, to punish those offenders, they being, as common prostitutes, scarce, if at all, within the description of any Statute now in being; and, he added, that this subjects Watchmen, Roundhouse-keepers, Constables, and even the Magistrates themselves, to prosecutions from law Attornies. That the remedy, in his opinion, should be to declare that persons walking or plying in the said streets for lewd purposes, after the Watch is set; standing at the doors, or appearing at the windows of such taverns in an indecent manner for lewd purposes, shall be considered as Vagrants, and punished as such. That as to the circumstance of street beggars, it never came to his knowledge that they are under contribution to the Beadles.

Mr. RAINSFORTH, the High Constable, being called, delivered in a paper called the State of Watch in Westminster, which paper is hereunto annexed, and said, That all the Watchmen being assembled at Guildhall, on Saturday the 24th of March, to see the House-breakers, they appeared to him in general very infirm, and unfit to execute that office. Then

Mr. THOMAS HEATH, a Burgess of the Duchy of Lancaster, being examined, said, that both the Constables and Watch within the said Duchy are very insufficient and defective.

Upon the whole of which matter the Committee came to the following Resolutions; viz.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that since the 20th day of September last, 104 houses within the Cities of London, Westminster, and the parts adjacent, have been broke open, and plate, jewels, and other goods stolen therefrom, to the amount of £.4,241.; that the said evil hath increased very much of late years, and is likely still to increase, unless some effectual provision is made to prevent it.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that to put a stop to the said evil, the number of Constables in the City and Liberty of Westminster, St. Martin's le Grand, and such parts of the Duchy of Lancaster as are within the said Liberty, should be increased; and that all persons being householders within the same, other than the Members of both Houses of Parliament, acting Justices of the Peace, and certain other Officers and persons, should be made liable to serve as Constables, or pay a penalty for refusing to serve the said office; and that a new mode of appointing and discharging them should be adopted.

Resolved,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the number of Watchmen in the said places should be increased; more able persons appointed; their pay augmented; another method adopted for appointing them; that their beats or districts should be less extensive; their duty be made general, and that they should be put under one general direction.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Beadles in many Parishes are not at present of sufficient service; that they should for the future be employed under another name, and under some general direction as Regulators of the Watchmen, and to take up Vagrants and other disorderly persons in their respective Wards; and that their number should be increased.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duty of Constables and Watchmen, and of Beadles under another name, should be regulated with proper encouragements for doing their duty, and penalties for their neglect of it.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the receiving Stolen Goods, particularly Gold and Silver Plate and Jewels, should be made more penal; and the Receivers of them, particularly of those taken by Burglary or Highway Robbery, be made principals.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that provision should be made for transporting Criminals, which now are transported to America, to the Coast of Africa and to the East Indies.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that common Ballad-singers, by collecting great numbers of people about them, give opportunities for picking pockets, and are a great nuisance, and that some effectual provision should be made for suppressing them.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present unrestrained method of granting Licences to sell Wine in and about the City and Liberty of Westminster, gives an opportunity to persons of the most abandoned characters to open houses for the retailing of Wine to be drank in the said houses as taverns, which are frequented by every species of disorderly persons, and is a great cause of robberies and other disorders; and that the said method should be restrained.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the house in King Street, Westminster, called Guildhall, which is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and was some years ago fitted up by him at his own expense, hath been of great benefit in the holding the Sessions for the said City and Liberty, and for doing other essential public business regarding the same, and is absolutely necessary for those purposes.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Prison called the Gatehouse, in the City of Westminster, to which a great number of criminals and debtors are committed, is too small, and totally unfit for the purposes of a Common Gaol in the present increased state of the said City and Liberty thereof; and that there is no certain allowance for the maintenance of the prisoners committed thereto.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a strong and capacious Gaol for the City and Liberty of Westminster should be built in another place, and some provision be made for the maintenance of the Prisoners which are or shall be committed to the Gatehouse, and to the said new Gaol when built.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that larger and more convenient Round-houses should be provided in the said City and Liberty of Westminster, and in St. Martin's Le Grand, and that part of the Duchy of Lancaster which is within the said Liberty, and that no liquor should be sold therein.

9 April 1770.

Appendix, No. 9.

REPORT from Committee (1793) on Westminster Nightly Watch.

THE COMMITTEE who were appointed to enquire into the State of the Nightly Watch within the City and Liberty of Westminster, and to report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, to The House, have, pursuant to the Order of The House, enquired accordingly; a State whereof, together with the Resolutions of the Committee, are as followeth; viz.

YOUR Committee, in order to proceed in a regular manner, directed the several Parishes to lay before them the amount of the Watch Rate, with the number of Men employed on that service

Service, and their Ages and Pay; in pursuance whereof they received several Returns, and from which the following Observations are extracted.

N^o 1. St. Paul's, Covent Garden, who collect about £.646. per annum; they employed twenty-two Watchmen, who are paid, for the Winter months 1s. 2d. per night, for the Summer 10d. and for the Spring and Autumn 11d. they Act under the direction of Act 9 George the II.

N^o 2. St. Giles in the Fields, and St. George Bloomsbury. Your Committee received from these Parishes two Returns, one of which gave the account of the united Parishes, and the other of St. George Bloomsbury only; from whence it appears that they are under no particular Act of Parliament, but exercise their authority under the Statute of Winchester; that the Constables collect the money from the inhabitants, who pay what they please, and that the Constables never account for the same; that the above Statute relates only to inhabitants keeping Watch and Ward: above 200 inhabitants do not pay any thing, and most of them are so dissatisfied with this mode of watching, that they have entered into voluntary subscriptions to pay other Watchmen than those provided by the Constables.

The Committee think proper to represent to the House, that during the course of their enquiry relative to these Parishes, some of the inhabitants of St. George's gave evidence, that they apprehended they ought to be considered in the article of watching, distinct and separate from St. Giles, and Your Committee taking the same into consideration, an Act made in the 10th year of Queen Ann, for enlarging the time given to the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches, was read, whereby it appears that the said two Parishes were to be united as to the Pools Rates, Church Rates, Highway Rates, and other Parish Rates, but no mention is made of a Watch Rate, therefore think the words (other Parish Rates) does not comprehend the Watch Rates.

That there are two Divisions, and two Constables, whose jurisdiction extends equally over the whole Parishes.

N^o 3. St. Andrew's Holborn above the Bars, and St. George the Martyr; the Watch Rate, at 4d. in the pound, amounts to £.856.; that they employ 30 Watchmen and six Patrole men, who are armed; that the pay of the Watchmen is 1s. 3d. per night in Winter, and 1s. in Summer; the pay of the Patrole men 1s. 6d. per night in Winter, and 1s. 3d. per night in Summer; that the Fourpenny Rate, which they are limited to by Act of Parliament, will not defray the expenses, the deficiency whereof used to be made good out of the surplus of the Rate for Cleansing and Lighting, which is now appropriated to another purpose; that the Parish is so well satisfied with the above Regulations of Patroles as well as Watchmen; that a voluntary Subscription has been raised for providing Great Coats and Hats for the Watchmen and Patroles.

N^o 4. Liberty of Saffron Hill. The rate at 5d. in the pound, amounts to about £.280. per annum; they employ 13 Watchmen all the year, and two Patrole Men for four Winter months; the pay of the Watch is 1s. 2d. per night in Winter, and 1s. in Summer, and the pay of the two Patrole Men is 10s. 6d. per week each. The Watch and Beadles are regulated by Act 10th Geo. II. which appoints 40 Trustees to manage the affairs of the Parish.

N^o 5. St. James Westminster. The collection last year was £.1,497.; they employ 56 Watchmen, at 1s. 1d. per night in Winter, and 9d. in Summer, and 11d. in Spring and Autumn.

N^o 6. St. Clement Danes. The collection last year was £.670.; they employ 25 Watchmen, at 1s. 2d. per night in Winter, and 10d. in Summer; they are empowered to raise no more than 4d. in the pound.

N^o 7. St. Ann Westminster; the rate at 5d. in the pound amounts to £.809.; they employ 25 Watchmen, at 10d. per night in Winter, and 8d. per night in Summer.

N^o 8. St. George, Hanover-square. The collection from Midsummer 1770, to Midsummer 1771, was £.1,431.; they employ 61 Watchmen at 1s. per night each, and four Patrole Watchmen.

N^o 9. St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist. The collection last year was for both Parishes, £.1,250.; at 6d. in the pound, and the inhabitants charged at rack rent; they employ 48 Watchmen at 1s. 2d. per night in Winter, and 10d. per night in Summer.

N^o 9. St. Mary le Strand. The collection the last year was £.89.; they employ three Watchmen, at £.18. 5s. per annum each; and the remainder of the money collected is retained by the Beadle, for providing an apartment as a Watchhouse, Fire and Candles therein, superintending the Watchmen, and collecting the Money.

N^o 11. St. Martin in the Fields. The collection at 4d. in the pound amounts to £.894.; they employ 85 Watchmen at £.18. per annum each.

N^o 12. Precinct of the Savoy. The collection at 4d. in the pound amounts to £.17. per annum; they employ one Watchman at 1s. 2d. per night in Winter, and 10d. per night in Summer

Your

Your Committee, having considered the above particulars, find, that the mode of watching and pay of the men is very irregular and various; that in some parishes they employ Patroles, and in others Watchmen; and that the Statute of Winchester, being very obsolete, is a very improper Regulation.

Upon the whole matter, the Committee came to the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present mode of watching, and pay of the Watchmen, within the City and Liberty of Westminster, is very irregular and various, and ought to be put under proper Regulations.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it would tend to the safety of the inhabitants of the said City and Liberty, if a regular and uniform Watch, with Patroles, was established under proper Regulations.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it will be necessary to levy a Rate upon the inhabitants, to answer the above purposes.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in levying the said Rate, the two Parishes of St. George Bloomsbury, and St. Giles in the Fields, ought to be considered as one Parish, in like manner as they are in the collection of Poor and Church Rates.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that Constables of the Night should be appointed, who, as well as the Beadles, Watchmen, and Patrole Men, should be under the directions of proper Persons in each Parish, to be called directors of the Watch.

15 February 1773.

R E P O R T

ON THE

Nightly Watch and Police of

THE METROPOLIS.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
24 March 1812.*

R E P O R T

ON

AMERICAN CLAIMANTS PETITION.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 25 March 1812.

THE COMMITTEE to whom the Petition of the several Persons whose Names are thereto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others, whose Claims have been adjudged good by the Commissioners appointed by the Act of Parliament passed in the 43^d year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "AN ACT for appointing Commissioners for distributing the Money stipulated to be paid by *The United States of America*, under the Convention made between His Majesty and the said United States, among the Persons having Claims to Compensation out of such Money," was referred;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the matter of the said Petition; and have agreed upon the following REPORT:

IT appears to Your Committee, that an extensive Commerce, in British manufactures and other articles, was carried on between *America* and *Great Britain* before the war of 1776 with *America*; and in the course of such commerce a very large credit was given to *America*, so that at the time when hostilities commenced, a Debt, amounting to several millions, was due from the Citizens of *America* to the British Merchants, and considerable sums to others His Majesty's subjects; and that during the continuance of the war, it was scarcely possible to recover any part of such debt.

Appendix,
No. 1.

That by the 4th Article of the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and the United States of *America*, signed at Paris 3^d September 1783, it was provided, "that Creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts theretofore contracted."

That in breach of this Article of the Treaty, certain Laws were made in the different States of *America*, immediately subsequent to the Peace, for the direct purpose, as it appeared to one of the Witnesses, of defeating that Article; and other laws which had been made prior to the Treaty of Peace, and during the war, and which ought to have been repealed in conformity to the Treaty, remained still in existence; and by the instructions given by Judges to Juries, and the practice of American Courts, the plea of "British Debt" was held in those Courts to be a good plea, and decisive against the claimants.

Appendix,
No. 1.

That by these means the recovery of debts to a very great amount was prevented; and in consequence thereof many and urgent representations were made by the British Creditors, to His Majesty's Government, complaining of the existence of legal impediments in *America*, which, by preventing the recovery of debts in that Country to British Subjects, rendered altogether ineffectual the provision contained in the 4th Article of the Treaty of Peace. That the case of the British Creditors occupied a very considerable portion of the time and

Appendix,
No. 1.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON

Appendix,
No. 10.

attention of Lord Grenville, after he became Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and his Lordship appears to have been convinced that such representations were perfectly well founded. And the redress of these grievances being an object of primary importance with the Government in negotiating the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation concluded between His Majesty and the United States of America in the year 1794, it was by the 6th Article of that Treaty agreed, that in all cases where full compensation for the losses and damages sustained by British Subjects by the operation of lawful impediments to the recovery of their debts subsequent to the Peace could not be obtained by the Creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States would make full and complete compensation for the same to the said Creditors; and that for the purpose of ascertaining the amount thereof, five Commissioners should be appointed, of whom three were to constitute a Board, with full power; and all decisions were to be made by the majority of the Commissioners present, and their Award to be final and conclusive. And the United States undertook to cause the sums awarded to be paid in specie to the Creditors without deduction.

Appendix,
No. 10.

That another Article (the 7th) was introduced into the said Treaty, in favour of the Citizens of the United States, whereby it was in like manner agreed, that in all cases where adequate compensation for the losses and damages sustained by American Citizens, by irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property during the course of the war in which His Majesty was then engaged, could not be obtained in the ordinary course of justice, the British Government would make full and complete compensation to such American Citizens; and that for the purpose of ascertaining the amount thereof, Commissioners should be appointed in like manner, and with the like powers in all respects as the Commissioners under the 6th Article.

Appendix,
No. 1.

That this Treaty was negotiated by Lord Grenville in person, and that a system of reciprocity was in his Lordship's view, and, as his Lordship believed; in that of the American Minister, meant to be established by the said 6th Article, containing stipulations in favour of His Majesty's Subjects, and the 7th Article, containing stipulations in favour of the Subjects of the United States.

Appendix,
No. 1.

That a Board of Commissioners, duly appointed under the 6th Article of the said Treaty, met accordingly at Philadelphia in May 1797, and Claims were brought in before them to the amount of £.5,638,629. sterling. That, after certain progress had been made in deciding on principles necessary to regulate the decision of the Commissioners on the Claims made before them, and after a controversy which arose, and continued for a long time, the American Commissioners adopted the practice first (in the course of the year 1799) of withdrawing themselves from the Board, when they found the opinion of a majority of the Board against their opinions, the American Commissioners alleging, that the stipulation of the 6th Article did not require them to give effect, by their presence, to proceedings which they said they deemed injurious to the just rights of the United States, and which they also stated they believed it to be their duty to resist in such cases, by all the means to which the Treaty enabled them (as they stated) to resort. That they afterwards entirely absented themselves, and withheld their attendance; by reason of which no effectual proceedings could be had, it being necessary by the Treaty, that one Commissioner on each side and the Fifth Commissioner should be present. The British Commissioners and the Fifth Commissioner continued to attend for more than a twelve-month after the withdrawing of the American Commissioners, who had given in a Minute, implying, as stated by Mr. Macdonald, that they would not attend without certain radical points were conceded, which, in the opinion of the other Commissioners, being a majority of the Board, would have defeated the object of the Treaty. That in the month of August 1800, Mr. Macdonald, who was the First Commissioner named on the part of His Majesty, returned to Great Britain; and the conduct of the British Commissioners, in the whole of the proceedings under the said Commission, was most highly approved by His Majesty's Government.

Appendix,
No. 2.Appendix,
No. 2.Appendix,
No. 1.Appendix,
No. 1.

That the execution of the said 7th Article was suspended by orders from the British Government in July 1799, immediately upon Government being apprized that the proceedings of the Commissioners at Philadelphia, under the 6th Article, had

had been interrupted; and that such suspension was continued until after the Convention of 8 January 1802, hereinafter mentioned.

Appendix,
No. 1.

That previously to the signing of the Treaty of Amity in 1794, communications were made from Lord Grenville to Messrs. Nutt and Molleson, who acted as a Committee for the London Creditors, enclosing Questions, in order to collect information of the Claimants, whether they would prefer a fixed sum in lieu of all their claims, or the adoption of measures for opening the Courts of Law in America to British Creditors, with an appeal to some special Court or Commission.—These questions, however, were not put as a proposal to which their consent was required, but as a matter for consideration, and on which the King's Government wished to have their sentiments, it being the desire of Lord Grenville to inform himself of the wishes of the Claimants on the subject as fully as possible, before any step was taken.—These questions also appear to have been transmitted to the Glasgow Creditors, and a correspondence in consequence took place; whereby it appears that the whole sum which, upon a scale of compromise therein mentioned, the Claimants wished to be negotiated for, or to be provided by the British Government, would not probably amount to much more than £. 2,000,000. sterling.

Appendix,
No. 6.

Appendix,
No. 1.

Appendix,
Nos. 7, 8, 9.

That in or about the month of April or May 1800, subsequent to the interruption of the proceedings of the Commissioners at Philadelphia, Lord Grenville made the following Propositions to the Claimants, which his Lordship thought were stated to them in the same manner as the Questions in 1794; Viz.

First: A renewed Commission, in conformity with the Treaty of Amity.

Appendix,
No. 1.

Second: Or, to accept a sum of Money in lieu of the Claims under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity.

That various communications, in consequence of these Propositions, took place between the London and Glasgow Committees or Agents of the Claimants and Lord Grenville; in some of which the Claimants expressed their wish for a stipulated sum to be paid to them, finally to put an end to the whole business; and with regard to the amount of the sum (they stated) they were more at a loss from not knowing the exact amount which had been claimed under the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1794, or the manner in which the different claims had been made up with regard to interest, &c.; but, from what they were informed of the amount being about Five Millions, and allowing that some part might be cut off, either from being improperly claimed or not sufficiently ascertained, both of which might be better known to His Majesty's Ministers (as they stated) and deducting such payments as might have been made on their debts before the ratification of the proposed agreement, they were willing, on obtaining the guarantee of the British Government, to accept of Two Millions and an half sterling, rather than those claims should continue as a subject of contention and a source of discontent between the two Countries, or that they should experience the hardships and vexations which they had reason to expect in the prosecution of their debts in that country.

Appendix,
Nos. 17, 18,
19, 20, 21,
22, 23, 24.

Appendix,
No. 25.

That His Majesty's Ministers declined advising His Majesty to guarantee to the Creditors the payment of any sums which the American Government might agree to give in liquidation of their demands.

Appendix,
No. 26.

That in or soon after December 1800; during the negotiation which led to the Convention between His Majesty and the United States in January 1802; Mr. Macdonald, at the request of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, communicated to him, that he conceived a sum between a million and an half and two millions, would be a fair sum to be demanded from the United States, for the loss which their laws or judicial practices in breach of the Treaties had brought upon the Creditors. And afterwards, on 4th May 1801, Mr. Macdonald, in answer to certain verbal inquiries, made a further communication to Mr. Hammond, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that he imagined a fair execution of the Treaty of 1794 would have made good about two millions of the sums claimed.

Appendix,
No. 1.

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No. 29.

That other communications were made in the year 1801 to His Majesty's Government by the Claimants, urging His Majesty's Ministers to take measures to procure their just demands, and stating, that if that was not done, their only resource

Appendix,
No. 28, 33.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON

resource would be to throw themselves, by an application to Parliament, upon the justice of the Nation, for fulfilment of the 4th Article of the Provisional Treaty with America, and of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity; or if, for political reasons, the execution of these Articles on the part of America should not be rigorously exacted, that compensation should be made to the Claimants by Great Britain.

Appendix,
No. 35. That a Convention was signed on 8th January 1802, between His Majesty and the United States of America, whereby the United States engaged to pay, and His Majesty consented to accept, for the use of the persons described in the said 6th Article of the Treaty of 1794, the sum of £.600,000 sterling, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the said 6th Article; which was thereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same might relate to the execution of the 7th Article of the said Treaty. And it was further agreed, that the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the said 7th Article, and whose proceedings are therein and hereinbefore mentioned to have been suspended, in consequence of difficulties having arisen in execution of the 6th Article, should immediately reassemble and proceed in the execution of their duties.

Appendix,
No. 34.
No. 36.
No. 37. That the said Convention was first communicated by Lord Hawkesbury, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the 14th day of January 1802, to the Committee of London Claimants. And they, by letter dated the 19th of that month, and the Committee of Glasgow Claimants, by a letter dated the 24th of the same month, expressed their dissatisfaction therewith, and claimed the due execution of the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1794, or a proper compensation for their losses.

Appendix,
No. 1. That the said Convention was concluded by Lord Hawkesbury without the concurrence of the British Claimants, and his Lordship stated, that he could not speak as positively from recollection whether without their privity, but he had no reason to think it was with their privity; and he also said, that when he came into office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he had a personal communication from Lord Grenville, of all the circumstances of the Negotiation as it then stood; that he had likewise one conversation at least with Mr. Pitt upon the subject; that his Lordship had likewise several interviews with Mr. Molleson and Mr. Nutt, and he had also access to all the documents at that time in the Office.—That the result of this information was an opinion formed by his Lordship, that the Claimants had no chance of recovering their dues in the American Courts.—That the sum of £.600,000. then offered by the American Government was as large a sum as could be obtained, and that in consequence of the unfavourable change that had taken place in the American Government towards the end of the year 1800 or beginning of the year 1801, by the Federal Administration being changed for that of Mr. Jefferson and his friends, his Lordship was of opinion that if the offer then made had been refused, so favourable an offer was not likely to be renewed. And his Lordship having been asked whether the circumstances alluded to in his Lordship's answer had any object in them of a national nature, or were confined simply to the probability and improbability of the recovery of the demands made by the British Merchants, said, that he conceived the considerations to have been of both descriptions; that at the time when his Lordship accepted the sum of £.600,000. the 7th Article of the Treaty of Amity had been suspended; but the sittings of the Commissioners under the 7th Article of the Treaty of Amity, recommenced soon after by virtue of the 3^d Article of the Convention, and the sum of £.1,369,448. 15. 10. was paid by His Majesty's Government to American Citizens, in pursuance of awards made by the Commissioners under those Articles, except only a sum of £.25,284. 14. 1. which had been previously paid in the year 1793.

Appendix,
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Appendix,
No. 1. That in March 1803 the Claimants presented a Memorial to His Majesty's Government, and had an interview with Mr. Addington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and thereby protested against the proceedings of Government in accepting the said sum of £.600,000.; whereupon Mr. Addington said he considered their case to be a hard one, so much so, that he had no objection to the Claimants applying to Parliament or to His Majesty's Government; but that he

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he meant to give no opinion upon the merits of the case, and that as the losses were not ascertained, he did not conceive that Parliament would then entertain a Petition—To which the Claimants acceded, laying in their claim that such acquiescence should not be considered as barring them from bringing forward their case at a future time. And accordingly the Claimants did not then present any Petition to Parliament.

Appendix,
No. 1.

That an Act of Parliament was passed in April 1803, for the apportioning, dividing and distributing the said sum of £.600,000. amongst the several persons who should be found entitled to receive compensation out of the same; and Thomas Macdonald, Esquire, Henry Pye Rich, Esquire, and John Guillemard, Esquire, were thereby appointed Commissioners, whose adjudications were to be final.

Appendix,
No. 38.

That the Commissioners so appointed were the same persons who had acted as the British Commissioners and the Fifth Commissioner at Philadelphia under the Treaty of 1794. And claims were made by the King's Subjects in general of various descriptions, to the amount of £.5,408,766. 6s. And the Commissioners made adjudications thereon, to the amount in the whole of £.1,420,000. which were not completed until the 19th May 1811.

Appendix,
No. 1.
No. 40.

That such adjudications proceeded on an estimate in every case, from the various materials before the Commissioners, of the loss which they conceived had been sustained by the respective parties, and did not comprehend any losses excepting those which America was bound to compensate under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity; besides which, it appeared from the materials before the Board, that the British Creditors had sustained great losses for which the United States were not bound to give compensation under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, in furtherance of the 4th Article of the Treaty of Peace.

Appendix,
No. 1.

That the Commissioners having thus made adjudications in favour of various Claimants, to the amount in the whole of £.1,420,000. have apportioned and divided amongst those persons the above-mentioned sum of £.600,000. together with the further sum of £.59,493. which had been made as interest by investing the said principal sum in Exchequer Bills previous to its being divided amongst the Claimants; and the difference between the £.659,493. so divided, and the £.1,420,000. so adjudged, together with interest on such difference, from the 1st day of June 1804 (to which day the interest on the sums adjudged, had, by order of the Commissioners been calculated) constitutes the sum for which the Petitioners make the present application.

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No. 39.

25 March 1812.

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A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Lunæ, 17^o die Februarij, 1812.

JOHN INGRAM LOCKHART, Esquire, in The Chair.

*James Richard Millar, Esquire; called in, and Examined.***W**HAT Situation are you in?—A Merchant.

Were you so in 1776?—No; I was then a merchant's clerk in the Virginia trade, in America.

*J. R. Millar,
Esq.*

Did you ever reside in Virginia?—Yes, several years.

How long previous to the year 1776 had you acted as Clerk?—About eight years.

During that time did you acquire a knowledge of the course of trade between this Country and the United States?—Yes, I was employed in the collection of several debts, from 1772 to 1776, due from American merchants to merchants in Glasgow.

Do you know whether there was an extensive commerce carried on between America and England before the war of 1776?—Very extensive.

What was the general nature of it?—All sorts of British manufactures from hence; and tobaccos and wheat from Virginia.

Do you know whether that commerce was beneficial to this Country?—I think it was.

In what particular respects?—As a proof of that being my opinion, I entered into the same business myself as soon as the peace.

You mean after the peace of 1783?—Yes.

Who gave the largest credit, American or English merchants?—The British merchants by far.

You mean there was more owing from American merchants to the British merchants, than from the British merchants to the American merchants?—Yes, by far.

Can you state at all in any proportion?—No, I cannot; but I can say that there was very little due to the Americans.

Then the credit was mainly given to the Americans?—Yes; they imported goods for a capital to trade upon merely.

After the war broke out, did you find it possible to recover any debts due to the British merchants from America?—Scarcely any at all.

Did you remain in America during the war?—No I did not, I left it in August 1776.

Did you solicit any debts after the peace of 1783, in America, that were refused?—I recovered a trifle for myself.

Did you recover the whole amount of your debts?—No, I did not; they deducted the interest for eight years.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any lawful impediments that existed in the Courts of America to prevent the British merchants from recovering, after the peace?—I do not know that, I did not return to America for some time after, I did not return till 1790; I did not recover any thing by process of law; some people did, I believe.

Do you know of your own knowledge of any persons after 1790 being prevented by any legal obstacle from recovering their debts in the American Courts?—I cannot say I can charge my memory with it; I was going to state, the House I did business for had £. 20,000. owing to them from America, that I did not collect.

Did you afterwards collect it?—I did not.

During the whole war, what length of credit were the British merchants accustomed to give to the Americans?—Twelve or fifteen months was the allowed credit.

What length of credit did the American merchants give to the British merchants?—I cannot answer that.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Martis, 18^e die Februarij, 1812.

JOHN INGRAM LOCKHART, Esquire, in The Chair.

Thomas Macdonald, Esquire; called in, and Examined.

No. 1.

*T. Macdonald,
Esq.*

WERE you appointed Commissioner under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of 1794 with the United States?—In consequence of having been honoured with an invitation to accept of that appointment by Lord Grenville, I was appointed First Commissioner.

In consequence of that appointment, did you meet the American Commissioners?—I did.

There were five Commissioners in the whole appointed?—Two by each of the Governments, with the power to them to appoint a fifth.

What year did you meet in?—I sailed first from England in December 1796, and we met in May 1797 at Philadelphia, having been previously occupied in the necessary enquiries for the choice of a fifth Commissioner.

Was that Commissioner appointed, and by whom?—The arrangement was left in a great measure to the management of the Commissioners, but the plan adopted was this—On the part of Great Britain, I and my colleague proposed three English gentlemen then in America; on the part of America, there were proposed to us three American gentlemen; they made choice of one of the three suggested by us, and we made choice of one of the three suggested by them, upon which a ballot took place, giving by that means some participation in the appointment to both Countries; the lot fell upon one of the English gentlemen, Mr. John Guillemard.

And he became the fifth Commissioner?—He did.

How soon did you begin to examine into the claims of the British merchants?—Immediately after the appointment of the fifth Commissioner.

At Philadelphia?—At Philadelphia.

Were very large claims preferred?—Claims to a very large amount were preferred, but not till after considerable delay.

Did that delay appear to be imputable to the British merchants, or in part to the difficulties they might labour under?—I think partly to the difficulties, and the wish to see what might take place in the cases of others before they came forward.

In the course of the discussions of the Commissioners, did any impediment take place against a decision?—After a long continued controversy, carried on partly verbally and partly by written minutes, the American Commissioners adopted the practice first of withdrawing themselves from the Board when they found the opinions of a majority of the Board against their opinions, and afterwards of entirely absenting themselves and withholding their attendance, it being necessary by the Treaty that one Commissioner on each side and the fifth Commissioner should be present.

At the time that these impediments began to manifest themselves, had you made any decision upon any claims?—We had not made any absolute decision, that is, any award for money, because it was thought desirable, as there was a variety of points under the Article, which had been drawn up with great labour and ability, first to establish the constructions or principles which might afterwards apply to the facts that came before us; and it was in the course of the discussion on those preliminary points of construction and principle that the controversy took place.

At that time had you received many claims?—Eighteen months by the Treaty was limited, we had therefore received all the claims.

Had you made any progress in ascertaining the amount of any of them?—Not in ascertaining the amount, the amount being matter of fact, which of course would follow the constructions that we meant to establish; and I should add, that the parties had presented to us very full statements of the facts and the averments on each side of the question.

Had you heard any evidence at that time in support of the claims?—We had, both parol and written; the claims amounted to nearly six millions sterling.

Then delivered in?—Then delivered in.

To what result did the conduct of the American Commissioners absenting themselves lead?—A very full Minute or Resolution was drawn up by me, in answer to a very elaborate Minute on the part of the American Commissioners, and communicated to them by the majority of the Board, who were always ready to attend, and who always did attend for more than a twelvemonth after the withdrawing of the other Commissioners; the Minute remonstrating on the proceeding that had taken place, and stating the grounds of dispute between us.

Previous to this, had the American Commissioners entirely refused to attend?—They had.

Upon any condition?—They did not express any condition, but their Minute implied that they would not attend unless certain radical points were conceded, which in the opinion of the other Commissioners would have defeated the object of the Treaty.

Is that Minute in existence?—Both Minutes and many others are ingrossed in the books of the Board of Philadelphia, which I have in my possession; they were also printed, and

and copies sent to the Government of this Country; therefore they are in the proper offices.

Do you remember the dates of them?—No; but I refer to the books.

Did they withdraw?—They did in fact withdraw, to prevent a vote, and at last absented themselves altogether.

When did the last meeting take place?—I would beg leave to refer to those books which I have in my possession, and which shall be forwarded to the Committee.

Will the books containing the claims distinguish between debts that were on contract and those of a mercantile nature?—There is no such disjunction in the classification of the debts in the books; but in point of fact, there were many of the King's subjects made claims which did not relate to mercantile concerns.

You made no such classification?—No; because we thought we were to do equal justice to every description of the King's subjects without distinction, and also to the United States.

What was the proceeding, after the American Commissioners withdrew entirely?—The course or manner of proceeding was to notify, from time to time, our readiness to attend, to keep up the establishment of the Board, Secretary, and Clerks, with our Office as usual, and occasionally to appear in that Office for that purpose.

Can you tell generally how long that course was adopted?—Till the summer of 1800.

At what time did they retire?—In the course of the year 1799 they had, in the way I have stated, withdrawn, and at last altogether absented themselves.

Do the books contain the evidence of any of the claims?—Not the books; they only minute the claims and proceedings, referring to the memorials, the statements, lists of debts, depositions of witnesses, and written documents before the Board.

Was any verbal evidence given in support of the claims?—Yes, in many instances.

Was that put down in writing, and preserved?—Yes; and regularly referred to in the books, which I presume to say will be found extremely complete.

Was any evidence given of legal impediments that occurred to the recovering of debts in the Courts of America in 1783?—Certainly; and evidence of the strongest nature.

Is that preserved?—It is, in essential points.

Did it appear to you that the absence of the American Commissioners was occasioned by difference of opinion as to the general principles laid down for the government of the conduct of the Board, or that they withdrew themselves whenever any decision was likely to be given that might possibly lead to an award inconsistent with what they considered the interest of the American Government?—I have no doubt in saying, that the motives of their conduct were in general those stated in the latter part of the question; and that they acted in consequence of direct instructions, often daily given by their Government. My reason for stating this thus distinctly is, that one of the points of discussion was the character and proper duties of the Commissioners; I and my colleague maintaining on the one hand, that the original appointment of a Commissioner ought to cease to have any operation whatever, that a Commissioner appointed by His Majesty as a National Arbitrator was as much bound to protect the interests of the United States as to forward and maintain the rights of the particular claimants; the American Commissioners, on the other hand, almost avowing that they considered themselves as National Agents, bound to act according to the instructions of their Government; in consequence of which, I moved that the oath of office should be read from the Treaty.

It seems that the answer given applies rather to the first point than to the latter of the former question; how do you reconcile this apparent inconsistency?—My meaning is, that although in general it did appear to me, especially in the latter stage of the proceedings, that the American Commissioners acted upon the principle of preventing awards, except to some evasive or colourable amount, yet their individual opinions may in many instances have gone along with their opposition, and that therefore I do not charge them with meaning, in every instance, to act intirely as agents, but in consequence of their own judgments.

Is the Committee to understand, that they sometimes withdrew for the reasons stated in the first part of the former question, though generally for those stated in the latter part?—I conceive it would be impossible for me to ascertain their motives in every instance, so as to distinguish when they acted on the one principle and when on the other.

Do you mean that the American Commissioners withdrew rather with a view to prevent decisions in point of construction of the Treaty from being made adverse to their interests, than in order to prevent specific decisions upon the merits of particular claims?—They withdrew, as I conceive, to prevent decisions on points of construction such as would unavoidably have drawn after them special awards against the United States.

Were not general principles agreed to by the Board on the construction of the Treaty?—General principles were understood to be established by the opinions of three members of the Board, which we hold to be decisions, because the three members having expressed their opinions in the Board, we considered that, under the Treaty, that was decisive.

You conceive that the three Commissioners could decide on principles, but not make an award?—Three Commissioners, including one on each side, and the fifth Commissioner, could do every thing under the Treaty, make awards, as well as decide on questions of construction or principle.

After the American Ministers had withdrawn from the Board, did they at any time offer to return on condition that the opinions offered by them on any question should be the rule?—They did not speak out their purpose so broadly; but the Minutes will shew.

After all intercourse had ceased between the English and American Commissioners, did

No. 1.

T. Macdonald,
Esq.

His Majesty's Government express any approbation of the conduct of the three Commissioners who remained at the Board?—I was prepared to expect that no communication whatsoever would take place between His Majesty's Government and myself or any of my colleagues after the business commenced in America, having learned from the Secretary of State, previous to my departure from England, that the idea I had presumed to state respecting the nature of the office, namely, that I was not to be subject to instructions, but to consider myself as I have already stated, as a national arbitrator, entitled and bound under the oath in the Treaty, even to disobey instructions if they had been given contrary to my judgment in the Board, was correct. The fact accordingly was, that no communication whatsoever of approbation or disapprobation was made by His Majesty's Ministers to the three Commissioners forming a majority of the Board, or to any one of them; and it was not till my return to England, on leave of absence, in the autumn of the year 1800, that I had the honour of receiving the thanks of the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the conduct I had been fortunate enough to pursue. Till then I did not know whether that conduct would be approved or not, and will confess, that as the tenor of the conversations I had held with His Majesty's Ministers implied a wish on the part of this Government, that nothing that was not perfectly just and even moderate, should be done against the United States, I was fearful that whatever might have been my own conviction, both as to what we had done and our intentions to apply our principles with liberality, the constructions I had moved, and which were maintained by the majority of the Board, might possibly be thought too severe as against the United States.

Did you receive any public and official approbation of your conduct in the commission from any of the Ministry, at the time of your return or since?—In the first instance I had only a private conversation with the Lord Chancellor at Weymouth, where I landed from the frigate, on finding the King was there; the Lord Chancellor presented me to the King, in my hearing explained to His Majesty the nature of the controversy and the trust I had held, in consequence of which I had His Majesty's orders to attend Him on the Esplanade the next morning, where, by His Majesty's command, I further explained the nature of the business: I then went to Town, and having called at the Foreign Office to give notice of my arrival, an appointment was made by Lord Grenville, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for my attendance on him at his Office; I did attend, and there I received his approbation in very flattering terms, his Lordship having suggested the propriety of presenting me at St. James's, where he was pleased to observe he would mention the matter to the King. Afterwards, in November 1802, I had the honour of receiving a letter, now in my hand, from Mr. Addington, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressive also of his entire approbation, in these terms:

"Dear Sir, Richmond Park, Nov^r the 5th, 1802.

"I think myself very much obliged to you for your letter, and for the publication with which it was accompanied.

"It is a great satisfaction to me to assure you, that there will be very little farther delay in completing the arrangements for your pension, which you will consider not merely as a pecuniary compensation for the loss you sustained by withdrawing from your professional pursuits, but as an honourable testimony of the great sense that is entertained of your able and upright conduct in a most delicate and trying situation.

"I have the honour to be, with sincere esteem,

"Dear Sir,

"Your faithful and obedient Servant,

"Henry Addington."

I had the honour of receiving accordingly a grant from His Majesty of five thousand pounds, with reference also to a pension of £. 770. *so* life, which repeated nearly the same words as are to be found in Mr. Addington's letter, as the cause of the grant, and to which grant, dated in April 1800, I refer. I may here also state, that after my return to England, I received a private letter from Mr. Thornton, then *Chargé d'Affaires* in America, in which, knowing that I was perfectly ignorant whether my conduct had been approved or disapproved when I left America, he congratulated me on the subject of a dispatch which had just been received from the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expressive, in strong terms, of the approbation of His Majesty's Government of the constructions maintained, and of the conduct which the majority of the Board had pursued under the Commission.

What was the date of that dispatch?—Dated probably in the month of May 1800.

Can you state what would have been the probable amount of the sum under an award in favour of the English claimants, if the Commissioners had duly proceeded to an award, and the opinion of the majority of the Commissioners had been adopted on the points in discussion?—Having had the memorials of the parties, their schedules, averments, and all the evidence which had been adduced, for a considerable time before me, and after the American Commissioners had withdrawn, having had little else to occupy my attention, I did certainly bestow considerable pains to arrive at something like a rational conjecture on that subject; and although I speak from memory of what my impressions then were, not having taken any exact note of them, I think I was clearly of opinion that about two thirds of the claims would have been rejected, under the constructions and principles we had maintained, not meaning however to say that any thing like that amount was unfounded in point of justice, but that, on account of defective evidence and other causes, it would not have been possible for the Board to have avoided rejecting a very great part of the claims under the Treaty.

When

When you formed this opinion, was it upon any investigation of the cases of the American Debtors that might have been brought forward in answer to the claims of the British Merchants?—Certainly not on any particular investigation.

Upon what principle then did you form that opinion?—I have made use of the phrase rational conjecture, for the purpose of giving the Committee to understand, that I do not think it entitled to be considered as an opinion beyond that sort of impression which a general view of the circumstances before me, and to which I have alluded, might have enabled me to form.

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Were those circumstances *ex parte* only, or had you any statement on the other side upon which to found your rational conjecture?—There were statements on the other side drawn up by the Attorney General and Agent for the United States, the course having been for the Board, when a claim was presented which did not contain in it its own ground of rejection, to order it to be answered by the United States; answers were accordingly in many instances made, which however in general applied to objections on the construction of the Treaty, without entering specially, but in a few instances, into the facts, except in so far as was necessary for the argument on construction; therefore so far as regarded the situation of debtors, for instance, their solvency or insolvency, that is, whether the debts were good or not at the Treaty of Peace, the grounds from which I drew the conclusion I have presumed to state, were in a great measure *ex parte*.

Then you had no accounts before you, except upon one side?—I think not; if they were, they were in very few instances.

In point of fact then it was an *ex parte* consideration?—With the qualification I have given.

Were those debts considered, at the time of the appointment of the Commissioners, as private debts due from individual to individual, or as a debt due from the Government of America?—They were private debts assumed by the Government of the United States, who were liable under the Treaty for the awards, whatever might be their amount, which should be given by a majority of the Board.

Was it understood that the American Government was to pay those debts without looking for any reimbursements from the individuals who were still solvent or not?—The Board were authorized by the Treaty to order an assignment to the United States of the private debts of individuals, on which their award should proceed, in consequence of which they might have relieved themselves so far as the debtors were solvent.

In framing any award, though the American Government might be deemed the ostensible party, would you have conceived yourself exempt from the ordinary duty of inquiring into the details of a case from the American Debtors themselves?—Certainly not.

If the awards made under the Commission which sat subsequent to the Convention of 1802, had been made so early as the year 1797, and the decisions had been framed upon the principles which guided your adjudications, to what amount do you conceive those adjudications would have extended?—I cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the precise amount to which they would have extended, but I may safely state, in consideration of the subsequent death of claimants and agents, as well as loss of evidence in support of good claims, that a larger proportion of the sum total claimed would have been adjudged to be good than has been so adjudged by our Board.

Jovis, 20^e die Februarij 1812.

JOHN INGRAM LOCKHART, Esquire, in The Chair.

Maurice Swabey, Esquire, LL.D. called in, and Examined.

WERE you appointed a Commissioner to ascertain the losses of the American Citizens, alluded to in the 7th Article of the Treaty of 1794?—I was appointed one of the Commissioners on behalf of the British Government, for the execution of the 7th Article of the Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

M. Swabey, Esq.

Under that Treaty did you make awards in favour of the claims of the citizens of the United States?—Perhaps the majority of those claims, as one of the Commissioners.

Do you mean to say, that you sat on the majority of those claims as a Commissioner?—I took my seat in 1798, after Sir John Nicholl was appointed King's Advocate, and sat till July 1799, when those functions were suspended by directions from the British Government.

Do you recollect when you made the first award?—There had been several awards made during the time of Sir John Nicholl, and there were some awards made after I became a member of the Board; but the majority of the awards, I believe, were subsequent. There are many hundreds, I believe.

You cannot tell the amount of the sums under those awards?—Perhaps by infinite trouble I might be able to do it, but by no means so easily as it can be done at the Treasury, where they were all paid, or by the Votes of the House of Commons.

Thomas Macdonald, Esquire; again called in, and Examined.

Have you any further explanation or addition to make to your former evidence?—With the permission of the Committee I have. I should in the first place beg leave to state, that having received the summons late in the evening preceding my examination, and not being

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aware that certain particulars would be enquired into on which I was examined, the answers I gave are not entirely to my own satisfaction, in some respects: not essentially erroneous, but requiring some explanatory additions. In the first place, on the subject of the conduct of the American Commissioners, I think it my duty to state, that during the life of Colonel Innes, who was one of the Commissioners appointed by General Washington, the proceedings of the Board were perfectly unanimous, his conduct throughout having been correctly honourable. After his death, which happened in August 1798, dissents were first entered in the form of protests by the Commissioners on the part of America against the opinions of the majority of the Board, and such dissents were entered on very important subjects: Among others, on the case of Dulany, on the subject of forced payments of British debts, during the war, in paper money depreciated many hundreds to one; and which it was contended on the part of America were a complete extinction of the debt, barring all claim before the Board: In the case of Cunningham and Company, a whole body of lawful impediments had been completely proved to the satisfaction of a majority of the Board, as existing and operating against His Majesty's subjects in Virginia; on which subject a special resolution or decision in that form was regularly entered on the Minutes, only dissented from by the American Commissioners: In like manner a very important resolution or decision took place in the case of Strachan and Mackenzie, by which it was resolved by the Board, that the Instalment Laws, passed during the war in South Carolina, had been proved to their satisfaction to be complete lawful impediments within the Treaties. These and various other important points were understood by the majority of the Board to have been completely settled; and they affected large classes of Claimants, entitling them in the first instance to claim, so as to have the particulars of their statements investigated. And here I should mention, that as I have said the proceedings were unanimous during the life of Colonel Innes, that there were also some most important points decided during that period; such as in the case of the Right Reverend Charles Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, who with many others of His Majesty's loyal subjects had been attainted during the war, and their estates confiscated, including all debts due to them. It was decided unanimously, but not till after long discussion, that such attainder and confiscation was no bar to the claim on the part of the claimant, as a British subject. It was also there decided, that the confiscation of personal debts during the war had not the effect to bar the claim for compensation on account of those debts. These cases last mentioned were unanimous decisions; those before mentioned were decisions held to be equally valid, but under the protest or dissent I have mentioned. On the 28th of August 1798, Mr. Sitgreaves, a leading Member of Congress, and very able man, having vacated his seat for that purpose, was appointed Commissioner in the place of Colonel Innes, deceased, and immediately after the long-continued course of controversy I have before mentioned commenced, an incessant debate having been kept up in the Board. Still, however, certain decisions were allowed to take place with the dissent only of the American Commissioners, as in the case of payments during the war, under a law specially made by the Americans for that purpose, of debts due to British subjects into the State treasuries, in the highly depreciated paper I have already described, which were also held by the Americans to have been complete extinctions of the debts; these were decided to be no bar to claims, the American Commissioners only dissenting. On the 19th of February 1799, the opposition was, however, carried further, the American Commissioners having withdrawn from the Board so as to prevent a vote on the subject of a Resolution in the case of the claimant who has been already mentioned, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, on which occasion a very long Minute was entered, to be found in page 460 of the Minute Books of the Board, arguing the whole matter first in the form of the Resolution proposed; the conclusion of which, upon the point of secession, or the right to secede or withdraw, as explanatory of what I formerly stated on that subject, is the following sentence, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will read from the Minutes; it is as follows: "And in regard to the right of secession assumed and now acted upon by the Commissioners named on the part of the United States, the merits of which are sufficiently discussed in the Minutes of the 11th of January last, that as they had thought fit to carry it into effect in the present case on a question of evidence upon which a majority of the Board were completely satisfied, and on conclusions so little manifest as to require or admit of arguments so voluminous, it is impossible to conceive a case in which the same course of conduct may not ultimately be pursued; thereby reducing the majority of the Board to a state of absolute dependence on the minority, and, with all the powers of definitive settlement which they possess, consigning them to the occupation of investigating facts which they cannot apply, and maintaining discussions on which no decision may ever be permitted to follow." The above passage is in page 635 of the Minutes. The next instance of secession took place on the 9th of July 1799, in the case of Andrew Allen, in consequence of a Resolution by the majority of the Board, that as he was on the side of His Majesty at the date of the Treaty of Peace, he was well entitled to claim as His Majesty's subject, although he had at first taken part with the Americans, and not joined the British forces (as it was stated) till December 1776; the American Commissioners insisting on that ground that he was the subject of their Government, and notwithstanding the unanimous decision of the Board in the case of Inglis, maintaining that he was not entitled to the benefit of the Treaties. The Resolution of the Board on that subject will be found in page 807 of the Minutes of the Board; and as the ground or pretence on which the American Commissioners on this occasion withdrew, was, that this doctrine was inconsistent with their independence; endeavouring to make the objection in this case to the proceedings of the Board a political question,

question, the concluding sentence of the Resolutions was on that account in these words: "The said principles and the conclusions containing nothing inconsistent with that perfect respect which is due to the independence of the United States, as the same was recognized on the part of His Britannic Majesty by the first Article of the Treaty of Peace." For I should say that the doctrine of the Americans was, that whatever was done by them subsequent to the declaration of independence, was to be held even under these Treaties as good law affecting the national character of individuals, and barring their right to claim before the Board. Afterwards, viz. on the 17th of July, they attended; when I made a motion (as I had done on other occasions) in favour of the United States, for rejecting the claim of Robert Williams, on a general ground of affecting other cases; and on that occasion there was no difference of opinion. But when the British Commissioners and the Fifth Commissioner arrived at the Office, to hold a Board, two days after, they received a Letter from the American Commissioners, giving them notice that they were determined, "under existing circumstances, not to give their further attendance." Accordingly, in attending afterwards on the 31st of July, at my request, to receive and enter a Minute I had drawn up on all the disputes between us, they did so on the express condition that no other business should be proposed. I now present the Minute Books of the Board in America, authenticated by the signatures of all the Commissioners, which have ever since been allowed to remain in my possession; they consist of three volumes, and an index. I also present a List of the Claims, made up in columns under my directions in America, but not as an act of the Board, stating the amount of those presented, and classing them according to their different natures: which leads me to observe on an Answer made in my last examination, respecting the conjecture which I presumed to make as to the probable amount of what might have been made good under the decisions of the Board, if it had been allowed to proceed, that in forming that conjecture, I had probably before me this classification: and applying the several cases according to their nature to the principles which I conceived to be decided, and binding on the two nations; also considering that there was no dispute with respect to a very great part of the debts as between the private individuals, the Debtors and Creditors, many of them having been debts by specialty or books, admitted to have been due, the Debtors being dead, no appearance made on their part, and all investigation in many instances rendered impossible in consequence of the lawful impediments which had been proved, creating so great a delay that the means of inquiry had been lost; considering further, that the decision of the Board upon the whole could not have proceeded on specific grounds respecting each of the particular items of debt claimed before them, which amounted to many thousands of articles; but that the Commissioners, as I conceive, must have acted as a Jury in many instances, assessing damages where they were absolutely compelled to decide whether with or without entirely satisfactory grounds, and must have given their award therefore on general conclusions; I beg leave to explain, that it was on these grounds that I took the liberty of even forming a conjecture on the subject, having it completely in view that as it seemed to me impossible that, with the dispositions and ideas of such duties which seemed to prevail in that country, to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion there, the question might be asked, with a view to the negotiation which I supposed would be unavoidable, What would be a fair and moderate demand on the part of Great Britain for the purpose of settling the matter, as I have every reason to know was the earnest wish of His Majesty's Government; on amicable terms? it was impossible to do more than say such a sum would be a reasonable demand, and with that view alone it was that I formed the estimate. At the same time I did not think it necessary to preserve any note of my grounds of conclusion, because I will admit they were extremely general, and I had no doubt that some measure, such as has taken place, would be adopted for ascertaining in a conclusive manner the amount of the sums which would have been adjudged good under the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1794, if the Commission had been executed so far as it was at all possible to ascertain that amount. For the convenience of the Committee, I also lay on their table printed copies of the principal Minutes I have now referred to.

[The Witness delivered in printed Copies of five different collections of Minutes, from December 1798 to the 31st of July 1799; together with the List of Claims, and the Minute Books of the Board which sat at Philadelphia; and then proceeded as follows:]

These Minutes were printed in America by order of the Board, and Copies of them transmitted to His Majesty's Government; on which I have reason to believe their opinion of the proceedings was formed.

Were the decisions of the Board prior to the 19th February 1799, considered by you to be completely valid under the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1794, notwithstanding the dissent of the American Commissioners, as they did not on those occasions withdraw themselves from the Board?—In my opinion they certainly were, although the American Commissioners did on various occasions maintain, that, considering this matter as an amicable adjustment, so much respect was to be paid to their dissent, that a Resolution ought not to be considered as decisive where such dissent took place; it being in vain represented in answer, that the Treaty was the law of the Board, and that although nothing was more amicable than the wishes and intentions of the three Commissioners forming the majority of the Board, yet they could look at nothing but the Treaty. It was however evident, that ever since the death of Colonel Innes, the American Commissioners acted under the immediate instructions of their Government; and on some occasions, particularly when the Board decided in favour of compensation for loss occasioned by payments forced on the Agents of British Subjects in depreciated paper

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money during the war. The ferment among the people was very great; for however unimportant the proceedings of that Board may have been considered in this country at large, they formed, while it sat, a great topic of popular discussion in many parts of the United States.

That ferment was, I suppose, in disapprobation of the decision of the Board?—Certainly so.

As affecting their interest?—Yes; for nothing was so odious as the idea of a tax to pay what they thought had been already extinguished in a manner, which had cost them little or nothing; and as the manifest breach of the Treaty by the secession of their Commissioners, had been justified by gross misrepresentations in many of the innumerable newspapers in that country, I thought it advisable, previous to my departure for England on leave of absence, to publish a "*Brief Statement*," as it was entitled, "of Opinions given in the Board of Commissioners," with explanations of the conduct of the British Commissioners, for the purpose of shewing that nothing improper had either been done or intended towards America; which, I understood, was circulated by Mr. Liston after my departure; and I received a Letter from him, stating, that he had no doubt it would produce the best effects. I have this Publication now in my hand.

[The Witness delivered it in.]

When the American Commissioners withdrew from the Board, did the Attorney General of the United States also withdraw, or did he remain to rebut the claims that were to be made?—No appearance was afterwards made on the part of the United States.

Will you have the goodness to state in what manner the proceedings before the Board were conducted on the part of the Claimants and United States, and what agents were present, both to bring forward the claims, and to give the necessary answers?—On the part of the Claimants, the memorials and various statements were drawn up by themselves or their own special agents, many of whom had been sent over to that country, or remained there for the purpose of attending the Board; but it was thought advisable by His Majesty's Government, to appoint one general Agent, who should superintend the proceedings of the special agents, and to whom the Board might direct all orders, the special agents being very numerous, and occasionally in very distant parts of the country. A Lawyer of Philadelphia was accordingly appointed to that situation, with a salary from this country, which was intended as a full recompence; notwithstanding which, it was afterwards discovered that he had taken large fees from the Claimants, for doing his duty. On the one hand, therefore, there were special agents and a general Agent for Claimants, by whom all cases were argued; on the other side, the Attorney General for the United States was placed in opposition to the general Agent for Claimants; but he obtained an appointment from the Government, of a special Agent for the United States, to act subordinately to him; all papers were therefore signed by the one or the other of those agents; and all verbal pleadings, though they seldom occurred, were carried on by them accordingly.

Did either of those attend the Board after the secession of the American Commissioners?—The general Agent for Claimants, as well as some of the claimants themselves, and many of their special agents, remained in attendance for a very considerable time, having presented first a remonstrance to the Board against what had taken place, and then a representation to His Majesty's Minister there, complaining in strong terms of the breach of the Treaty, and of the extreme hardship they had suffered; but on the part of the United States, neither the Attorney General nor any person whatsoever on their part ever attended or appeared. One of the American Commissioners, Mr. Sitgreaves, however, was sent by the American Government to England, to represent what they stated to be the erroneous doctrines which I had moved, and a majority of the Board had maintained, and if possible to obtain a new Convention, with an appointment of other Commissioners, and instructions on the subject. He arrived in England, and made his representations without effect. Meanwhile an intimation was given to me privately, but coming, as I imagine, from the American Secretary of State, that such complaints were to be made, and suggesting that it was expected I should also return for the purpose of defending the proceedings; instead of which I thought it my duty to remain, being accompanied by Mr. Guillemard, the fifth Commissioner; (who, with my colleague Mr. Rich, then gone home in ill health, had always observed the most honourable conduct) so as to be able at any time to form a Board, and to prevent the possibility of its being said that they would have again proceeded if we had not been absent: it was not therefore till leave of absence was transmitted to me from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that I returned, the Commission being still kept up and ready for the conclusion of the business.

You having stated the grounds upon which you had formed an estimate of the probable amount of claims that would have been made good before the Commissioners, had the Commission continued to sit; the Committee wish to know from you whether you ever furnished His Majesty's Government with the estimate you have so made?—At that time no question was asked me on the subject, and I did not think it would have been becoming in me to obtrude any communication respecting it.

Were you asked at any after period, as to the probable sum that would have been awarded?—I was, at a subsequent period.

Have you a copy of the oath of office taken by the Commissioners?—It is here in the books, and a very strong one it is, not only against all partiality, but against all voluntary remission of the duty, diligence being expressly promised.

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The American Commissioners took that oath?—They did; in page 6 of the Minute Book, there is a Minute of the taking the oath by the five Commissioners; and I believe in my former examination I mentioned I had been under the necessity, however unpleasant, to order the Secretary to read the oath of office in the course of the business.

During the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Convention between His Majesty and the United States, in January 1802, did any communications take place between you and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the claims of British creditors; and what was the nature and purport of those communications?—At the request of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I did make a communication, stating, after preparing myself by a recollection of all the circumstances, and a consideration of such papers as were in my possession, what I conceived to be a fair sum which might be demanded from the United States.

What was that sum?—I think I did not speak precisely, the nature of the subject being such as to render it extremely difficult to answer the question; but according to the best of my recollection, I proposed something between a million and a half and two millions, not less I think than a million and a half.

Was this communication in writing?—I did transmit certain remarks in writing, and as I remember they were of very considerable length, being intended however as a private communication.

Was the application to you in writing?—It was by a note from Mr. Hammond.

Was the first communication of the sum made verbally or in writing?—Not having retained a copy of my notes, for which I made a search this morning, in order to be able to speak correctly, I really am not quite certain whether I stated the result of my opinion verbally or by those notes; I thought it of the less importance, because I was convinced that some regular proceeding must take place to ascertain conclusively and correctly the amount of what was due to the creditors under the Treaties, which I imagined might perhaps have taken place before a final settlement with America; being at the same time extremely aware of the vague nature of such conclusions.

You are quite sure of having made the communications either verbally or in writing?—Of that I am certain.

Have you now stated the substance of all the communications which you made to His Majesty's Government on this subject, previous to the termination of the Convention in 1802?—To the best of my recollection I have stated all that fell within the description of communications to His Majesty's Government, but I frequently conversed on the subject with a variety of persons.

In making this calculation, did you advert at all to the probability of such a sum being recoverable in the American Courts, or did you put it only on the footing of what was really legally due to the British creditors?—I had it in view, that as it had been a recommendation of our Board at Philadelphia to all claimants, to proceed honestly in the relief of the United States by such reasonable compromises and recoveries as might be obtained, so I knew that certain recoveries would be made, and had that consideration doubtless in view when I gave my opinion as I have stated.

Do you mean that the United States would be enabled to recover them from the debtors?—By recoveries I mean what the British creditors might still obtain from their debtors; the United States being liable only, according to my conception of the Treaties, for what had been rendered irrecoverable by the operation of what the Board had decided and defined to be "*lawful impediments*;" but as I knew that the United States had considered that liability as much more formidable since the above constructions had been settled by the Board in a manner which they were aware was binding under the Treaty, I conceive that they would be prepared to pay a large sum on that account.

What was the decision of the Board to which you allude, with respect to lawful impediments?—I mean the various decisions of the Board ascertaining what was or what was not a lawful impediment in every particular case which came before us, and to some of which I have already alluded; the terms "*lawful impediments*" having been, as might be supposed, the subject of considerable dispute. But the idea suggested in the Board on this subject, among others, at an early period of the proceedings, will be found in certain Notes which I communicated, and had entered on the 25th July 1798, in page 130 of the Minute Book, "as the substance of what I had occasionally" (these are the words) "submitted to their consideration, and which I wished to have entered in the Minute Book as such, in order to subject them to that close examination which the importance of the matter demanded, and my desire to be explicit and correct had prompted me to invite." The principles laid down in those Notes were the result of many conversations between Colonel Innes and myself, while he was prevented by indisposition from attending the Board, but yet applied his mind very diligently to the subject; on which principles therefore I have reason to believe the Treaty would have been well executed, had he happily survived. The definition of lawful impediments generally was understood to be whatever in law, or from defect of law, or in the practice of the Courts, produced an impediment in breach of the fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace, that is, an impediment arising out of the law either positively or negatively to that effect, certain laws having been made, immediately subsequent to the Peace, for the direct purpose, as it seemed, of defeating that Article, and other laws which had been made prior to the Treaty of Peace and during the war, and which ought to have been repealed in conformity to the Treaty, remaining still in existence, with the instructions given by Judges to Juries, and the practice of the Courts, all proved before us: one instance of which was, its being held a good plea and conclusive

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conclusive against the claimants, simply to state on the Record "British Debt;" this was decisive, as will be found proved in many instances, but is stated I think in particular in the Resolution I have already alluded to, in the case of Cunningham and Company, respecting lawful impediments in Virginia.

Is that an unanimous Resolution of the Board?—No; it was dissented from by the American Commissioners, but was not the less good, I conceive, on that account.

Did the sum which you conceived to be a fair compensation for the losses under the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity of 1794, include compensation for any debts due by persons who were supposed to be solvent in that year?—No, it did not; because I conceived the creditor to have his private remedy, and I meant to confine it only to the loss which I conceived the British creditors had sustained in breach of the fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace, and the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity.

Did the Board come to any decision with respect to the validity of the claim on the part of claimants to interest upon their debts during the war?—They certainly did, and it has been an important omission on my part, in not stating that most material proceeding, on which perhaps nearly one-third of the amount of all the claims depended. The Americans maintained that all interest ceased on the commencement of hostilities, on the ground that the means of payment and remittance were prevented. The argument on the part of the claimants I will not trouble the Committee with, but only state the opinion of the Board, which was decisively, after the most mature consideration, and after hearing and receiving long and able arguments against it on the part of the United States, that interest, if otherwise due on the contract, express or implied, was due as much during the war as before or after, for reasons which will be found stated in the Minute Book, page 343, a Resolution on that special point, in the case of Cunningham and Company, a printed copy of which is among those I have already presented to the Committee, and contains the whole matter and decision of the Board on that important subject. When I make use of the word Board, I always mean the Board as legally constituted under the Treaty, that is, a Commissioner on each side, and the fifth Commissioner being present.

Is the Committee to understand, that it was the business of the Board to enquire only into such debts as were not recoverable in the due course of law in the Courts of Justice, on account of the lawful impediments before stated?—It was the business of the Board to enquire into all losses sustained by Creditors through the operation of those lawful impediments, from the deaths, insolvencies or removals of debtors which had taken place during or under the shelter of those impediments, and not to require the institution or prosecution of suits, either at law or equity, which to their satisfaction, on evidence before them, would have been altogether in vain. When I said therefore that, I think I stated from a million and a half to two millions as a fair sum demandable from the United States, I meant to confine the claim entirely to the debt due from the United States to the British Government, for the loss which their laws or judicial practices, in breach of the Treaties, had brought upon the British Creditors, and did not mean to include the private rights of those creditors against their debtors, which were not impeded or affected by those laws.

You have stated, that the interest was only to run on contracts where it was otherwise due; did the decision of the Board, in allowing interest, relate only to securities in which interest was specified, or was interest in any case granted upon simple contract debts?—We only decided the general principle, that the war was to have no operation whatsoever, and that every case would remain exactly on its legal grounds upon the subject of interest.

Was that interest, simple or compound?—Some of the claimants charged compound interest.

What should you have conceived yourself authorized to have allowed by virtue of your Commission?—Certainly in no case compound interest, except where the precise terms of the contract stipulated, or the course of the trade, proved to our entire satisfaction, authorized it; in forming my ideas as to the probable amount of what would have been allowed by the Board, I certainly did not conceive that compound interest would be allowable in almost any case.

In the sum of one million and a half to two millions, which you think you stated to the Under Secretary of State, as in your opinion due from the American Government to the British Merchants, did you in that sum include any and what interest?—I did, interest being due to a very large amount; but I have already said that I did not conceive at that time compound interest was due in almost any case. I ought however to add, that I am now of opinion, that in some cases compound interest might have been made out during the course of the trade, and on the custom of trade, which is in itself an implied contract.

Veneris, 21^a die Februarij 1812.

JOHN INGRAM LOCKHART, Esquire, in The Chair.

Thomas Macdonald, Esquire; again called in, and Examined.

AT the time that you gave your opinion to Government, as to what would be a fair sum, who was Secretary of State?—Lord Grenville; it was in December 1800, or soon after.

Do

Do you recollect ever being applied to by Lord Hawkesbury, or any person for him, on this subject, after 1800?—I do not.

Had you any conversation with Lord Liverpool?—I had not the honour of any conversation or other communication with his Lordship on that subject.

Did you accept the office of Commissioner to distribute the sum of £. 600,000. under the Act of Parliament of the 43d year of His present Majesty?—I should state, that I agreed to accept of a Commission previous to the Act of Parliament, and I will explain it particularly: When in Scotland, I received, in February 1802, the Letter I now present, from the Under Secretary of State; it was marked "private;" but in consequence of it the proceeding took place.

[The Witness delivered in the Letter, and it was read, as follows;]

" Private."

" Downing-Street, Feb. 25, 1802."

" Dear Sir,

" A Convention having been concluded between His Majesty's Government and that of the United States, by which it has been agreed that a certain sum of Money should be paid by the latter, in order to its being divided among the British Creditors; and it being expedient, that a Commission should be appointed for the purpose of apportioning the precise sums to be allowed to the respective Claimants, I am directed by Lord Hawkesbury to inform you, that in consequence of the perfect knowledge which you possess of this subject, his Lordship is anxious that you should accept the appointment of First Commissioner of the Board to be appointed for this purpose. If this appointment should be agreeable to you, Lord Hawkesbury requests that you will have the goodness to come to London as soon as you conveniently can. Be assured that I am ever,

" Dear Sir,

" Your most faithful humble Servant,

" G. W. Hammond."

Was that the first communication you had with Lord Hawkesbury on the subject?—It was. In consequence of that communication, I came to Town from Scotland; and having agreed to accept of the situation, a draft of a Commission from the King was prepared, but on consideration it was deemed expedient to have a Commission under an Act of Parliament, in order to vest the Commissioners, as I conceived, with full and conclusive power on the whole subject. The intended Commission from the King had in fact passed the Sign Manual, and as Parliament was not sitting, it was thought proper, for the purpose of preventing further delay, that the Commissioners who were intended to be appointed, should act under a provisional authority, which accordingly we did, having received from the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, an official Letter, authorizing us to give such Notices and adopt such preliminary proceedings as we might think fit, preparatory to the regular execution of the business under the intended Act of Parliament. An office was accordingly, under the authority of the Secretary of State, established, and various preliminary proceedings took place, commencing in the beginning of September 1802.

Are they preserved in writing?—They are regularly recorded in the Minutes of the Board afterwards constituted; the Act of Parliament passed in the course of the next Session of Parliament in April 1803.

Did you accept the office of First Commissioner under the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

Together with whom?—Together with the two Gentlemen named in the Act, who were the same who formed a majority of the Board at Philadelphia, namely, Mr. Rich, who was my colleague in that Commission, and Mr. Guillemard, who was appointed the Fifth Commissioner.

To what amount did the American Merchants prefer claims to the Board?—Claims were made by the King's subjects in general of various descriptions within the term prescribed by the Act, namely, before the 1st day of June 1804, to the amount of £. 2,437,658. 9. principal, and £. 2,971,107. 17. interest, making a total of £. 5,408,766. 6.

Did you and the other gentlemen, the Commissioners, make adjudications on the whole of those claims at the Board?—We did make adjudications, having completed them immediately preceding the 20th of May last, to the amount of £. 1,420,000. as notified in a General Order, which was published in the London Gazette and newspapers, and also transmitted to the parties or their agents; a copy of which I now present.

Did the amount of those adjudications include the principal only claimed, or interest on that principal?—They proceeded on an estimate in every case, from the various materials before us, of the loss which we conceived had been sustained by the respective parties, both principal and interest on the claims which they had presented.

Did you proceed to divide among the claimants any and what sum?—In order to answer that question with accuracy, I must state, that as the Act of Parliament contained a power to make adjudications in part as well as on the whole of a claim, we had accordingly made such adjudications from time to time as the evidence before us appeared to justify; and although we were not absolutely called upon to have done so, with a view to an immediate award, yet we thought it would conduce so much to the convenience of parties, and, if we could accomplish it, it was so much their right to have an appropriation of the divisible fund on such parts of their claims as were adjudged to be good, that from time to time we made orders on the Bank for payments to claimants on such adjudications in part as soon as they were given; so that our last payments have been, in most instances, the balances due on our total and final awards.

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What was the total amount of the sum actually divided among the claimants?—£. 69,493. the sum of £. 600,000. having been increased by interest obtained on Exchequer Bills, in which the Board were authorized to invest whatever part of the money they should think proper by a supplementary Act passed in the 48th year of the King, cap. 21. the mode of our proceeding being this; the party received from the Board an adjudication signed by the Commissioners, adjudging his claim to be good to a certain amount, and the same instrument ascertained a proportional sum to be paid, for which an order on the Bank of England was immediately signed by the Commissioners.

What is your opinion as to the difficulty which the claimants might labour under, as to producing the requisite evidence in support of their claims; and would that difficulty have been materially less, if the investigation had taken place at an earlier period, and in America?—In my opinion, all their difficulties were increased by the delay, particularly on the important subject of the solvency or insolvency of debtors at the Treaty of Peace, which subject formed the chief difficulty on the part of the Board, the question being, Was this a good debt at the Treaty of Peace? so as to entitle the claimant to say, that if the laws had permitted, he could have recovered it. On that important subject, I should here observe, that as before the present Board there was only one party, so we were obliged to throw the *onus probandi*, so far as evidence was necessary, on the claimants, to a certain degree, to shew to our satisfaction that the debts were good, as I have already described, that is, the debtors reasonably solvent at the Treaty of Peace; whereas in the proceedings before the former Board, in America, where there were two parties before us, the Claimants on the one side and the United States on the other, the *onus probandi* on this subject, as soon as a lawful impediment was proved against the United States, was thrown on them, to shew that the circumstances of the debtor were such, that although their laws had permitted, the creditors could not have recovered, or in other words, that the debt was then bad, the claimants being required only to rebut this evidence if they could; therefore the loss of evidence on that subject, by lapse of time, might be considered as attended with greater disadvantages to the claimants now than it was formerly. I would further observe, however, that this applies only to just claimants, for we found that the lapse of time afforded means of bringing forward and supporting pretensions on the part of unjust claimants, which created a great deal of trouble to the Board, the apology being incessant, that they were unable to prove from the lapse of time.

Is the Committee to understand that the lapse of time and the removal of the investigation from America to England, may in your opinion have occasioned the admission of some claims which would otherwise have been rejected on the score of the insolvency of the debtors in 1783?—I think it may have operated both ways, but I am of opinion that the disadvantage to persons found to be just claimants preponderated over the advantage which might have been derived by unjust claimants. And here I would beg leave just to say that the General Order of the Board, of the 20th of May last, which I have already presented, contains this sentence on that subject:—"With this declaration on the part of the Board, that in deciding, with that anxiety which they could not but feel in the exercise of a jurisdiction without appeal, on a subject so large in amount and various in circumstances, at a distance in point of time which was equally a bar to good evidence as an encouragement to false pretensions," &c.

Are you of opinion that these circumstances might have operated in part against any of the persons whose claims have actually been admitted?—I cannot pretend to answer that question correctly from memory as it respects the grounds on which our adjudications proceeded, but speaking generally, I am of opinion that certain impressions were created in some cases rather unfavourable to the claims on the above ground.

Did the Board frequently reject claims, not because they knew them to be unfounded, but because the claimants could not prove them to be founded under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity?—By us they were to be considered as altogether unfounded, if they were not founded under the 6th Article of that Treaty.

From those parts of the claims which were found good, were there any deductions made on account of the commission charges and exchange which might have attended the collection of the debts in America, and their remittance to Great Britain?—In making our estimates we certainly had those charges in view, considering the payment of money here to the greater number of claimants, at least as saving them considerable expenses; and this was considered in forming those estimates on which our adjudications in such cases proceeded.

How much percent. were those deductions?—Such considerations were in general only one ingredient of the many from which we drew our conclusions, and therefore whatever our general principles were, I should find it impossible to say what particular sum in any one case was deducted on that account; observing further, that this only applied to some of the claims before the Board.

Did the adjudication of the sum of £. 1,420,000. comprehend any losses, excepting those which America was bound to compensate under the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity?—Certainly none, according to the best of our judgment, but what the United States were bound to compensate under that Article.

Besides those losses, did it appear during the investigations of the Board that the British creditors had sustained very large losses by the insolvency of debtors during the American war, for which no compensation has been made?—Certainly it did appear from the materials before our Board that the British creditors had sustained great losses for which the United States were not bound to give compensation under the Treaties, namely, the fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace, and the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity; the principal ground from

from which I draw this conclusion having been an examination of all the letters of correspondence for many years preceding and also subsequent to the peace, which in consequence of our orders the claimants were obliged to collect and produce, and which letters of correspondence we found to be by far the most satisfactory evidence before us, often against, and, of course, frequently for the claimants; but from them it appeared that the losses for which they had claimed were but a part of the great losses they had actually sustained on the subject of debts.

Were the accounts of the proceedings of this Board submitted from time to time to the Lords of the Treasury, and Secretaries of State?—They were. The Act of Parliament required that the Commissioners should from time to time, at their discretion or as they should be required, give an account or statement of their proceedings to the Lords of the Treasury and the Principal Secretaries of State; which statement or account of proceedings the Board did accordingly at their discretion (never having been required so to do) from time to time give.

Did the Commissioners narrowly investigate the claims, and had they any apprehension that the difference between the amount received from America and the amount of their adjudications would be made good by Government?—Being thus called upon, I have no hesitation in stating what I should not otherwise have presumed to suggest, that I accepted of the Commission and directed the proceedings under an impression, that however vague the former conjecture on the amount of the liability of the United States might be, the result of the measure now adopted would put an end to all difficulties on that subject, and be absolutely conclusive to the amount of the sums which the Board, having a special jurisdiction for that purpose, should ascertain to be good, of the various claims preferred to them; and although one and the same principle ought to regulate every decision, whatever may be the amount at issue, yet I ought not to dissemble that much more anxiety was thereby produced, and more expense and delay may perhaps have been occasioned, under an impression, that a charge on the Country, to the extent by possibility of millions, might be the consequence of our proceedings, which would supersede all former statements or calculations on the subject, than if the question before us had only been, as the title of the Act announced, the distribution of £.600,000. among His Majesty's subjects.

Is the Committee to understand, that you and the Board acted under the apprehension that the difference would be made good by Government?—Such was my impression; and accordingly in our very first communication to Government, I thought it right that the ulterior claim of the parties should be brought under their view, but without presuming to give any opinion upon it.

When was your first communication to Government?—Supposing the question to apply to the proceedings under the Act of Parliament, on the 17th of October 1803.

Did this impression arise from the suggestions of your own mind, or from any communications on the part of Government?—Entirely from the suggestions of my own mind; it did not arise from any authority.

Did you communicate these suggestions to any of the American claimants, or any Committee representing them?—Subsequent to my acceptance of the office, I had no communication whatever with American Merchants, or other claimants in that character, and in fact avoided all intercourse with them as much as possible individually; at the same time I ought to observe, that subsequent to my return from America, and before my acceptance of the present office, I had frequently expressed my opinion, which might be erroneous, that if any ascertainment took place of the loss which had been occasioned by the breach of the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, the Government, whatever bargain they might make with the United States, would make that loss good to the claimants.

To whom was that opinion expressed?—To persons concerned, as well as others.

Not to any constituted authorities on either side?—No.

Not to Government?—Not so far as I recollect; although I have no doubt that I did express myself frequently in conversation on that subject, and may possibly have done so to persons who were concerned in the Government on the one hand, or the individual parties on the other.

In what did you bring the impressions you talked of before the view of Government?—If the Committee think proper, I will read the passage from the first communication of our Board to Government, entitled, "Statement or Account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by an Act passed in the forty-third year of the reign of His Majesty, cap. 39," dated the 17th of October 1803, a copy of which is now in my hand: After stating other matters, it goes on to say, "That many of those claims being defective (notwithstanding the instructions publicly given by the Board) in essential statements, we have been chiefly occupied in requiring the necessary additional information, and in forming such general proceeding, or making such particular orders, as circumstances have pointed out, for the purpose not only of promoting regularity and dispatch, but also of enabling us, by a course of correct though liberal investigation, to disappoint the attempts of individuals, who would convert an instrument of fair indemnification into the means of unjust advantage. That such attempts are already very apparent, and have suggested to us the necessity of being extremely guarded in our proceedings, more especially as claimants declare their purpose of stating our adjudications of the several amounts of such claims as we shall find to be just, as the basis of future claims on His Majesty's Government, beyond the proportional sums they shall have received under our orders."

In consequence of that communication, were you ever informed by Government that the expectations

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expectations of the parties were unfounded?—We never were; but I never considered that we were entitled to such communication.

To what office was that communication made?—To the Treasury and the three Secretaries of State, pursuant to the Act, as I have already explained.

Did the impression on the mind of the Board, that Government would make good the difference, produce any effect, either in increasing, or lessening, the sums adjudged?—I cannot conceive that it had the smallest effect; we acted under a very solemn oath, and upon our own honour.

Do you know whether these were the impressions of the other Commissioners as well as of yourself?—Certainly; I ought not to have stated my impressions in the first person, but to have said what I know to be the case, that it was the impression also of my colleagues; and when I say that I stated the pretensions of claimants in the paper to which I have referred, I say so because it was drawn up by myself, being properly, however, the statement of the Board.

Can you state from whence that impression you mentioned, as having been common to the other Members of the Board with yourself, was derived?—It proceeded entirely from our opinion of the justice of the case, suggested by our intimate knowledge of its very peculiar circumstances; the claim not being founded on any general or speculative loss occasioned by war, or such arrangements between nations as are always to be apprehended, but from transactions between fellow-subjects, giving special rights to individuals which were repeatedly recognized by precise stipulations in Treaties, and surrendered by the nation for the general good.

In point of fact, did you receive any communication of the kind from any part of His Majesty's Government?—I have not the least recollection of our receiving any such, and did not conceive, as I have already observed, that we were entitled to it.

In what manner, and at what time was the sum of £.600,000 imprested to the Commissioners for the payment of the claimants?—I will refer to official Accounts, and answer that question at the next meeting of the Committee.

Were the Commissioners aware, that among the claimants to whom the fourteen hundred and twenty thousand pounds was adjudicated, there were many American Loyalists, whose property had actually been paid into the American treasuries?—We were aware of that fact, and it formed in many instances a ground of claim before the Board to which I have already alluded.

Did it appear to the Commissioners that there was any ground for placing those claimants in any different class from others?—They certainly were not placed in any different class; and I do not recollect that any suggestion was laid before the Board to that effect, or occurred to ourselves.

Was any information ever given to the Board of the total amount of the Monies which had been so paid into the American treasuries?—None was ever given of the total amount.

Had the Commissioners any reason to suppose that the sum of £.600,000, which was agreed on to be paid by the American Government, had any reference whatever to the sums which the American treasuries had received?—We had none.

Had the Commissioners any information whatever as to the ground on which the sum to be paid was settled at £.600,000, or the ground on which it was accepted?—None; but indeed that matter could not come properly before us.

Were you ever consulted by His Majesty's Government in the formation of the Convention signed on the 8th of January 1802, by which the sum of £.600,000 was agreed to be accepted by His Majesty's Government from the United States, as a compensation for the claims of the British merchants?—I never was; the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs having only transmitted me a copy of the Convention after it was concluded, which states the sum to be accepted by His Majesty, not in satisfaction to the creditors, but for their use.

Can you produce a complete list of the adjudications of the Board?—Certainly.

Up to what date was the interest included in the adjudications?—Our adjudications proceeded on claims in which interest was charged to the 1st of June 1804.

[It was moved, that the Petitioners be now called in, and informed, that the Committee will on Tuesday next proceed to hear their reasons for calling any witnesses they may have and the subjects on which they wish to examine them.

On which the question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

The Petitioners were called in, and informed of the determination of the Committee.]

Martis, 25^o die Februarij 1812.

JOHN INGRAM LOCKHART, Esquire, in The Chair.

Joseph Alcock, Esquire; called in, and Examined.

J. Alcock, Esq.

WERE you in any, and what situation, under the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, in the years 1803, 1804, and 1805?—I was chief Clerk in the Revenue department of the Treasury.

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During all those years?—Yes, all those years.

Can you state the total amount of the sums paid in pursuance of awards made by the Commissioners under the 7th Article of the Treaty of Amity in 1794?—I paid £1,267,326. 15s. 10d. but there was a sum previous to that paid by Mr. Moore, who is Secretary to the Commissioners, of £102,122. making in the whole £1,369,448. 15s. 10d.

Did you pay any sums under the third Article of the Convention between His Majesty and the United States of America of the 8th of January 1802?—I apprehend they were blended in the two, for they were not distinguished; £25,284. 14s. 1d. part of the said sum of £1,267,326. 15s. 10d. was paid by me in the year 1798.

Was the whole of the remainder of the sum total you have mentioned, excepting the sum of £25,284. 14s. 1d. paid in the year 1798, paid subsequent to 1802?—Yes.

Can you state at what periods those payments were made?—In the year 1798 about £25,000; in the year 1803 £369,000, in 1804 £426,000, and in the year 1805 about £420,000. stating round sums.

To whom were those payments made?—To the holders of the several awards, or their assigns; of course I can tell the individuals if it is necessary.

Was the money paid into the Bank on their account?—No, by me to individuals; there were 509 awards.

Have you any knowledge of the sum of £600,000 paid to the British Claimants in 1802?—No, that did not come before me.

Edward Thornton, Esquire; called in, and Examined.

E. Thornton, Esq.

WERE you in the City of Washington in the year 1802, and in any and what official situation at the time when the Convention of the 8th of January 1802 was made known there?—I was His Majesty's Chargé des Affairs from the end of the year 1800 to the end of the year 1803, or the beginning of 1804.

Can you state what was the general expression of sentiment in America with respect to the terms of that Convention?—It is rather a large expression; I must rather say what I observed among those people who felt a sort of interest in it, and took part in it, which happened to be the Members of the Delegation from Virginia. I will state a circumstance which has occurred to me of one person, either I was witness to it myself, or I heard it; that Mr. Giles, a very distinguished man from Virginia, reckoned the leader of that party, expressed great delight at the signing of this Convention, and declared, he would very willingly have given twice or three times that sum to have got rid of the question altogether. I am pretty sure Mr. Giles said this to me in a party, or in my hearing.

Was Mr. Giles in any official situation?—He was not; he was a Member of Congress, and could only be a Representative, and not any part of the Executive Government.

When you mentioned the Virginia delegation, did you mean only that he was a leading Member of the Representatives of Virginia?—Exactly so.

Was not Virginia the State of America most interested in those claims, and the State which had opposed them the most?—Certainly.

Did you hear any, and what sentiments, expressed on that occasion by other leading men of the Congress of the United States, or by those who were of the Executive Government of that country?—I have no particular recollection of persons, more than the general expression in the way I have put it in the former answer. In another way I ought to say, I remember the President himself, Mr. Jefferson, speaking to me on this Convention, and rather expressing an opinion that a great deal more had been given than could be possibly claimed; but he was a party concerned in it.

Did he then allude to the £600,000. or to the whole amount claimed?—To the £600,000.

What do you mean by that term "general expression," to which you have alluded?—I mean that persons connected with the Virginia delegation, and with the Southern part of the country, generally expressed themselves to that effect.

Was Mr. Giles known to be in the peculiar confidence of Mr. Jefferson?—He was certainly regarded as a man, generally, extremely in the confidence of Mr. Jefferson.

Did you hear at any, and what time, what was the ultimatum to which the instructions of the American Minister, who negotiated that Convention, authorized him to go in respect to the money to be paid to Great Britain in satisfaction and discharge of what the United States might have been liable to pay under the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1794, and what was that ultimatum?—I once heard that the American Government directed their Minister to go to the extent of five millions of dollars.

From what authority did you hear it?—It was from a private channel, but it was such a one as if I had heard it in time, I should have thought it my duty to write home to this Government to inform them of; I think it was a very good authority, but a private one.

Would you have transmitted that as an important communication to His Majesty's Government, if you had heard of it previous to the signing of the Convention?—I certainly should, I should have thought it deserving their attention.

Was the channel which you call private, at all connected with the Government of America?—No; he was in no official situation under Government; he was a very respectable merchant, a Scotchman born, who had an intercourse with the leading people in Washington.

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Did he state this as his opinion, or as a fact which he knew?—He stated it as a thing he knew.

Did he state to you the authority for knowing it?—No.

Then you could not collect from him that he had received it from any part of the American Government?—I did not, certainly.

Did he communicate it to you in such a manner as led you to suppose that he received his information from any official source?—Certainly I should think so.

That is your own conclusion?—It is entirely my own conclusion, merely from knowing the man and his connexions.

As Chargé des Affairs, would not you have held yourself bound to acquaint your Court with any surmise which you heard more than common?—I should have done so in that case if it had been in time.

Did you receive this intelligence before or after the Convention?—It was after the account of its signature had arrived in America.

From the various channels you received that information, it left no doubt on your mind of the fact?—I had very little doubt of the fact, but I never heard it from any other channel.

Had you an opportunity of ascertaining, in consequence of your official situation, the circumstances which induced the American Government to resist the claim of the merchants, and to offer the sum of £.600,000 in lieu thereof?—With regard to the resistance of the claims of the merchants, I should think that the Government sheltered itself behind the Commissioners, and did not resist itself, but encouraged them to opposition and their final secession, but in no other way came forward themselves till the matter came on in England after the secession had been produced in that way; but as to the circumstances, I cannot give any account of those that induced the American Government to do so, except an apprehension that the awards would be too extensive.

Did the American Commissioners during the sitting of the commission, ever alledge as reasons against their concurring in any award, the occupation of forts, or the detention of negroes?—That is rather a question that one of the Board can better answer than I can.

Had you, in your official capacity, any communication from the American Government to that effect?—No, certainly none at all.

Did you while in America receive any intimation to that effect from any other channel of the same respectability as you have before mentioned?—Never.

Did you ever hear of it through any channel?—Never.

John Sargent, Esquire; called in, and Examined.

J. Sargent, Esq.

I BELIEVE you were Secretary to the Treasury?—I was.

Was there a meeting in the month of March 1803 between Mr. Addington, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Petitioners, and were you present?—Yes.

Did they at that time protest against the proceedings of Government in accepting of the £.600,000, and was it so understood by Mr. Addington?—Mr. Addington certainly understood them to mention it in their conversation undoubtedly.

Did Mr. Addington state their case to be a very hard one?—Mr. Addington said, he considered their case to be a hard one, so much so that he had no objection to their applying to Parliament, or to His Majesty's Government; but he added at the same time, that he meant to give no opinion upon the merits of the case.

Did he advise the Petitioners to delay their further proceedings till they could state the amount of their losses?—Upon the parties asking him whether he would advise their delaying their Petition, he said he could not give them any advice; that they were to shape the case as they thought fit; but he said as the losses were not ascertained, he did not conceive Parliament would entertain a Petition where the losses were not accurately ascertained.

Did the Petitioners accede to this, laying in their claim, that this acquiescence on their part should not be considered as barring them from bringing forward their case at a future time?—They did.

Did Mr. Addington state that he received the memorial as a protest, and that he would on any future opportunity acknowledge it to be such?—Mr. Addington certainly stated that the presenting the memorial was laying in a claim, though they could not at present bring it before Parliament; he said he should consider it as such, but that was I apprehend merely an after conversation after he had spoken to them on the memorial.

Do you know whether Mr. Addington had at the time any objection to the conversation that passed between himself and the claimants being made public?—I do not know that he had any objection.

Do you know that he did not acquiesce in that being made public?—I do not know that; I do not know one way or the other.

In point of fact, do you know that he did acquiesce in its being made known to the constituents of the Delegates with whom he conversed?—He certainly did not know that it was communicated to their constituents.

Were those gentlemen considered by Mr. Addington as the Delegates of the British claimants?—Yes.

Do you know of any memorial having been presented to the Treasury at that time?—I understood there was one.

Did

Did you ever see that memorial?—I never perused that memorial, I never saw it; but I do not doubt its existence, as Mr. Addington stated he saw it, and had perused it.

Did you understand that that memorial was a protest against the acceptance of the £.600,000. in satisfaction of all claims?—Undoubtedly the memorial was not.

Did Mr. Addington receive that memorial as a protest?—He said he should consider that application as a protest on their part; he did not say the memorial.

Did Mr. Addington say that bringing forward their claim at that time would be premature and injudicious?—He gave no advice upon that subject, he said he could give no advice upon it; but he did not think that Parliament would entertain a memorial where the losses were not ascertained.

Were you aware that the Glasgow Committee meant to communicate the heads of that conversation to their constituents?—I was undoubtedly.

Did you acquiesce in that being done?—I did certainly.

Did you acquiesce with the concurrence of Lord Sidmouth?—Not with the concurrence of Lord Sidmouth, who knew nothing of it.

J. Sargent, Esq.

Mercurii, 26^o die Februdrij 1812.

JOHN INGRAM LOCKHART, Esquire, in The Chair.

Thomas Macdonald, Esquire; again called in, and Examined.

DID the American Commissioners, after the commission was opened, ever alledge the detention of the forts, and the seizure of the negroes from any individuals in any part of America, as reasons for their seceding, or for their non-concurrence in any of the decisions of the rest of the Board?—Certainly not, as no such topics could possibly have been admissible, inasmuch as the posts were given up agreeably to the second Article of the Treaty, and the seizure of negroes was no longer a subject of dispute.

T. Macdonald, Esq.

Can you furnish this Committee with a correct abstract of the whole proceedings of the Board, under the Treaty of Amity?—I think I can.

Will that abstract give the Committee a full view of all the principal points in discussion?—I take upon myself to say that it will give a very accurate account or abstract of all the material proceedings, with all the grounds of difference and dispute which took place before the Board at Philadelphia; and further, that as it was our duty there, as matter of evidence, to ascertain the opinions and practices of the Courts of that country, so far as regarded proceedings in alledged breach of the fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace, those proceedings were accordingly so proved before the Board, and many material articles of them are to be found in an Appendix to the publication which is entitled "Brief Statement of opinions," and was before presented by me to the Committee; it was composed by myself from the original minutes of the Board before me, and the evidence of the proceedings to which I alluded, with explanatory notes respecting the conduct of the Members of the Board; and an advertisement, giving an account of my motives for publishing it.

[The Witness delivered in the Book.]

Do those notes contain any facts, or opinions merely?—The notes, I think, are merely explanatory; it is the publication to which I before alluded as having been circulated by Mr. Liston after my departure.

[The witness delivered in certain Accounts marked from (A.) to (D.) together with an authenticated List of the adjudications of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the Act of the 43 Geo. III. c. 39.]

Was Mr. Liston the King's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from His Majesty, during your residence in America?—He had been there some time before I arrived, and remained some short time after my departure.

Mercurii, 4^o die Martii, 1812.

LORD BINNING in The Chair.

The Right honourable Lord Grenville attending, by permission of the House of Lords, was Examined.

WERE many and urgent representations made by the British creditors to His Majesty's Government, previously to the Treaty of Amity with the United States in 1794, complaining of the existence of legal impediments in America, which, by preventing the recovery of debts due in that country to British subjects, rendered altogether ineffectual the provision contained in the 4th Article of the Treaty of Peace?—There were many and urgent representations to that effect.

Lord Grenville.

Did your Lordship ascertain that such representations were well founded?—I did; I have no doubt they were perfectly well founded.

Did the case of these creditors occupy a very considerable portion of your Lordship's time and attention, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs?—They did.

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Lord Grenville.

In the course of the enquiries instituted by His Majesty's Government in consequence of these representations, and during the discussions which took place with the Ministers of the United States upon the subject of them previous to the Treaty of Amity in November 1794, was it ever proposed or suggested by His Majesty's Government to the creditors, that they should consent to accept a specific sum to be paid by the United States, in full satisfaction and extinction of all their claims on the citizens of the United States, for transactions before the American war?—I think the idea was suggested to them, not as a proposal to which their consent was required, but as a matter for consideration, and on which the King's Government wished to learn their sentiments.

Did your Lordship make to the British creditors the communication contained in the letter of the 23d of July 1794 now produced [It was shewn to his Lordship]?—The signature to the letter is my handwriting; with respect to the enclosure I cannot speak with certainty; but it is consonant to my general recollection of the transaction.

Did the further correspondence contained in the other papers now produced, viz. copy of a letter to your Lordship dated the 24th of July 1794; your Lordship's answer on the following day; and a copy of a letter to your Lordship of the 26th of August 1794, take place in consequence of the said communication from your Lordship?—I can only answer this as I answered the last question; the signature to the letter of the 25th of July is of my handwriting; but with respect to the other letters, I can only speak from my general recollection of the subject, with which they agree.

Was the redress of the grievances of the British creditors, on the part of His Majesty's Government, an object of importance in negotiating the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between His Majesty and the United States of America in the year 1794?—It was an object of primary importance.

Did your Lordship in person negotiate that Treaty with the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States?—I did.

Was a system of reciprocity meant to be established by the 6th article of that Treaty, containing stipulations in favour of the subjects of Great Britain, and the seventh Article which contained stipulations in favour of the citizens of the United States?—That certainly was my own view of the transaction; and I have no doubt that was the view of the American Minister.

When, and in what manner, was His Majesty's Government first apprized of the difficulties which occurred in the proceedings of the Commissioners at Philadelphia?—I cannot say with certainty; but I suppose it was through the correspondence of His Majesty's Minister in America.

Were the proceedings of the Commissioners under the 7th article of that Treaty, immediately suspended by His Majesty's Government, when information was received of the breaking up of the Board established at Philadelphia under the 6th article, and in consequence of that event; and how long was such suspension continued?—I think the proceedings were immediately suspended, but that will appear from the Minutes of the Commissioners themselves. How long the suspension continued I cannot say.

Was the conduct of the Commissioners, appointed by His Majesty under the 6th article of the Treaty of Amity, during the whole course of the proceedings of the Board established at Philadelphia, and at the period when it broke up, approved by His Majesty's Government?—It was most highly approved.

Did His Majesty's Government take any and what further proceedings, in consequence of the suspension of the proceedings at Philadelphia, except by suspending the proceedings of the Commissioners here, under the 7th article?—There were some communications on the subject with the Minister of the American Government.

Did your Lordship, in or about the month of April or May 1800, make the following propositions to the claimants, viz. First. A renewed Commission, in conformity with the Treaty of Amity? second, Or to accept a sum of money in lieu of the claims under the 6th article of the Treaty of Amity?—I think those two proposals were stated in the same manner as before, for their consideration.

Can your Lordship state the substance of the verbal communications which took place between your Lordship and the claimants in the months of May, June, and July 1800, or at any subsequent period?—I cannot, at this distance of time, undertake to speak as to the substance of verbal communications.

Was the paper now produced, bearing date 3d July 1800, given in by the claimants to your Lordship, in consequence of a desire expressed by your Lordship for that purpose at a previous conference between your Lordship and the claimants?—I cannot undertake to say.

Was any proposal made, either by your Lordship to the American Minister, Mr. Jay, or by the American Minister to your Lordship, to commute the demands of the British claimants for a specific sum?—It is now eighteen years ago; but as far as I recollect, nothing of the kind ever passed between us.

Should your Lordship have considered yourself justified in accepting a specific sum from the American Government, in liquidation of the claims of the British Merchants, without the previous knowledge and acquiescence of the Merchants?—I cannot undertake to say what my decision would have been at that time; certainly, my desire was to inform myself of their wishes on the subject as fully as possible before any step was taken in any part of the business.

Has

Has your Lordship attended the Committee this day with the knowledge and concurrence of His Majesty's Ministers?—Yes.

Did your Lordship receive, at any time, information either from the Commissioners appointed to examine into the claims of the British creditors, from the creditors themselves, or from any other person, of the sum which it might be proper to accept as an indemnity from the United States for such of those claims as could not be recovered in the courts of law in America?—I cannot speak from recollection.

Should your Lordship, from your knowledge of the nature of the claims of the British Merchants, have considered the sum of £.600,000. an adequate compensation for their demands, and the utmost that might have been obtained from the American Government at the period of your Lordship's negotiation with Mr. Jay?—I cannot speak, of course, to the disposition of the American Government; but I well remember, when I was first apprized of the Convention, by which the sum of £.600,000. was accepted, that it struck me as a sum smaller than I should have expected.

Should your Lordship have recommended the 7th article of the Treaty to be carried into effect, upon the non-fulfilment of the 6th article on the part of America?—I think not.

No. 1.

Lord Grenville.

Thomas Macdonald, Esquire; again called in, and Examined.

Have you any alterations to make in any part of your former evidence?—I have only to state, that having before mentioned in answer to a question put on a former day's examination, that the latest communication I made to the Office of Foreign Affairs on the subject of claims in America was in December 1800, or soon after; I think it accurate to say, that I now find I wrote a private letter to Mr. Hammond in answer to certain verbal enquiries which he had made of me in a conversation with him in the beginning of May 1801, at which time my Lord Hawkesbury was principal Secretary of State for that department. I have also to state, that having in the second day's examination presented a list of claims which were made up in America as having been made under my directions, I now recollect that that list was made up subsequent to my departure from America, and consequently not under my inspection, having been transmitted from America with the original minutes of the Board, which, on my leaving that country, I deposited in the hands of Mr. Liston.

T. Macdonald, Esq.

Can you state to the Committee what the nature of your communication to Mr. Hammond was?—It was in answer to three different questions which he had put in conversation: the first, as to what I recollected of the amount of the claims in America; the second, as to what I conceived would have been made good of those claims had the article of the Treaty been fairly executed; and the third, with respect to the prospect which might be entertained by British creditors as to the recovery in America, by course of law, of what still remained due to them in that country. As to the first and second, my letter stated, that speaking from recollection the claims amounted to upwards of four millions, in which, however, I had not comprehended some interest, which was not at that time within my view, and that I imagined a fair execution of the Treaty would have made good about two millions; on the last point I gave very little expectation that much would be recovered by the creditors themselves, although the United States might have recovered very considerably under such an assignment as the Treaty authorized the Commissioners to give them.

Mercurii, 10^o die Martii, 1812.

LORD BINNING, in the Chair.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, attending by permission of the House of Lords; was Examined.

WAS the Convention of 1802, between His Majesty and the Government of the United States, by which the sum of £.600,000. was accepted in lieu of all claims of the British creditors on the American Government, concluded by your Lordship as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with or without the concurrence of the British claimants?—Certainly without their concurrence; I cannot speak as positively from recollection whether without their privity, but I have no reason to think it was with their privity.

Earl of Liverpool.

Was your Lordship previously apprized of the extent of the demands and expectations of the claimants?—When I came into the office as His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I had a personal communication from Lord Grenville of all the circumstances of this negotiation as it then stood; I had likewise one conversation at least with Mr. Pitt upon the subject; Mr. Hammond, who was Under Secretary of State, had been Minister in America, and had the custody of the American correspondence: I had likewise several interviews with Mr. Molleson and Mr. Nutt upon the subject of these claims, and I had access to all the documents at that time in the Office. The result of this information was an opinion formed by me, that the claimants had no chance of recovering their dues in the American courts; that the sum of £.600,000. then offered by the American Government, was as large a sum as could be obtained; and that in consequence of the unfavourable

change

No. 1.

Earl of Liverpool.

change that had taken place in the American Government towards the end of the year 1800, or the beginning of the year 1801, by the Federal Administration being changed for that of Mr. Jefferson and his friends, I was of opinion that if the offer then made had been refused, so favourable an offer was not likely to be renewed.

Did your Lordship consult the American Commissioners upon the claims of the British Merchants?—I am speaking now from a recollection of ten years; but I rather think I saw Mr. Macdonald previous to the Treaty being concluded; for this, however, I cannot positively answer.

Was it your Lordship's opinion alone, or the opinion of His Majesty's Government generally, that the sum of £. 600,000. was the utmost that could have been obtained from the American Government?—In signing the Treaty, I considered myself as acting under the authority of His Majesty's Government.

At the time that your Lordship accepted the sum of £. 600,000. had the seventh Article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce been carried into effect?—I conceive not.

Was that Article taken into consideration at the time that the £. 600,000. was accepted by your Lordship on the part of the British claimants?—I believe I have already said, that, as far as my recollection goes, all the circumstances of the transaction were taken into consideration before the Treaty was signed.

Does not your Lordship consider that the 6th and 7th Articles were so far reciprocal, that the American Government refusing to carry into execution the 6th Article, the British Government might have declined carrying into execution the 7th: and that the sum stipulated in that Article might have been reserved in payment of the demands of the British claimants?—I was not a member of the Government when the Treaty of 1794 was negotiating; I understood, that when the commission in America did not proceed, the commission here had been suspended. The negotiation afterwards commenced by an offer on the part of the American Government, to pay a given sum in lieu of the claims of the British merchants; this took place before I was a member of the Government, and the question for the Government of which I was a member to consider was, whether, under all the circumstances, it was proper and right to accept that sum: their decision was, to accept it under the circumstances I have already stated. To the best of my recollection, the sum of £. 600,000. had been offered previous to my coming into office, but it had not been determined whether it should be accepted or not. I feel confident, that the offer of a sum of money in compensation of the claims of the British merchants was previously made, though I cannot speak with the same confidence as to the precise amount having been specified at that time.

Had those circumstances alluded to in your Lordship's answer any object in them of a national nature, or were they confined simply to the probability and improbability of the recovery of the demands made by the British merchants?—The considerations I conceive to have been of both descriptions.

Had your Lordship any other grounds than those you have mentioned, for believing £. 600,000. to be the largest sum that could be obtained from the American Government?—I was as satisfied as one can be upon any subject of this nature, that £. 600,000. was the largest sum that could be obtained. I did not sign the Treaty till I had satisfied my mind on this subject as far as I could.

Might not the suspension of the 7th Article have been continued?—Certainly.

Your Lordship has mentioned, that you had several interviews with Mr. Molleson and Mr. Nutt; do you recollect whether the circumstance of the offer made by America, of £. 600,000. was ever made a part of communications with them?—I really cannot say from recollection; I do not know that it did.

Appendix, No. 2.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of Commissioners under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, &c. 1794; dated 19 February 1799.

No. 2.

" WE are further most clearly of opinion, that the principles contained in the proposed
 " Resolution, if carried into effect according to the latitude in which they are assumed,
 " would lead to consequences of the most extensive import and injury to the United States—
 " We believe that the stipulation of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, which has di-
 " rected that there should be two Commissioners named by each contracting Party, and that
 " the presence of at least one on each side should be necessary to constitute a Board, cannot
 " be justly so interpreted as to require us to become the passive instruments of what we
 " deem to be an unauthorized assumption of jurisdiction by the Board on points of extreme
 " importance, or to make it our duty to give effect by our presence to proceedings which we
 " deem to be essentially injurious to the just rights of the United States—On the contrary,
 " we believe it to be our duty to resist such proceedings in such cases by all the means to
 " which the Treaty has enabled us to resort, and we shall therefore withdraw from the
 " Board

"Board on this occasion, declaring, however, our disposition and desire to proceed in such business as may not be liable to the same or similar objections."

No. 2.

(Signed) THO^s FITZSIMONS.
SAM^r SITGREAVES.

19 Feb. 1799.

And the said Paper having been so read, Mr. Fitzsimons and Mr. Sitgreaves withdrew.

Tho^s Macdonald.
Henry Pye Rich.
Tho^s Fitzsimons.
S. Sitgreaves.
J. Guillemard.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of Commissioners under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, &c. 1794; dated 20 February 1799.

"AND in regard to the *Right of Secession* assumed and now acted upon by the Commissioners named on the part of the United States (the merits of which are sufficiently discussed in the Minute of the 11th January last) that, as they have thought fit to carry it into effect in the present case on a question of Evidence, upon which a majority of the Board were completely satisfied, and on conclusions so little manifest as to require or admit of argument so voluminous, it is impossible to conceive a case in which the same course of conduct may not ultimately be pursued—thereby reducing the majority of the Board to a state of absolute dependence on the minority, and (with all the powers of definitive settlement which they possess) consigning them to the occupation of investigating facts which they cannot apply, and maintaining discussions on which no decision may ever be permitted to follow."

And the above Resolution having been read, and the question proposed to be taken on the same, Mr. Fitzsimons and Mr. Sitgreaves withdrew.

Tho^s Macdonald.
Henry Pye Rich.
Tho^s Fitzsimons.
S. Sitgreaves.
J. Guillemard.

Appendix, No. 3.

Copy LETTER from Messrs. John Nutt and William Molleson, to the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Grenville; dated 29th August 1792.

To the Right honourable Lord Grenville, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

IN the different conversations we have been honoured with by Mr. Secretary Dundas, on the subject of the claims of the British merchants trading to America, previous to the year 1776, for compensation for their losses by the American war, we stated, and truly, that these were principally occasioned by the operation of the prohibitory law passed in the year 1775, interdicting all intercourse, at once cutting off every source of remittance, and by the fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace not being carried into effect, although it was made, as we were informed, a *sine qua non* of the Peace with the American Commissioners, obtained with great difficulty, and for the special purpose of providing for the payment of the just debts due to the British merchants.

This Article was immediately violated by the American Legislatures in numberless instances, which were from time to time communicated to His Majesty's Ministers, but without redress. The retaining of the forts, on the part of Great Britain, has been the ostensible pretence for this violation of the Treaty by America.

It is by the operation of the prohibitory law, and the infraction of the Treaty of Peace, that the British merchants have been so long and so deeply involved in distress. This will more fully appear in the brief state which we had the honour to transmit to Mr. Secretary Dundas, in our letter dated the 31st of August 1791, and to which we beg leave to refer.

Under these combined circumstances of distress, we are called upon as a Committee by our constituents, to request that some ostensible and effectual measure may be adopted by Government, for the relief and support of that numerous and oppressed body of His Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects. The result of the negociation through Mr. Hammond does not promise any substantial relief; for by the extract of his dispatch of the 8th of June, communicated to us, it appears that Mr. Jefferson has imposed upon him, by stating circumstances notoriously not founded on fact.

No. 3.

No. 3.

We trust, that having exerted our best though ineffectual endeavours to recover our debts in America, the courts of law being still unjustly shut against us, and our long forbearance to press our wants and difficulties upon Government, will not abate, but, on the contrary, give vigour and strength to our claim, which is founded in justice, and cannot be relinquished or done away without satisfaction and compensation; for we contend, that it stands on the basis of the Constitution itself; and if it was further necessary, we might add, that we are not only entitled to protection and compensation on public ground, but we have also a well founded claim on Government, His Majesty's Ministers, pending the negotiations for peace, having, we humbly conceive, virtually pledged the Crown, by engaging to us, that we might rest assured, whenever peace was concluded with America, our property and debts should be fully protected and secured, and on that engagement we fully confided.

With respect to opening the Law Courts of America at this distant period of time, it is a duty we owe to the trust reposed in us by our constituents to state unequivocally, that we have but too much reason to fear it will now avail us but little, such has been the devastation and change of property occasioned by deaths; insolvencies, removals, and other attendant circumstances of delay.

It is with satisfaction we reflect on the liberality of the public in so nobly and generously providing for the American sufferers by the war; and we applaud the magnanimity of the measure; but we cannot silently suffer it to be said, that the British merchants intrusting not only their fortune, but their credit, to their fellow-subjects in the colonies under the sacred laws of their country (laws which had their operation over every subject in America, with the right of appeal from the judgment of their Courts to His Majesty in Council, whose decision was final and binding upon the colonists, this, to us irreparable loss, was the price of peace) are less the objects of the protection and liberality of the public; nor shall we have any thing to fear, whenever that noble and generous spirit is awakened to our sufferings, and to the call of that justice which we claim.

We beg leave further to add, that being now daily importuned and urged by the great number of sufferers we represent, from almost every port and manufacturing town in Great Britain, who bear impatiently the protracted state of this business, we make it our humble request, that you will have the goodness to lay this representation before the rest of His Majesty's Ministers; and that we may be favoured with such information of their intentions, on this interesting subject, as may be proper to be communicated to our constituents.

We should be wanting in our duty, if we did not humbly acknowledge the great consolation we derive in knowing, that we have a Sovereign whose heart is ever open to distress, and every action of whose life is governed by the great principles of benevolence and justice; and it is a further satisfaction to us to be sensible that the Ministers, to whom His Majesty has intrusted the direction of public affairs, are actuated by the same principles.

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servants,

London, 29 August 1792.

(Signed)

John Nutt,
Willm Molleson.

Appendix, No. 4.

LETTER from Messrs. Nutt & Molleson to Mr. Dundas; dated

Sir,

London, 31st May 1793.

No. 4.

SOMETIME ago we had the honour of requesting an audience on the subject of the American debts, which the pressure of other important objects has probably hitherto prevented. We are now again urged to the necessity of repeating our request, the situation of our constituents pressing upon us, several of whom have lately sunk under the delay and injustice of the Americans; others have ruin hanging over them from the same cause. Had those houses obtained their property from America, which they were entitled to by the Treaty of Peace, it would have prevented the misfortunes which have befallen them; and had the millions of British capital, so long and so unjustly detained by the Americans, been, as it ought to have been, in circulation in this country, the present commercial distress would neither have been so extensive nor so fatal to many as it now is. We have not ceased, for these nine years past, to remind His Majesty's Ministers of the violation and nonperformance of the Treaty by the Americans, and respectfully to represent that ruin must ensue, and which, with sorrow we add, has now fallen upon many respectable people by the long detention of their property, whose establishments were solid, and would have continued so had the Treaty been properly enforced at an early period, when the Americans were able, and we have reason to believe the greatest part of them willing, to comply with it. We admit, Sir, that our representations have been heard, but we are bound to add, that until lately, they have not been attended to in the manner we had

had just reason to hope for. When we informed our constituents what we were authorized to do by your official letter, that the principal object of Mr. Hammond's mission was to obtain us redress, they were satisfied; and, though sorely pressed by their necessities, determined patiently to wait a reasonable time for the effect of his negotiation. Near two years have now elapsed since that period without any satisfaction having been obtained, at least none effectual that has been communicated to us. In the mean time some of our constituents have fallen victims to the delay, and others are upon the brink of experiencing the same calamity. Impelled by these considerations, and by the urgency of the times, it becomes our duty respectfully, but firmly, to represent our claims to His Majesty's Ministers, and to apply to them for justice and for compensation. Our constituents cannot longer wait without fatal consequences attending it, the protracted state of a negotiation which America is interested to prolong, in order to retain the British capital, while Great Britain is suffering in her commerce, and her subjects in their property, by the delay artfully but too successfully spun out; nor can they, from the nature of their situation, avail themselves, in this present time of distress, of that liberal aid that is now given by the public to the commercial interest of their fellow subjects.

Thus situated, our duty calls upon us to request, Sir, that you will lay this just and true representation before the rest of His Majesty's Ministers, that we may be informed what answer to give to the daily anxious enquiries which are made of us.

With every dutiful and respectful sentiment for His Majesty's Government, and for those to whom he has entrusted the executive part of it, we are compelled to add, that nothing short of effectual and immediate relief, or some engagement to effect it, will now satisfy the unhappy sufferers by the American contest, whose claim is founded on the vital principles of the Constitution, and further supported by the solemn engagement made by His Majesty's Ministers, pending the negotiation for Peace at Paris, *That no Peace would be concluded without ample security being obtained for the full and complete payment of all the just debts due to the British Merchants previous to the year 1776.* Under this engagement they conceive that the honour of the Crown, and the faith of the public, stand decidedly pledged to them for satisfaction and compensation.

We have the honour to be with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servants,

(Signed) *Dun Campbell,
John Nutt,
W^m Molleson.*

R^t Hon^{ble} Henry Dundas, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 5:

LETTER from Mess^{rs} Nutt and Molleson to Mr. Dundas; dated London, 18. December 1793.

Sir,

THE Committee of British Merchants trading to North America previous to the year 1776; beg permission to represent, that they have been waiting with the greatest anxiety to be informed of the progress which Mr. Hammond, the British Minister, has made with the executive Government of the American States, respecting the recovery of the debts due to them and their constituents.

In your letter of the 1st September 1791, in reply to ours of the preceding day, you did us the honour to inform us, that you had laid our letter before His Majesty's confidential Ministers; and that Mr. Hammond had received instructions to consider the recovery of the debts due to His Majesty's subjects as one of the most essential objects of his mission.

This information we did not delay communicating to the general Committee, who immediately transmitted the same to the numerous British creditors whom they represent.

That body of distressed subjects are now impatiently, and very pressingly calling upon their representatives to know the advance Mr. Hammond has made in that very interesting and important concern, and we are in consequence called upon by the general Committee for the information which we have received from His Majesty's Ministers on the subject; as it is our duty to attend to this call, we beg, Sir, that you will have the goodness to enable us to satisfy their reasonable and just enquiries; and as it appears to be the sense of the British creditors in every part of the kingdom, that any further delay will be attended with an additional degree of distress, it is their desire that the most effectual mode of application for compensation should be adopted; and they firmly join us in stating, that our claim on the public for the great losses sustained in consequence of the fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace not being carried into execution, is founded on the immutable principles of justice. The unexampled tedious delay of more than ten years, has, by deaths and other circumstances, rendered the recovery of debts almost utterly impracticable.

We must repeat, that His Majesty's Ministers, pending the negotiation for the Peace, pledged the honour of the nation by solemnly promising, and engaging to this Committee,

No. 5.

that no Peace should be concluded without the debts due to the British merchants being fully secured and protected.

Compensation for losses has been liberally made to every other description of sufferers by the American war; the British merchants alone remain without having hitherto received any consideration whatever, notwithstanding the advantage derived to the public by retaining the forts. In all other cases, where the property of loyal and dutiful subjects has been appropriated for the use and advantage of the public, full satisfaction and compensation has been made for the same; and it is notorious, that the Americans urge the plea of the forts being withheld from them as a reason for the nonpayment of British debts contracted previous to the war.

For these reasons, Sir, we hope to be favoured as soon as possible with your answer, especially as it has now become the desire of our constituents that some effectual mode of application should be adopted without further delay, in order to bring the business to some determinate issue.

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servants.

Right Hon^{ble}
Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 6.

LETTER from the Right honourable Lord Grenville to Messrs. Nutt and Molleson; dated,

Whitehall, July 23d 1794.

No. 6.

Gentlemen,
I request that you will take into your consideration the questions herewith enclosed, and that you will transmit to me your sentiments upon them as expeditiously as may suit your convenience.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Grenville.

ENCLOSURE in the above.

If, in the course of the discussions with Mr. Jay, the alternative should be proposed of the payment of a round sum by the American Government in liquidation of all British claims previous to the Peace, or the adoption of measures for opening the Courts of Law in America to British creditors, with an appeal to some special Court or Commission instituted under such provisions, as to remedy, as far as circumstances will admit, the difficulties arising from the defect of legal evidence, and from the unfavourable disposition of the mass of the people in that country,—

Which alternative would the British creditors prefer?

And what sum would they think it advantageous to accept, taking into their consideration the expense, risk and loss, incident to any further legal proceedings in whatever shape?

It must be understood that any sum so stipulated for, would be afterwards subject to distribution among the creditors, according to the judgment of Parliamentary Commissioners.

This question is proposed with a view of obtaining information for the guidance of His Majesty's Ministers in the course of the business, but without any previous knowledge of the disposition of Mr. Jay, with respect to the proposing or accepting the above-mentioned alternative.

It is therefore material that the opinion of the creditors in this respect should not be disclosed, except to Government.

Appendix, No. 7.

LETTER from Messrs. Nutt and Molleson to the Right honourable Lord Grenville; dated 24th July 1794.

My Lord,

No. 7.

WE have received the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 23d instant, with its enclosure, to which we shall give the most attentive consideration. But we beg leave to request an explanation of the first proposition, Whether it means a sum in liquidation and extinction of all our claims on our debtors in America, or, whether we are to understand it as a compensation for our losses sustained by the delay of the execution of the Treaty, leaving to us recourse on our still solvent debtors there for what we can obtain from them by the free course of justice in the Courts of Law in America, according to an idea we had the honour to communicate to Mr. Pitt, in our letter to him of yesterday's date.

When

When your Lordship is pleased to furnish us with this explanation, we shall take the earliest possible opportunity of giving an answer to the questions proposed.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my Lord,
your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servants.

No. 33 Broad-street, }
24th July 1794. }

No. 7.
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Appendix, No. 8.

LETTER from Lord Grenville to Messrs. Nutt and Molleson; dated

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 25th July 1794.

IN answer to the question contained in your letter of this date, I am to acquaint you, that the first of the alternatives mentioned in the paper which I transmitted to you on the 23d instant, is meant to include the liquidation *and extinction* of all British claims previous to the war.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Grenville.

No. 8.
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Appendix, No. 9.

LETTER from Messrs. James Ritchie, Alexander Oswald, Gilbert Hamilton, and Robert Findlay, to the Right honourable Lord Grenville; dated

My Lord,

26th August 1794.

ON the 8th instant Messrs. Hamilton and Findlay wrote your Lordship, that we had been appointed a Committee by the associated merchants of this city, and full power granted us relative to the debts owing to them in America, which were contracted previous to the year 1776; they at the same time mentioned that we had made up our own mind with regard to the propositions delivered to them by Mr. Dundas upon the 23d of last month, but that to save trouble to His Majesty's Ministers, we thought it best to know the opinion of the gentlemen in London, that, in the event of their concurrence with us, the whole trade might be unanimous.

We have now therefore to inclose a Statement of the *principle* upon which we are willing to compromise the debts owing by America to the associated merchants of Glasgow, which were contracted previous to 1st January 1776, and at that period reckoned good debts, copy of which was sent by us to Mr. Molleson on the 8th of this month, for the inspection of the London Committee; and although the sacrifice of property is so great, we have no hesitation in acknowledging (in reference to the query in the paper received from Mr. Dundas on the 23d ult.) that we would prefer the mode of settlement therein mentioned, to the adoption of measures for now opening the Courts of Law in America, even with an appeal to some special Court or Commission, and we trust it will be equally agreeable to our constituents.

We likewise understand that it is to be left to the judgment of Parliamentary Commissioners to ascertain the *goodness* of debts due in 1775, or *about* the 1st January 1776, which may be claimed upon, having the fullest confidence that these Commissioners will require no other than such reasonable proofs of their goodness as the nature of the case, and the distance of time will admit. We use the words "in 1775, or *about* the 1st January 1776," in the above paragraph, because different merchants had different periods of the year for striking the balance of their books in America; and it will probably be from the last balance in 1775, or about the beginning of 1776, and from the statements then transmitted to Britain in consequence thereof, that they will respectively claim.

The within Statement is in itself so full and explicit as to require very few observations from us; your Lordship will thereby perceive, that after making the most liberal allowances for loss upon these debts during the war, and for the expenses and risque which might have attended their collection, we are willing, *if necessary*, to submit to a further deduction of no less than one-third from the remainder, in order to accomplish their *liquidation and final extinction*: we will then be ready to assign over the debts themselves, and all documents and vouchers in our power, to any person who may be appointed. We however consider these great deductions, particularly the last, to be intrusted *in confidence* to His Majesty's Ministers, in consequence of the desire of Mr. Pitt,—that of course a more favourable compromise will be allowed us if practicable, and that at all events, it will not be worse than is allowed to any other class of His Majesty's subjects.

Upon the whole we will candidly acknowledge to your Lordship, that in making up the within statement upon such moderate principles, we were swayed by the following motives:

1st.—To interest the zeal of His Majesty's Ministers in their endeavours to accomplish a negotiation with America, for the final liquidation and extinction of these old debts, which

No. 9.
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No. 9.

have already occasioned so much hot blood and animosity against Great Britain, and which will continue to do so while they are prosecuted for by British merchants in the American Courts.

And, 2d.—To make so great a sacrifice of the debts justly owing us, previous to 1776, as would evince our hearty desire to contribute our full proportion, in doing away all subsisting differences betwixt this country and America, occasioned by these old debts.

Whether the compromise in said statement is to be allowed us by America, or by Great Britain, or in part by each, we judged it most honourable for ourselves, and most likely to obtain the important object, to have these motives always in our view.

We take the liberty, for your information, of inclosing two short extracts of letters from Virginia, lately received here; by the first of them dated Manchester, January 10, you will observe the little respect which the commanders of French ships of war pay the sovereignty of neutrality of the United States, when they not only prevent British merchant ships from sailing, but even seize them as prizes in the Bays of these States;—by the second, dated Port Royal, June 20th, you will see that judgments for British debts are as difficult to obtain in the American Courts as ever.

Should your Lordship require any explanation of the within statement, or any further information relative to America, we will most faithfully and candidly communicate to you every thing in our power, or that may come to our knowledge; and when you do us the honour to write to us, you may address to James Ritchie, Esq. our chairman.

Our constituents, to whom no part of this business is yet communicated, will naturally be under much anxiety till they know whether there is any reasonable prospect of a final settlement with Mr. Jay as to the old debts.

(Enclosure in the above Letter.)

Glasgow, 7th August 1794.

STATEMENT of the Principle upon which the Associated Merchants of Glasgow are willing to compromise with the British Government, for Debts owing them in America, previous to 1st January 1776, and then reckoned good Debts.

Suppose the principal sum of good Debts owing to any one individual on 1st January 1776, to have been £. s. d.

1st January 1776, to have been - - - - - 1,000 — —
Deduct 20 per cent. or 1-5th for supposed depreciation, by or during the war, which is a very liberal allowance - - - - - 200 — —
Principal sum remaining good at the close of the war, is - £. 800 — —

Add 20 years Interest on £. 800. from 1st January 1776 to 1st January 1796, at which last period it is reckoned that the Debt may, by the event of the depending negotiation with Mr. Jay, be liquidated - - - - - 800 — —

Deduct, Payments received by this individual from his debtors in America, since 1st January 1776, as per List - - - - -

Deduct also, Payments made on his account into the different State Treasuries of America, upon the supposition that those sums will be recovered from said State Treasuries by the British Government, together with Interest thereon, and will now be paid this individual by said Government, according to justice, as per list - - - - -

£.
Upon the supposition however, that no payments have been received by him, or made into the State Treasuries on his account, there will still remain - - - - - 1,600 — —

Deduct, £. 15. per £. 115. on £. 1,600. for commission and risque on collection, which is the very highest commission known here to have been given - - - - - 208 13 11

There will remain owing to this individual in America, upon Debts reckoned good 1st day of January 1776, after making the above liberal allowances of depreciation during the war, and commission on collection, the sum of - - - - - 1,391 6 1

But in order to have a final liquidation and extinction of these old Debts, the associated merchants of Glasgow are willing to make an abatement of no less than one-third, if necessary, in order to contribute their full proportion towards a final settlement of the unfortunate differences and heartburnings which must continue to prevail betwixt Great Britain and America, while these old Debts remain to be prosecuted for by British creditors in the American Courts of Justice—this is - - - - - 463 15 4½

Remains to be paid to this individual by the British Government, or by the American Government under the guarantee of Great Britain, upon the 1st day of January 1796, bearing legal Interest from and after that date till payment, the sum of - - - - - 927 10 8½

Upon

Upon the supposition therefore, that the whole original debt, owing by America to British creditors on the first day of January 1776, was three millions of principal (though it is believed to be rather under that amount) the whole sum to be provided for, according to the above plan of compromise, would be £.2,782,608. 6. 8. sterling—But from thence will fall to be deducted the payments received by particular creditors from their debtors in America since the Treaty of Peace; and likewise the sums paid by debtors into the different State Treasuries on account of British creditors, which sums to be paid such creditors; so that the whole sum to be negotiated for, or to be provided by the British Government upon the above scale of compromise, would not, in all probability, amount to much more than two millions sterling.

No. 9.

Appendix, No. 10.

ARTICLES Sixth, Seventh, and Twenty-second, of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America; concluded at Westminster the 19th day of Nov. 1794.

No. 10.

Art. 6th. WHEREAS it is alledged by divers British merchants and others, His Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bonâ fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by the citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof, have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the British creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive, full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed, that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained had and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors; but it is distinctly understood that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five Commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to meet and act in manner following; viz. Two of them shall be appointed by His Majesty; two of them by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the fifth, by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they should not agree in such choice, then the Commissioners named by the two parties shall respectively propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the four original Commissioners. When the five Commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act, respectively take the following oath or affirmation in the presence of each other, which oath or affirmation being so taken and duly attested, shall be entered on the Record of their Proceedings; viz. "I A. B. one of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will honestly, diligently, impartially and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints as under the said Article shall be preferred to the said Commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a Commissioner in any case in which I may be personally interested."

Three of the said Commissioners shall constitute a Board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said commission, provided that one of the Commissioners named on each side, and the fifth Commissioner, shall be present, and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the Commissioners then present. Eighteen months from the day on which the said Commissioners shall form a Board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints and applications; but they are nevertheless authorized in any particular cases, in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months after the expiration thereof. The said Commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place, as they shall see cause.

The said Commissioners, in examining the complaints and applications so preferred to them, are empowered and required, in pursuance of the true intent and meaning of this Article, to take into their consideration all claims, whether of principal or interest, or balances of principal and interest, and to determine the same respectively according to the merits of the several cases, due regard being had to all the circumstances thereof, and as equity and justice shall appear to them to require. And the said Commissioners shall have power to examine all such persons as shall come before them on oath or affirmation touching the premises; and also to receive in evidence, according as they may think most consistent with equity and justice, all written depositions, or books or papers, or copies or extracts thereof, every such deposition, book or paper, or copy or extract, being duly

No. 10.

authenticated, either according to the legal forms now respectively existing in the two countries, or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

The award of the said Commissioners, or of any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the creditor or claimant; and the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid in specie to such creditor or claimant, without deduction and at such time or times, and at such place or places as shall be awarded by the said Commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the said Commissioners may be directed: Provided always, that no such payment shall be fixed by the said Commissioners to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

Art. Seventh. Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which His Majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property, under colour of authority or commissions from His Majesty; and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained had and received, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all such cases, where adequate compensation cannot, for whatever reasons, be now actually obtained had and received by the said merchants and others in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British Government to the said complainants. But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimants.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five Commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London exactly in manner directed, with respect to those mentioned in the preceding Article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorized to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject, and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The award of the said Commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and His Britannick Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, in such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the same Commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants, as by the said Commissioners may be directed.

And whereas certain merchants and others, His Majesty's subjects, complain that in the course of the war, they have sustained loss and damage by reason of the capture of their vessels and merchandize taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the States, and brought into the ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the said States:

It is agreed, that in all such cases, where restitution shall not have been made agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, September 5th 1793 (a copy of which is annexed to this Treaty) the complaints of the parties shall be, and hereby are referred to the Commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this Article, who are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or claimants in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said Commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed. And it is further agreed, that not only the now-existing cases of both descriptions, but also all such as shall exist at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this Treaty, shall be considered as being within the provisions intent and meaning of this Article.

Article 23d. It is expressly stipulated, that neither of the said contracting Parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party shall first have presented to the other a statement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall either have been refused or unreasonably delayed.

Appendix, No. 11.

LETTER from Mr. Hammond to Messrs. Findlay, Oswald, and Hamilton; dated

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, December 9, 1799.

No. 11.

I am directed by Lord Grenville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult^o, and to inform you that Mr. King, the American Minister at this Court, is in daily expectation of receiving Instructions from his Government to enter into some amicable discussions

discussions with His Majesty's Ministers on the subject of the difficulties which have arisen in America, with respect to the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed under the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, with the United States, and that his Lordship trusts, that the result of those discussions will be a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties in question.—In the mean time the British merchants, who are entitled to relief under the terms of that Treaty, may be assured that His Majesty's Government will not be inattentive to their interests.

No. 11.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Geo. Hammond.

To
Robert Findlay,
Alexander Oswald, and
Gilbert Hamilton, Esqrs.

Appendix, No. 12.

LETTER from Messrs. A. Oswald, Robert Findlay, and Gilbert Hamilton, to Lord Grenville; dated Glasgow, 31st January 1800.

No. 12.

WE had the honour of receiving Mr. Hammond's letter of 9th December, informing us, that Mr. King, the American Minister, was in daily expectation of receiving Instructions from his Government, to enter into some amicable discussions with His Majesty's Ministers on the subject of the difficulties which had arisen in America, with respect to the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed under the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, with the United States; and that your Lordship trusted that the result would be a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties in question; and saying, that the British merchants, who are entitled to relief under the terms of that Treaty, might be assured that His Majesty's Government would not be inattentive to their interest.

We were very happy to think, from this communication, that there was now a near prospect of obtaining that relief so long withheld from us; but not having been favoured with any further letter, the Gentlemen here who are interested are uneasy in case any thing should have intervened to frustrate the hopes they had formed.

We shall therefore esteem it a favour if your Lordship would have the goodness to inform us, if Mr. King has received the Instructions, or if we may expect that something decisive will now be done for the liquidation of those claims now so long postponed.

Appendix, No. 13.

LETTER from Lord Grenville to Messrs. Findlay, Hamilton and Oswald; dated

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, February 13, 1800.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., on the subject of which it is not in my power to give you at present any further information than that which I have already transmitted to you.

I shall not fail, under His Majesty's Orders, to take such steps as may appear best calculated to remove the difficulties which have occurred in the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed under the sixth Article of the Treaty with the United States.

No. 13.

Robert Findlay,
Gilb' Hamilton,
Alex' Oswald, Esqrs.

I am, with great truth and regard,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Grenville.

Appendix, No. 14.

NOTE from Lord Grenville to Messrs. Nutt and Molleson; dated

22 March 1800.

LORD Grenville presents his compliments to Messrs. Molleson and Nutt, and is sorry that he cannot give them any information upon the subject of the adjustment of the differences relative to the execution of the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, &c. with America, until His Majesty's pleasure is made known to him, as to the further steps to be taken upon the subject.

Cleveland Row,
March 22, 1800.

No. 14.

Appendix, No. 15.

LETTER from Messrs. Gilbert Hamilton, Robert Findlay, and Alexander Oswald, to Lord Grenville; dated Glasgow, 29th March 1800.

No. 15.

WE had the honour of your Lordship's letter of 13th February, and having now been informed that Mr. Sitgreaves, one of the American Commissioners, had come to Britain, in order as we suppose to make some arrangements relative to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States; we take the liberty of again mentioning the hardships sustained by the Merchants in this Country from the non payment of the debts due to them, which have been contrary to expectation increased by the conduct of the American Commissioners, as fully stated in the memorial of the Agent for the British creditors transmitted to your Lordship; and to recal to your memory a statement made up at the desire of His Majesty's Ministers, when Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Findlay had the honour of waiting on them in summer 1794, of the principles on which we thought the Merchants here would be willing to compromise the debts due to them. A copy of this statement we now enclose, together with an extract from the letter which accompanied it, in case the former should either be mislaid or not perfectly in your recollection, and which statement we are confident would have been readily agreed to at that time, and we have little doubt would still be agreed to on making such alteration, with regard to interest, as the lapse of time may render necessary; though we do not pledge ourselves for this, not having consulted the trade thereon, as we judged such a step improper until we know the opinion of His Majesty's Ministers concerning it.

We can only add, that we are firmly of opinion that some such mode of settlement is the only method of getting these debts liquidated, and of preserving that friendship between the two countries which appears to be so much for the interest of both.

We shall be happy to hear from your Lordship.

Appendix, No. 16.

LETTER from Lord Grenville to Messrs. Hamilton, Findlay, and Oswald; dated Downing-street, April 7th 1800.

No. 16.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. and to acquaint you, that as no material alteration has hitherto taken place in the state of the business to which it relates, it is not in my power to return you any other answer at present, than to refer you to my former letters upon this subject.

I am,

Gentlemen,

To Gilbert Hamilton,
Robert Findlay, and Alexander
Oswald, Esquires.

Your most obedient humble servant,
Grenville.

Appendix, No. 17.

NOTE from William Molleson, Esquire, to George Hammond, Esquire; dated London, 26th of May 1800.

No. 17.

Sir,

THE Gentlemen from Glasgow have just put the inclosed paper into my hands, and desired that I would request you to transmit it to Lord Grenville; they propose waiting upon you on Thursday next, to receive his Lordship's answer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Wm Molleson.

PAPER enclosed in the above.

The two Propositions are; Viz.

First. A renewed Commission in conformity with the Treaty of Amity.

Second. A sum of Money in lieu of the Claims.

..Three

Three things are necessary to be known before an answer respecting the second can be given.

1st. The amount of the sum which Lord Grenville thinks he may be able to obtain from America.

2d. The periods at which the said sum is to be paid.

3d. The security which the British Claimants are to receive for punctual payment.

No. 17.

Appendix, No. 18.

NOTE from Lord Grenville to the Committee of Claimants; delivered by Mr. Hammond, 29th May 1800.

IT is impossible to give any answer to these questions; the object which Lord Grenville has in view, is, to know whether the gentlemen concerned think it for their interest that the King's Government (which is about to send out fresh Commissioners to America) should authorize those Commissioners to agree to liquidate the whole demand at once, in consideration of any and what sum to be divided among the *bonâ fide* creditors by British Commissioners, acting under the King's authority?

The questions of the periods of payment, and that of the security of the American Government, are of course involved in the general consideration.

The King's Government has no precise proposition to make to the creditors on these points, but is desirous of knowing whether the creditors wish for such an arrangement, and to what terms they would think it for their interest that the Commissioners should be authorized to accede in the way of negotiation, rather than that the subject should remain open to the delay and inconvenience necessarily incident to a fresh Commission. Lord Grenville has some reason to suppose that the American Government will not object to treat for an immediate and final arrangement upon this footing, but he has no knowledge of the extent to which that Government may be willing to go in this respect.

No. 18.

Appendix, No. 19.

NOTE from the Committee of Claimants; dated London, 29th May 1800, and delivered to Mr. Hammond the same day.

THE Committee of Claimants wish to be informed what they are to understand by the following expression in Lord Grenville's Note, delivered this day by Mr. Hammond; viz. "Whether the gentlemen concerned think it for their interest that the King's Government should authorize the Commissioners to agree to liquidate the whole demand at once, in consideration of any and what sum to be divided among the *bonâ fide* creditors by British Commissioners acting under the King's authority."

The debts which are at present deemed good, and to the recovery of which there is no impediment, were considered (as the Claimants are informed) by the Commissioners of both countries at Philadelphia, as not coming under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity; Lord Grenville's opinion is therefore requested on this point, whether debts of the above description are meant to be included by the words *whole demand at once*?

London, 29th May 1800.

No. 19.

Appendix, No. 20.

NOTE from Lord Grenville to the Committee of Claimants; received by them 29th May 1800.

THE gentlemen of the Committee of Claimants under the 6th Article of the Treaty of America, are certainly much more competent than the King's Servants can be, to draw the line between the cases to be included or not in any general agreement which they may wish to be proposed for the liquidation of their claims.

No. 20.

No. 20.

It is unquestionably true, that debts admitted on both sides to be good, and to the recovery of which no impediment exists, *or has existed*, are not within the provisions of that Article. But this very question, in what cases such impediments should be deemed to exist or to have existed, is one of those respecting which it appears most difficult for the two Governments to agree; and it seems indeed to be contended on the part of the United States, that no such impediment now actually exists in any case. It must therefore be supposed that in any such negotiation as is now in question, considerable stress will be laid by the Government of the United States, on the necessity of providing effectually that no claim included in the general estimate on which the amount of a gross sum, to be paid by them in the way of compromise, may be calculated, should afterwards be recoverable by suit at law against the individuals, in consequence of the non-existence, or of the removal of the impediments which have been alledged by the Claimants.

Lord Grenville will receive the gentlemen of the Committee at his own house, at the time mentioned in Mr. Mollison's Note.

Appendix, No. 21.

LETTER from Mess^{rs} Gilbert Hamilton and Rob^t Findlay, to Lord Grenville; dated Glasgow, 31st May 1800.

No. 21.

IN consequence of some late letters which we have received from William Mollison, Esq. relative to certain propositions your Lordship has had the goodness to make him, about a settlement of the claims of British merchants trading to North America previous to the year 1776, we thought it necessary to call together yesterday these gentlemen, who are resident in this city and its neighbourhood.

They have desired us to write to your Lordship, and earnestly to request in their name, that you would direct one of your Secretaries to state to us in writing the nature of these propositions, that there may be no risque of misapprehension thereof on our part.

If we understand them aright, as they have been stated to us, there is an alternative proposed for the consideration of these old traders.

1st. Either that a new Commission should be appointed for settling these claims, under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity with the United States, in consequence of the late Commission having failed in effecting it; or,

2d. That a certain specific sum should be accepted by these traders, in full compensation and liquidation of these old claims for ever. In which case we presume it is meant that these claims should be assigned over to the Government of the United States.

If such is the alternative, we are authorized to say, that ever since the appointment of the late Commissioners, the gentlemen here have been so harrassed in all attempts to recover even their best debts in the Courts of Law in Virginia, in which State their debtors generally reside, that they will most cheerfully prefer the latter proposition; and, however hard the case may be, will be ready to make very large sacrifices, in order to accomplish such a settlement. The only question in that case would be, as to the quantum of compensation in proportion to their just claims, the period of payment, and the guarantee for such payment regularly; and in all these they would be as liberal as could well be desired.

But, my Lord, from the letters we have received, we are uncertain whether the proposition of compensation is to extend to all the claims given in to the Board of Commissioners, or if it is only meant to apply towards such of our debtors as we may be able to prove have become insolvent since the Peace, owing to the existence of legal impediments in their Courts of Law; and if we are now to be left to seek such debts as may be deemed still good (by what principle or decision we know not) in these Courts, without any Commissioners in America to act, or at least some kind of check upon them, your Lordship cannot be surprized that we should pause before coming to a determination; because, from our sad experience hitherto, we should consider nine-tenths of these debts, though called good, to be totally lost without any means or prospect of redress, if there was no Board of Appeal, independent of a Government so inefficient to insure us justice.

Your Lordship is in the knowledge, that a majority of the Board of Commissioners found such legal impediments to have existed in these Virginia Courts, as to have induced them to form a resolution that they must consider the Government of the United States, under the 6th Article of the Treaty, to be liable for the bona fide good debts owing to the British Claimants; and when such pleas in bar of judgment, as "limitation of Actions," or a "British debt," were admitted in many of these Courts, they could not well do otherwise; and they also found, that the *onus probandi*, as to the debtors not being solvent before the War, lay upon the States.

But, my Lord, we mean not to go into any discussion of this nature; all that the gentlemen here are most anxious to know at present is, the specification of these propositions, and whether there is reason to presume that the Government of the United States will listen to such a plan of compensation. The uncertainty of the exact nature of the proposition

position, and the shortness of the time, rendered it impossible for the gentlemen here to give explicit instructions, or any person to go from this to attend a meeting, we understand, has been appointed by your Lordship, on the 5th proposition; but upon receiving your reply hereto, one or more gentlemen will, if necessary, be appointed by these old traders, to repair to London immediately with full powers; and your Lordship may be assured, that they will not be wanting to lend their aid in every thing which can be reasonably desired, for removing effectually and for ever, the bone of dissention betwixt the two Countries. We have confidence, likewise, that His Majesty's Ministers will also see the wisdom and the sound policy of removing these claims, even if the Government of the United States should not agree to such compensation as may be thought proper.

(Signed) *Gilbert Hamilton.*

Robert Findlay.

No. 21.

Appendix, No. 22.

LETTER from Lord Grenville to Gilbert Hamilton and Robert Findlay Esquires ; dated Downing-street, June 3d 1800.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE this morning received your Letter of the 31st ult.

The matter to which it relates, is one in which it seems to me very difficult to make any satisfactory progress (at least in its present state) by a correspondence in writing.

It was not my intention to state to the British creditors, as an alternative for their decision, the two propositions mentioned in your Letter; but to apprize them that His Majesty's Servants having determined to propose to the American Government the appointment of a fresh Commission, according to an arrangement to be treated of for that purpose in America, it had appeared desirable to ascertain whether the creditors thought it for their interest that proposals should at the same time be made for liquidating the whole demand, by the payment of any and what gross sum to be afterwards distributed among the bona fide creditors, by Commissioners acting solely under His Majesty's authority.

This matter was explained to Mr. Molleson and Mr. Nutt, in the course of a very long conversation which I had with those gentlemen, and their answer was deferred to a future day, when I was to see them for that purpose. I hardly conceive it possible that either the particular point alluded to in your letter (which is one of much intricacy and difficulty) or the various other details to which the consideration of this question must lead, should be settled by written correspondence between this place and Glasgow; nor does it seem to me to be for the interest of the creditors, that these things should be made the subject of much public discussion, previous to their being treated of in America.

I should therefore strongly recommend that the gentlemen of Glasgow who are now in London, or such other gentlemen as may be chosen for the purpose, should agreeably to what is mentioned in your letter, be authorized to act in this respect in behalf of the body of Glasgow creditors, as I conceive Mr. Nutt and Mr. Molleson to be in behalf of those in England.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) *Grenville.*

No. 22.

Appendix, No. 23.

LETTER from Messrs. G. Hamilton, A. Oswald, and R. Findlay, to Lord Grenville.

My Lord,

Glasgow, 9th June 1800.

WE had the honour of receiving, upon Saturday the 7th, your Lordship's letter of the 3d instant, in consequence of which we have called a meeting upon Wednesday, of the old traders to America previous to the War, who have claims under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, &c. We shall then propose, that a deputation of one or more gentlemen, according to your Lordship's recommendation, shall be appointed to go up to London as soon thereafter as practicable, with full authority to act for those traders, upon any points which may be the subject of discussion relative to their claims.

No. 23.

No. 23.

So soon as such appointment is made, we will have the honour to inform you; at same time, your Lordship is aware that it may be some days after the proposed meeting, before these gentlemen who may be deputed, can make it convenient to set off from this place, or indeed before they can get such full powers from so numerous a body of traders, as will properly authorize them to act in their behalf.

We have the honour to be, &c.

To the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

*Gilb^t Hamilton.
Alexander Oswald.
Rob^t Findlay.*

Appendix, No. 24.

LETTER from G. Hamilton, R. Findlay, and A. Oswald, to Lord Grenville.

No. 24.

My Lord, Glasgow, 13th June 1800.
WE had the honour of addressing you upon the 9th instant, and have now to say that the meeting of the old American traders here, then mentioned, took place upon Wednesday the 11th, and was very fully attended.

They came to the unanimous resolution of appointing a deputation of three of their number to proceed to London as soon as possible, in conformity to the desire of your Lordship; and of committing to them, or any two of them, full powers to settle all points that may be the subject of discussion with your Lordship relative to these old claims.

Messrs. Gilbert Hamilton, and Robert Findlay (the subscribers) and Mr. Andrew Buchanan, were the gentlemen requested to go; and upon either of them being unable to undertake the journey at this time, either from bad health or any other cause, the two former were authorized to name any other in his place, with the same powers.

It is the intention of these gentlemen to leave this next week for London; but we are sorry to say that Mr. Hamilton is at present confined with a severe cold, and the time of their being in London will in some measure therefore depend upon his recovery; but your Lordship may rest assured that there will be no unnecessary delay.

We have the honour to be, &c.

To the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c. Whitehall.

(Signed)

*Gilb^t Hamilton.
Rob^t Findlay.
Alexander Oswald.*

Appendix, No. 25.

MEMORANDUM from the Committee of Claimants to the Right honourable Lord Grenville; dated London, 3d July 1800.

No. 25.

THE Claimants for the debts due to British creditors by the citizens of North America, having considered the conversations they have had with the Right honourable Lord Grenville, cannot, after the disappointments they have already experienced, both under the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace, and Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, and the methods taken by America to render these nugatory, place any faith in the success of a new Commission under these Treaties; and therefore, finally to put an end to the whole business, would prefer a stipulated sum to be paid them, in full of all debts claimed under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, provided they could be secured of the payment of such sum by instalments in a reasonable time; and in consequence of such security or guarantee, they would be willing to make a considerable sacrifice of their just rights.

With regard to the amount of such sum, the Claimants are more at a loss, from not knowing the exact amount which has been claimed under that Article, or the manner in which the different claims have been made up with regard to interest, &c.; but from what they are informed, of the amount being about five millions sterling, and allowing that some part may be cut off, either from being improperly claimed or not sufficiently ascertained, both of which may be better known to His Majesty's Ministers, and deducting such payments as may have been made on these debts before the ratification of this agreement, they are willing on obtaining the guarantee of the British Government, to accept of two millions and an-half sterling, rather than these claims should continue as a bone of contention and a source

source of discontent between the two countries, or that they should experience the hardships and vexations which they have reason to expect in the prosecution of their debts in that country.

The claimants consider that the United States are bound to this country to indemnify the British merchants for the losses they have incurred from the legal impediments experienced, and to open their Courts fully for the recovery of these debts which may be thought still good, and therefore they hope the sacrifice they propose to make will appear liberal: and should the sum be too great for the present situation of the funds of the United States, they trust that His Majesty's Ministers will see the justice of advancing, from the funds of this country, such sum as may make up the deficiency, in consideration of the hardships the Claimants have already sustained, and the sacrifice they are now willing to make.

Should His Majesty's Ministers not accede to the proposal of the Claimants, of giving the guarantee of this country for payment of the sum before mentioned, they the said Claimants cannot agree to any compromise with the United States, as it would be relinquishing a large part of their just rights, without obtaining sufficient security for the remainder; and therefore in that case they must trust to His Majesty's Ministers, that in any arrangements to be made under a new Commission, they should not experience these evasions of the true spirit and meaning of the Treaty which they have hitherto done.

At the same time, as a majority of the Commissioners, appointed under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, have found that there were legal impediments against the recovery of British debts in some of the United States, and as by the said Article the decision of such majority was to be final, the Claimants under the Treaty in these States consider themselves now entitled to full payment from the United States, and to the aid of His Majesty's Government for enforcing such payment, unless the above compromise is acceded to.

London, 3d July 1800.

Appendix, No. 26.

NOTE from Lord Grenville to the Committee of Claimants; dated Downing-street, July 10th 1800.

THE King's Government has taken into its most serious consideration the Memorandum transmitted to Lord Grenville by the Committee of British creditors. His Majesty's Servants do not think that they could with propriety advise His Majesty to guarantee to the creditors the payment of any sums which the American Government might agree to give in liquidation of the demands of the creditors. If such payments, so engaged for, should not be duly and regularly made, it would then be for the King's Government to consider of the measures to be taken by them, or to be proposed to Parliament on the subject, according to the circumstances of the case, and to the different considerations by which any decision upon it must necessarily be regulated; but a previous guarantee, such as is desired by the gentlemen of the Committee, appears to His Majesty's Servants to be not only unusual, but improper to be given.

No. 26.

Appendix, No. 27.

MEMORIAL to the Right honourable Lord Grenville; dated London, 12th July 1800.

Memorial to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

IN behalf of the British merchants who have debts owing them in North America, which were *bonâ fide* contracted before the Peace, the subscribers have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a note from the Right honourable Lord Grenville, dated the 10th instant, by which he informs them that His Majesty's Ministers "do not think that they could with propriety advise His Majesty to guarantee to the creditors the payment of any sum which the American Government might agree to give in liquidation of the demands of the creditors."

No. 27.

After the long forbearance of these merchants, and the vexations, sufferings, losses and expenses of various kinds, which for so many years they have undergone, not only during the American War, but also by the non-fulfilment of the Treaty of Peace, and of the Treaty of Amity, on the part of the United States; the subscribers had flattered themselves that the period was now arrived, when they might have assured their constituents there was an immediate prospect of some compensation for their losses, and that they would no longer remain the only class of His Majesty's subjects whose interests were to be sacrificed as the price of making and preserving peace with the United States, without any indemnification or recompence whatever.

The subscribers will not now recapitulate the prohibitory laws passed during that War, which so much affected the interests of these merchants, nor the many Memorials presented to the King's Ministers towards the conclusion of it, that their interests might be attended to in the Treaty of Peace; nor the disappointment which was felt when they found, notwithstanding assurances previously given by His Majesty's Government, that no effectual security was provided for the fulfilment of the Fourth Article thereof. But they cannot help expressing their mortification, that after all, the proposal of a compromise intimated by Lord Grenville should now prove nugatory, from the want of sufficient security for the payment thereof, even at distant periods.

The British merchants have always expressed their readiness to make large sacrifices of their just claims, but His Majesty's Ministers must be sensible that after what has passed, they, as individuals, can have no confidence in the security of the American Government for the payment of any sums in compensation which may be agreed to, because they have no means of enforcing it; but the British Government happily have such means in their power, if they shall interpose their guarantee for the same; and although the subscribers desire not to be understood as recommending war, in the eventual nonpayment on the part of the United States; yet it is obvious that it is at least as much the interest of these States as of Great Britain to preserve peace; and therefore little risk that such composition as may be agreed to, will not be liquidated, if payable to the British Government; even if the risk was greater, the subscribers never can believe it to be consistent with justice, that the property of a few individuals in a great nation should be made the sacrifice to the desire of preserving peace.

The Commissioners under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, as may be seen by their records, have been very far from giving every decision in favour of the British Claimants; and it is remarkable, that all decisions against them were unanimous; not a murmur against such decision, however, was ever heard among these Claimants. But whenever there was an opinion of a majority of the Commissioners in favour of that persecuted and unfortunate class of men, the American Commissioners withdrew from the Board, and by a mean and contemptible subterfuge, pretended that their doing so suspended all decisions. They afterwards exhibited long reasons, particularly *legal* reasons, for this conduct; when nothing is more clear than that by the said Sixth Article the decisions of the Board were to be founded, not upon law, but upon the broader foundation of equity and justice, according to the bearings of the cases which came before them, under the existing circumstances; and that such decisions of a majority, after the Board was constituted, were to be final and obligatory upon the United States. How far it may in this situation be consistent with the dignity of the British Government, or even with a sound and broad policy, to appoint new Commissioners, it is for His Majesty's Ministers to determine; but the British Claimants have reason to fear that in any such new appointment the chances must be against them, and they cannot conceive that any security for the fulfilment of the decisions of the Board can now be given, which did not formerly exist. If the decisions of such a majority of the new Board as of the present should be against the Claimants, there would perhaps be little doubt of their being effectual; unless indeed it could be supposed that British Commissioners were in that case to follow the late example, and by a similar quibble pretend to say that the opinions of the majority were not decisions, because they had withdrawn from the Board: but if the decisions of a similar majority of the new Board should again be in favour of these Claimants, the subscribers are of opinion, judging from what has passed ever since the Peace, that a similar or some other subterfuge would be resorted to, to elude their effect, however contrary such conduct may be to equity and justice, and to the opinions of some respectable American Judges, solemnly delivered from the Bench.

The British Claimants cannot therefore, by any act of theirs, sanction the appointment of such new Commissioners; but they will always be ready, as repeatedly expressed, to make large sacrifices of their claims, and to accept a compensation for the remainder, when they are secured that such remainder will be paid them under the direction of Commissioners appointed by His Majesty, to whom the vouchers of their claims would be in that case assigned.

They therefore trust with confidence that, sooner or later, the British Government, after having delivered up the forts which were long held as a security for their claims, will see the hardship of making them the only sufferers, as the price of peace.

London, 12th July 1800.

Will^m Molleson.
John Nutt.
Gilb. Hamilton.
And^o Buchanan.
Ro^r Findlay.
Henry Glasford.
Henry Riddell.

Appendix, No. 28.

LETTER from Messrs. Robert Findlay, Alexander Oswald, and Gilbert Hamilton, to the Right honourable Lord Hawkesbury; dated,

My Lord,

3d April 1801.

No. 28.

THE merchants in this city, trading to North America prior to 1776, having some years ago appointed us a Committee to attend to their interests, we have had sundry conferences with the Right honourable Lord Grenville and His Majesty's other Ministers on that subject; in which, and in repeated written representations we had the honour to present to them, we stated the hardship we had suffered from the non-payment of the large debts due to us by the citizens of the United States. These debts we had been prevented from recovering after the Peace, by the impediments we met with in that country, but which we trusted would have been removed by the operation of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the two countries. In this, however, we have been disappointed, by the conduct of the American Commissioners.

When the subscribers (Robert Findlay and Gilbert Hamilton) had the honour of some conferences with Lord Grenville on that subject last June, they had hopes that matters would then have been put on such a footing as that at last we should have had that justice done us which we had so long been deprived of, as they were then assured His Majesty's Ministers had it much at heart. But as, from the late changes in His Majesty's Councils, they have retired without this matter having been settled, we now take the liberty of addressing ourselves to your Lordship, to request that as it now comes under your particular direction, you would take such measures as at last to bring it to a favourable conclusion; and which, from some correspondence we had lately with Mr. Anstey, we were led to believe was nearly accomplished.

We have no doubt that the communications we had the honour to make to the Right honourable Lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas, by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Findlay in 1794, and these delivered by the joint Committees of the London and Glasgow Merchants to his Lordship last Summer, will be found in the Office, but should your Lordship wish to have copies of them, we should transmit such of them as may be thought essential. We would humbly solicit your Lordship's attention to this business, and shall be much obliged for such communications as you shall see proper to give us.

Appendix, No. 29.

LETTER from Mr. Macdonald to Mr. Hammond; dated

Dear Sir,

Great George-street, 4th May 1801.

No. 29.

I THINK the questions which have been verbally proposed to me are these:

1. To what amount were claims presented under the Commission?
2. To what amount is it probable that awards would have been given if the Board had been suffered to proceed?

And 3. Is there good ground to believe that the principles I have published as *now* declared by the Judges of the *Supreme Court* of the United States, would be available to British creditors in the legal recovery of their debts.

Referring generally to the matters contained in two different Papers, which at the desire of Lord Grenville I drew up and delivered to you at different times in the course of last *Winter*, as well as in other statements, I will, as far as it is possible, and in a few words, give distinct answers to those questions.

And to the first, for the reasons I have elsewhere explained, an *exact* statement of the amount of the claims cannot be given, without resorting to the schedules and documents in America, and making up a great variety of necessary calculations; but judging from my notes, and the copies of claims in my possession, I would set down the amount, principal and legal interest, at upwards of *four millions* sterling.

To the second question it is with reluctance that I give an answer, because I cannot speak with any thing like the accuracy of business; and I am speaking of millions. But deducting claims which I know we should have rejected *in toto*, making allowance for well founded objections to parts of others, and anticipating those defects of evidence which would have been fatal, even before a tribunal of liberal equity not barred by technical rules from giving effect in favour of either party, to the fair impression of *general* circumstances, I think we should have rejected to the amount of one-half the sums claimed. I venture therefore to say, that we might probably have given awards to the amount of something more

No. 29.

more than *two millions* sterling. The American Government countenanced and inflamed the opinion among the people, that we were ready to give awards to a much greater amount.

The last question I answer without hesitation. In the "Brief Statement" of the opinions of the Commissioners, which I drew up and caused to be published on the eve of my departure from America, and which I understand has in a considerable degree answered the purpose intended, I stated the principles which the Judges of the American Supreme Court had laid down in the year 1796, *when the Commission was impending*, and it was convenient, if possible, to preclude its jurisdiction by some evidence of a recent change of judicial opinion favourable to British creditors. But I stated them only as a bar to all complaints on the part of America, against the *very same* principles, which (without at that time knowing the coincidence) the majority of the Commission had declared; by no means inferring that those principles then so lately for the first time announced by that American Court of Law, would be substantially available, in any considerable degree, to British creditors. On the contrary, the knowledge I found it absolutely necessary to acquire of the complicated judicial machinery of that country, through all its different gradations of *Federal* and of *State* jurisdictions, with the habits of the great majority of their *Judges* (by no means excepting the Judges of the Supreme Court) as well as of their *Juries*, who are too free to listen to the directions which are given by their Judges, even on matters of pure law, if contrary to the popular wish or interest, compels me to state it as my clear opinion, that even supposing British creditors could *now* be induced to try such tedious and costly experiments, through Courts of Chancery as well as Law, or that it were at this day legally competent, or in the power of many of them to do so, they would in general, with but few exceptions, be foiled: while the fresh agitation of old questions for a long course of time to come, would necessarily produce a continued irritation and never ceasing series of petty negotiations between the two countries.

These are my opinions on the points proposed. I give them with deference; but on firm conviction.

George Hammond, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) *Thos Macdonald.*

Appendix, No. 30.

Copy of a LETTER from Messrs. John Nutt and W^m Molleson to Lord Hawkesbury; dated the 12th of May 1801.

No. 30.

My Lord,
THE general Committee of American Claimants having this day met, in expectation of being informed by us of the state of their business, we are instructed to express their surprise and concern that we were not enabled to give them any satisfaction on the subject; and to request, that your Lordship will have the goodness to appoint as early a day as possible to receive us and one or two other members of the Committee, in order to be informed of the present state of this interesting business.

Broad-street,
12th May 1801.

We have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *John Nutt.*
W^m Molleson.

To the Right honourable Lord Hawkesbury,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 31.

NOTE from Lord Hawkesbury to Messrs. Nutt and Molleson; dated Downing-street, 12th May 1801.

No. 31.

Lord Hawkesbury presents his compliments to Messrs. Nutt and Molleson, and, in answer to their note of this date, has the honor to inform them, that the subject to which it relates is now under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor and His Majesty's other confidential Servants.

Appendix, No. 32.

NOTE from Lord Hawkesbury to Messrs. Nutt and Molleson; dated Downing-street, 23d Oct. 1801.

Lord Hawkesbury presents his compliments to Mr. Nutt and Mr. Molleson, and is sorry to inform them; that notwithstanding the anxious endeavours of His Majesty's Government to arrange finally the questions arising out of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Commerce with America, they have not yet been able to effect that desirable object; but as soon as a settlement of them shall be made, Lord Hawkesbury will not fail to give Mr. Nutt and Mr. Molleson the earliest information of the terms of it.

No. 32.

Appendix, No. 33.

LETTER from Henry Glassford, Esquire, on behalf of the Glasgow Claimants, to Lord Hawkesbury.

My Lord,

Glasgow, 22d November 1801.

No. 33.

I TRUST to your Lordship's indulgence for my excuse in using the freedom of addressing you by letter, though I have not the honour of being at all known to your Lordship. I do so, however, in consequence of your Lordship having been appointed by His Majesty to occupy the high and important situation lately filled by Lord Grenville; to whom several memorials upon the subject, which I now take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship's consideration as his successor, were formerly presented.—The memorials to which I allude, related to the claims of the British merchants trading to America before the war, which terminated in 1783, whose situation, with respect to the debts then due to them in that country, appeared to the Ministers who at that period directed His Majesty's Councils, to be of such importance as to render it necessary to insist upon an express Article, for the purpose of securing to them their rights, forming part of the Treaty of Peace then concluded. And the late Administration, by introducing the 6th Article into the Treaty of Amity concluded with Mr. Jay in 1794, also manifested their opinion with regard to the justice and equity of attending to the interests of these Merchants in any arrangement made with America. These gentlemen have as yet, however, reaped no benefit from either of these Treaties—the execution of both having been most shamefully evaded by the American Government. Twice has the British Government acknowledged, in the most public manner, the justice of the claims urged by the British merchants; and yet eighteen years have elapsed without any thing effectual being done by that Government for their relief. They have seen the Loyalists fully compensated—they have seen early measures taken for remunerating, in an ample manner, those who in the late Irish rebellion suffered from their attachment to the established constitution; and they have seen themselves, who will yield to no class of inhabitants whatever for steady adherence to and active exertions in defence of His Majesty's Person and Government, entirely neglected, excepting to the extent of a solemn though fruitless admission of the hardship of their situation; which, being followed by no solid redress, serves but to aggravate their sufferings. If high reasons of State render it prudent not to insist, with urgency and vigour, that America shall fulfil her part of the Treaty of Amity, it is surely a cruel policy that would, for the public benefit, sacrifice without remuneration the just claims of individuals.

Being personally very deeply interested in this matter, in consequence of the extensive Establishments which my late father had in America previous to 1776, I took the liberty in Spring 1800 of sending a memorial on the subject to Mr. Dundas, who was intimately acquainted with my father, and to whom I have the honour of being in some degree known. Mr. Dundas delivered it to Lord Grenville, and though it may be among the other papers in your Lordship's office, yet as it has probably never attracted your Lordship's notice, I use the freedom of inclosing a copy of it for your perusal. Having been in London for some weeks during the Summer of 1800, I had the honour, along with some other Gentlemen also interested in this business, of waiting several times upon Lord Grenville, who had the goodness to enter with us at large into the discussion of our claims. From what passed at these interviews, we were in constant expectation that his Lordship would have brought about a settlement of one kind or other with the American Minister: but nothing decisive seems to have taken place during his continuation in office. We had reason to expect, that after suffering such intolerable hardships as we have done since September 1783, some more regard than mere expressions of regret would have been paid to our representations by that Administration of which Lord Grenville formed a part; that he would either have closed the business with the American Minister, by accepting of a certain sum of money, to be guaranteed by Great Britain, to be divided among the British creditors, as some compensation for the grievous losses we had sustained; or, though almost a hopeless remedy, that he would have restored to activity the Board of Commissioners under certain fixed principles, to have been previously settled between Administration and the American Minister.

No. 33.

A change of Administration has hitherto brought about no change in our favour, nor can we, from any information we have yet received, flatter ourselves with the hope of any immediate effectual interference of His Majesty's present Ministers, unless the delay has been solely occasioned by the great importance of the negotiations with France, which are now, under your Lordship's auspices, upon the eve of being brought to a happy conclusion. When that is accomplished, we trust, my Lord, that His Majesty's Ministers will, without delay, adopt decisive measures to procure for us our just demands; should we be disappointed in this reasonable expectation, we shall have no other resource but to throw ourselves, by an application to Parliament, on the justice of the nation: nor can we think that our application will be ineffectual, when we ask nothing more than a fulfilment of the 4th Article of the provisional Treaty with America, and of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity with the same country; or if, for political reasons, the execution of these Articles on the part of America should not be rigorously exacted, that compensation should be made to us by Great Britain.

Should we come forward in this public manner, it cannot be said, my Lord, that we do so prematurely, after having waited with unexampled patience for 18 years from the period of the first Treaty, and for seven years from the period of the latter; after having heard Ministers repeatedly express in the strongest terms their sense of the hardship of our case, without using any effectual means for our indemnification; and lastly, after having seen two instances of ample compensation being given to certain sufferers, whose claims were by no means more urgent, more just, or more entitled to national consideration, than those which we, as British Merchants trading to America before the war under the faith of British honour, have preferred.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Henry Glassford.*

To the Right honourable
Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 34.

LETTER from Lord Hawkesbury to Messrs. Molleson and Nutt; dated Downing-street, January 14th 1802:—enclosing Copy of the Convention.

No. 34.

I HEREBY transmit to you the copy of a Convention signed by myself and Mr. King on the 8th instant, and which I trust will satisfactorily arrange the differences which have so long subsisted between His Majesty's Government and that of the United States of America, on the subject of the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded in the year 1794.

Appendix, No. 35.

CONVENTION between His Majesty and the United States of America.

No. 35.

DIFFICULTIES having arisen in the execution of the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded at London on the 4th day of November 1794, between His Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, and in consequence thereof, the proceedings of the Commissioners under the Seventh Article of the same Treaty having been suspended, the Parties to the said Treaty being equally desirous, as far as may be, to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree respecting the same; that is to say, His Britannick Majesty has named for His Plenipotentiary, the Right honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and His principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has named for their Plenipotentiary, Rufus King, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States to His Britannick Majesty, who have agreed to and concluded the following Articles:

Article First.—In satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Sixth Article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same may relate to the execution of the said Seventh Article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and His Britannick Majesty consents to accept for the use of the persons described in the said Sixth Article, the sum of £. 600,000. sterling, payable at the times and place, and in the manner following, that is to say; the said sum of £. 600,000. sterling shall be paid at the city of Washington in three annual instalments of £. 200,000. sterling each, and to such person or persons as shall be authorized by His Britannick Majesty to receive the same:

same: the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second instalment at the expiration of two years, and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention. And, to prevent any disagreement concerning the rate of exchanges, the said payments shall be made in the money of the said United States, reckoning 4 dollars and 44 cents to be equal to one pound sterling.

Article Second.—Whereas it is agreed by the Fourth Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the 3d day of September 1783, between His Britannick Majesty and the United States, that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all *bonâ fide* debts theretofore contracted: It is hereby declared, that the said Fourth Article, so far as respects its future operation, is hereby recognized, confirmed, and declared to be binding and obligatory on His Britannick Majesty and the said United States, and the same shall be accordingly observed with punctuality and good faith, and so as that the said creditors shall hereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of their *bonâ fide* debts.

Article Third.—It is furthermore agreed and concluded, that the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Seventh Article of the said Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and whose proceedings have been suspended as aforesaid, shall, immediately after the signature of this Convention, re-assemble and proceed in the execution of their duties according to the provisions of the said Seventh Article, except only, that instead of the sums awarded by the said Commissioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all sums of money by them awarded to be paid to American or British Claimants, according to the provisions of the said Seventh Article, shall be payable in three equal instalments, the first whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second at the expiration of two years, and the third and last at the expiration of three years next after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention.

Article Fourth.—This Convention, when the same shall have been ratified by His Majesty, and the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, and the respective ratifications duly exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory upon His Majesty, and the said United States.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majesty, and of the United States of America, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Convention, and have caused the Seals of our Arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the eighth day of January 1802.

Hawkesbury. (L. S.)

Rufus King. (L. S.)

Appendix, No. 36.

LETTER from Messrs. Wm. Molleson and John Nutt, to Lord Hawkesbury; dated London, 19th January 1802.

My Lord,

WE have received the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 14th instant, transmitting to us a copy of the Convention, signed by your Lordship and Mr. King the 8th instant, relative to the differences which have so long subsisted between His Majesty's Government and the United States of America, on the subject of the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded in 1794.

We are extremely sorry, my Lord, to be under the necessity of representing to your Lordship, that the terms of the said Convention are not by any means satisfactory to us, neither can they be so to our constituents; the sum stipulated to be paid by America not being in any degree adequate to the sum claimed as due to His Majesty's subjects, and the engagements to open the Courts now being perfectly illusory, which we have no doubt Mr. King himself must be fully sensible of; we are therefore justified in applying the expression.

We cannot avoid observing to your Lordship, the Americans are allowed the full benefits of the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Amity, while His Majesty's subjects are deprived of those stipulated for them by the Sixth Article of the said Treaty, by which they had reasonable expectations of impartial and substantial justice.

Your Lordship must have found in the office a memorial to Lord Grenville, dated the 12th July 1800, signed by us and by the Gentlemen of the Glasgow Committee, a copy of which we had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship some months ago, by the contents of which we desire to abide; and therefore claim the due execution of the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity concluded in 1794.

If His Majesty's Government think fit, for reasons of State, to cancel and annul the said Article, our property ought not to be sacrificed for the benefit of the State without due compensation being made to us by the public for such sacrifice.

No. 36.

We shall call a Meeting of the general Committee, and lay the Convention before them; we shall consult with the Gentlemen of Glasgow, who are largely concerned, after which we shall have the honour of again addressing your Lordship.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
My Lord, &c.

(Signed)

*William Molleson,
John Nutt.*

Appendix, No. 37.

LETTER from Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, on behalf of the Glasgow Claimants, to the Right honourable Lord Hawkesbury; dated

My Lord,

24th January 1802.

No. 37.

A Letter from Messrs. Molleson and Nutt, with a copy of the Convention signed by your Lordship and Mr. King on the 8th instant, for arranging the differences which have so long subsisted between His Majesty's Government, and that of the United States of America, on the subject of the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation concluded in the year 1794, has been laid before the Committee appointed by the Merchants in this City trading to North America before the War, who have directed me to write to your Lordship in their name, That, after having waited so long without obtaining that justice which was due to us from the fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace, we trusted to have obtained redress from the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity; but that we are now sorry to find, that, after having been deprived of the benefit of that Treaty by the most shameful evasions on the part of the American Commissioners, it is at last cancelled and annulled without a compensation in any degree adequate to the losses sustained by the British subjects from legal impediments since the Treaty of Peace in 1783. And that we are again thrown back upon the fourth Article of that Treaty, which, for so many years, we have found so ineffectual.

In the different conferences and communications which we and the Gentlemen of the London Committee have had the honour to have with His Majesty's Ministers on this subject, the claims and sufferings of the British Merchants have been fully explained, and we trust that the ideas of those concerned in this unhappy business have been found not to be illiberal; but we are sorry to find the compensation held out to us by the present Convention so far under our expectations.

We have no doubt that His Majesty's Government may have had political reasons for cancelling this Article, whereby one class of His Majesty's subjects are deprived of the benefits which are allowed to the Americans, and another class of British subjects, by the seventh Article. But we trust that the justice of this country will not allow the property of a class of men, who have already suffered so much, to be sacrificed for the interest of the whole, without a proper compensation; and we hope to have the countenance of His Majesty's Ministers in any application for the same.

It will be very gratifying to the Gentlemen of the Committee to hear from your Lordship on this subject.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) *Gilbert Hamilton,*
Secy.

Appendix, No. 38.

EXTRACT from Act 43 Geo. III. chap. 39.

AN ACT for appointing Commissioners for distributing the Money stipulated to be paid by the United States of America, under the Convention made between His Majesty and the said United States, among the Persons having Claims to Compensation out of such Money. (22d April 1803.)

No. 38.

WHEREAS by a Convention made at London on the 8th day of January 1802, between His Majesty and the United States of America, the said United States engaged to pay, and His Majesty consented to accept, for the use of the persons described in the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Commerce, Amity and Navigation, concluded at London on the 4th day of November 1794, between His Majesty and the said United States, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the said Sixth Article, the sum of £. 600,000. sterling, payable at the city of Washington in America, in three annual instalments of £. 200,000. sterling each, and to such person or persons as should be authorized by His Majesty to receive the

the same, the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year, and the second instalment at the expiration of two years, and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratification of the said Convention, and to be paid in money of the said United States, reckoning four dollars and forty-four cents to be equal to one pound sterling: And whereas it is expedient that Commissioners should be appointed for the apportioning, dividing and distributing such sum of money, amongst the several persons who shall by such Commissioners be found entitled to receive compensation out of the same, in proportion to their several and respective claims, so far as the same shall by such Commissioners be approved or adjudged to be good; May it therefore please Your Majesty; that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That Thomas Macdonald, Esquire, Henry Pye Rich, Esquire, and John Guillemard, Esquire, shall be and they are hereby constituted and appointed Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid; and that the adjudication of such Commissioners, or any two of them, as to all claims made for compensation out of such money, and also as to the apportionment and distribution thereof as aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive.

Commissioners appointed.

Sect. 7. And be it further Enacted, That no claim or request of any person or persons under this Act shall be received after the 1st day of June 1804.

No claim to be received after June 1, 1804.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall from time to time at their discretion, or as often as they shall be thereunto required, and as soon as possible for the determination of their examinations and proceedings by virtue of this Act, without any further requisition, give an account of their proceedings in writing to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and to His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for the time being.

Commissioners shall give an account of their Proceedings to the Treasury, &c.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted, That when and so soon as the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall have approved and adjudged the claim of any person or persons to any such compensation as aforesaid to be good and valid, in the whole or in part, and ascertained the amount of any dividend or proportion of money to which any such person is, or persons respectively are then entitled, the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall make out or cause to be made out, in such form as they shall think fit, an Order or Orders for the payment of such sum or sums respectively as shall have been so ascertained as aforesaid, or of such part thereof as shall be in proportion to the amount of the money which shall then have been remitted from America, and paid into the Bank of England in manner hereinbefore directed, and shall annex their hands and seals, or the hands and seals of any two of them, to such Order or Orders, and shall cause the same to be delivered to the person or persons respectively entitled thereto, or to the agent or agents of such person or persons duly authorized, on such receipts acquittances or assignments being delivered duly executed by such person or persons, to the extent of the money to be by such person or persons respectively received, as the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall have directed or required."

When Claims are ascertained, orders shall be made out for Payment.

Appendix, No. 39.

LIST of ADJUDICATIONS by the Commissioners appointed under the Act 43d Geo. III. cap. 39.

No. 39.

GLASGOW CLAIMS.

	£.	s.	d.
John Alston, for Alston, Young, and Co. - - -	6,000	—	—
D ^o - - - John Alston and Co. - - -	4,800	—	—
Buchanan, Hastie, and Co - - -	61,500	—	—
James Baird, for John Hay and Co. - - -	7,000	—	—
John Buchanan and G. Lawson - - -	15,000	—	—
Bonar, for Allan, Love, and Co. - - -	6,000	—	—
John Ballantine and Co. - - -	3,000	—	—
G. Brown and J. Lawrie - - -	7,000	—	—
Buchanan and Milliken - - -	200	—	—
Andrew Buchanan, for G. and A. Buchanan - - -	7,000	—	—
J. Buchanan, for C. Reid and Co. - - -	4,800	—	—
Cochrane, Donald, and Co. - - -	6,200	—	—
Margaret Coates - - -	5,000	—	—
W ^m Calderhead, for Jamieson, Campbell, and Co. - - -	3,500	—	—
Duncan Campbell's executors - - -	4,000	—	—
W ^m Cuninghame and Co. - - -	88,000	—	—
Cuninghame, Findlay, and Co. - - -	5,600	—	—
Alexander Donald and Co. - - -	7,200	—	—
Dinwiddie, Crawford, and Co. - - -	18,000	—	—

No. 39.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dreghorn, Murdoch, and Co. - - - - -	5,820	—	—			
Colin Dunlop and Son, and Co. - - - - -	13,300	—	—			
Thomas and Alexander Donald and Co. - - - - -	5,500	—	—			
James and Robert Donald and Co. - - - - -	50,500	—	—			
Dunlops and Crosse - - - - -	4,000	—	—			
Donald Scott and Co. - - - - -	20,500	—	—			
Dunmore, Blackburne, and Co. - - - - -	8,000	—	—			
Alexander Donald - - - - -	800	—	—			
Glassford, Gordon, Monteath, and Co. - - - - -	15,500	—	—			
Glassford and Henderson - - - - -	13,500	—	—			
John Glassford and Co. - - - - -	26,500	—	—			
James Gammet - - - - -	500	0	—			
Henderson, M'Call, and Co. - - - - -	32,500	—	—			
Archibald and John Hamilton - - - - -	48,150	—	—			
James Hunter and Co. - - - - -	1,000	—	—			
George Keppen and Co. - - - - -	28,150	—	—			
George Lothian, for N. Menzies Trustees, &c - - - - -	5,700	—	—			
Isabella Logan - - - - -	2,110	—	—			
Murdoch, Donald, and Co. - - - - -	10,000	—	—			
James Murdoch, for James Murdoch and Co. - - - - -	2,500	—	—			
D ^o - - - for Thomas Yuille, James Murdoch } and Co. - - - - - }	3,500	—	—			
Robt Muirhead, for Aitcheson Hay and Co. - - - - -	1,500	—	—			
M'Call, Dennistown, and Co. - - - - -	5,440	—	—			
M'Call, Smellie, and Co. - - - - -	10,000	—	—			
George M'Call and Co. - - - - -	3,500	—	—			
M'Dowall, Stirling, and Co. - - - - -	13,500	—	—			
John M'Dowall and Co. - - - - -	16,000	—	—			
Helen, M'Call, and others - - - - -	7,000	—	—			
William Ogilvy - - - - -	1,380	—	—			
Oswald Dennistown and Co. - - - - -	16,800	—	—			
James Ritchie and Co. - - - - -	26,500	—	—			
James and Henry Ritchie - - - - -	2,000	—	—			
Ramsay Monteath and Co. - - - - -	3,000	—	—			
John Robertson, for P. Telfer's Trustees - - - - -	1,000	—	—			
William Robertson, for Cuming, M'Kenzie and Co. - - - - -	12,500	—	—			
Andrew Sym and Co. - - - - -	4,500	—	—			
Archibald Speirs, John Bowman, and Co. - - - - -	87,000	—	—			
Archibald Speirs - - - - -	500	—	—			
Thomson, Snodgrass, and Co. - - - - -	7,000	—	—			
George Thomson, for Andrew Thomson and Co. - - - - -	400	—	—			
James Wilson and Sons - - - - -	1,800	—	—			

Amount of the Glasgow Claims - - - £. 783,650 — —

ENGLISH CLAIMS.

The Rev ^d Bennett Allan - - - - -	2,524	—	—
Andrew Allen - - - - -	6,977	15	9
Gerard G. Beckman - - - - -	505	16	3
Garstang Bradstock - - - - -	110	—	—
Thomas Bell and Joseph Stanfield - - - - -	1,400	—	—
John and Jane Backhouse - - - - -	12,000	—	—
Thomas Bibby - - - - -	2,000	—	—
Daniel Coxe - - - - -	1,800	—	—
The Rev ^d Rol ^d Cooper - - - - -	3,000	—	—
Mary Cowper - - - - -	4,958	4	8
Abraham Cuyler - - - - -	4,152	8	9
Sir W ^m Douglas and others - - - - -	13,000	—	—
Oliver De Lancey - - - - -	4,500	—	—
Daniel Dulany - - - - -	14,193	—	—
Crawford Davison, Executor of J. Simpson - - - - -	10,072	1	1
D ^o - - - of Storr - - - - -	3,255	18	5
Samuel Donaldson - - - - -	17,500	—	—
Samuel Douglas's Executors - - - - -	7,000	—	—
Matthew Dobson - - - - -	5,000	—	—
George Polliott - - - - -	26,000	8	10
General Edmund Fanning - - - - -	1,800	—	—
Judith Foxcroft - - - - -	274	14	6
Samuel Gist - - - - -	5,200	—	—
Adam Gordon - - - - -	8,818	4	8
Edmund Granger - - - - -	1,660	10	2
Henry Harford - - - - -	43,401	—	—

ON AMERICAN CLAIMANTS PETITION.

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No. 39.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
William Hannay	16,187	3	10			
James Holmes	834	5	—			
James Hume	1,518	—	—			
John Harford	1,353	2	7			
Mary Hatch, Executrix of Elizabeth Hatch	550	—	—			
William Higginson	86,500	—	—			
Richard Hanson	3,000	—	—			
Capel Hanbury and others	934	5	—			
Thomas Hutchinson	300	—	—			
Sir Hugh Inglis and Edward Antrobus	12,833	13	10			
The Right Rev ^d C. Inglis	1,711	12	3			
Ann Jones	1,500	—	—			
John Jameson's Executors	2,800	—	—			
William Jaunoe	37,000	—	—			
The Rev ^d Cavalier Jones	5,000	10	7			
John Kane	2,000	—	—			
J. H. Littler	9,000	—	—			
Richard Lechmere	600	—	—			
John Lane, for Massachusetts Bay Notes,						
Tho ^s Palmer - - - - £. 475 8 —	2,784	5	6			
Tho ^s Hutchinson - - - - 260 17 —						
Robert Livie	2,525	19	9			
Isaac Low	6,000	—	—			
William Robertson Lidderdale	4,000	—	—			
Samuel Lyde	1,000	—	—			
J. Lloyd, surviving Partner of Hanbury & Co.	3,000	—	—			
D ^r - - - - Executor of Osgood Hanbury	5,000	—	—			
John Lane, for Jon. W ^m Simpson	2,000	—	—			
D ^r - - - - for Anthony Lechmere	5,000	—	—			
Jon. Mallet, Executor of Kemp	2,300	—	—			
P. Martin, for the creditors of J. Bland	9,000	—	—			
William Molleson's Executors	15,000	—	—			
Joseph Martyr	250	—	—			
James Moss	3,500	—	—			
Catherine Flood M ^c Call	10,000	—	—			
Thomas Main, Executor of Hyndman	1,200	—	—			
D ^r - - - - and Robert Bunn	1,700	—	—			
William Masterman and Richard Chester	4,000	—	—			
John Miller's Executors	700	—	—			
C. M ^c Ivers, Executor of M ^c Ivers	4,000	—	—			
Richard Miles and others, Executors of Shoolbred	4,000	—	—			
John Nutt	23,639	4	8			
Nicholas Ogden	7,439	—	—			
Rebecca Ogilvie	4,872	13	—			
R. W. Powell	19,000	—	—			
John Page and Elias Vanderhost	3,000	—	—			
Robert Palmer	294	10	—			
Pearke and others, Executors of Waterman	800	—	—			
John Rogers and others	15,000	—	—			
Morris Robinson's Executors	8,500	—	—			
Joseph Rutherford	685	—	—			
Colin Ross, Administrator of Jardine	1,500	—	—			
Stephen Skinner	9,000	—	—			
D ^r - - - - for Kearney	945	7	2			
Joseph Stanfield, Assignee of Syme	1,200	—	—			
Anna Jane Simpson	800	—	—			
Strachan and M ^c Kenzie	2,500	—	—			
Charles Shaw	650	—	—			
Rob ^t Shedden & Co.	2,500	—	—			
Jon. Simpson's Executors	1,821	9	6			
John Savage's Executors	1,171	12	9			
W ^m Taylor's Executors	500	—	—			
Abraham Walton, Administrator of Phillips	6,000	—	—			
Wakelin Welsh	8,500	—	—			
John Weatherhead	1,136	1	6			
John Tyndale Warre	35,000	—	—			
Ann White and others, Executors of Thomas White	6,000	—	—			
W ^m Walton, Administrator of Walton	2,000	—	—			

Amount of English Claims - - - - £. 636,350 — —

Total amount of ADJUDICATIONS - - - - £. 1,420,000 — —

Appendix, No. 40.

OFFICE of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament under the Convention with the United States of America.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 40.

Ordered,

THAT as the Board have now finally adjudged and decided on all the claims which, to the amount of £.5,408,766. 6. 0. were preferred to them, under the Act passed in the 43d year of His Majesty's reign, orders on the Bank for payment of the Dividends due on their adjudications, be delivered at this Office every lawful day, between the hours of 10 and 4, the said dividends being calculated in the proportion of £.1,420,000. the total amount of the sums which they have adjudged on the said claims to be good, to £.659,493. the amount with increase by interests received on Exchequer Bills of the divisible fund; deducting from the several proportions respectively, all payments already made on those adjudications which, in order to lessen as much as possible the loss and inconvenience sustained by just Claimants from the necessary delay, the Board, in every instance where the state and circumstances of the case permitted, from time to time have given; and that notices be immediately transmitted to theseveral Claimants on whose claims adjudications have been made, or to their agents, accordingly, with this declaration on the part of the Board, that in deciding with that anxiety which they could not but feel in the exercise of a jurisdiction without appeal, on a subject so large in amount, and various in circumstances, at a distance in point of time, which was equally a bar to good evidence, as an encouragement to false pretensions, the result of those investigations which have taken place, either here before themselves, or under their direction in America, has fully satisfied them that the greater part of that immense debt which was justly due by citizens and inhabitants of the United States to His Majesty's subjects at the date of the Treaty of Peace in 1783, had then or before any ordinary course of justice could have effectually operated, become bad and irrecoverable, from the natural and necessary consequences of civil war or internal dissention during the ten preceding years, with that inordinate spirit of speculation which took place on the return of peace; warranting the belief, that with a due regard to those practices of dilatory litigation or fraudulent contrivance, which the Board have ascertained were notoriously prevalent in that country, among unprincipled and extravagant debtors, without capital even before the war (a cause of risk on which the British merchant too little calculated) and also to those special and substantial objections by which the merits of many of the claims before the Board were effected, more than the amount of what they have now adjudged to be good, could not have been ultimately ascribed to the operation of those laws and legal practices after the Peace, in breach of the 4th Article of the Treaty, for which, under the provisions of the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1794, and the constructions thereof declared by a majority of the Board at Philadelphia, the United States were liable.

Ordered further, That intimation be given, that as all collections or recoveries since the claims were preferred, so far as the same have come to the knowledge of the Board, are included in the sums struck off or disallowed by them; so the right to recover in America, whatever may yet be recoverable against debtors there, under the special reservation contained in the Second Article of the Convention of 1802, of the benefit of the said Fourth Article of the Treaty of 1783 (however inconsiderable, comparatively, the expectation of such recoveries may now be) remains entire and unaffected by the adjudications of the Board.

And that this General Order be published in the London Gazette, and such Newspapers as the Board shall direct, for the information of all concerned.

No. 8, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square,
20th May 1811.

Tho. Macdonald.
J. Guillemard.
Henry Rich.

T H I R D

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SINECURE OFFICES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 23 April 1812.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider—What OFFICES in the United Kingdom, and in the Foreign Dominions of His Majesty, come within the purview of the second, third, and fourth RESOLUTIONS of the House, on the Third Report from the Committee on the Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom—

PROCEED to lay before the House, several Returns to their precepts issued during the last Session, the Departments to which they were addressed, not having been at that time possessed of sufficient information to enable them to comply with the directions of your Committee.

In a List of a very considerable number of Offices in the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of His Majesty, which are in the Department of the Customs, and appointed by the Commissioners, under the authority of Warrants issued by the Lords of the Treasury, none of them appear to be executed otherwise than in person.

In the Department of Secretary of State for the War and Colonies, out of 33 Returns, the following Offices are extracted as being the whole which come under the second and third Resolution referred to your Committee: they are arranged according to the alphabetical order of the Colonies and Foreign Possessions to which the Offices belong.

EXTRACTS from Returns from Secretary of State's Office.

OFFICES.	Names of Officers.	Date of Appointment.	How executed.	Emolument of Principal.	Emolument of Deputy.
BARBADOES:					
Secretary and Clerk of Council	Hon. P. C. Wyndham	12 May 1763.	By Deputy	£. s. d. 700 — —	£. s. d. 400 — —
Prothonotary	— D ^o —	— D ^o —	ditto	49 1 —	49 1 —
Provost Marshal	Tho ^s Carter	30 July 1801	ditto	500 — —	249 7 —
Register in Chancery	Ed ^d Desbrowe	7 June 1802	ditto	95 14 —	95 14 —
Naval Officer	W: H. Bentinck	11 Oct. 1794	ditto	200 — —	400 — —
BERBICE:					
Secretary and Registrar	John Tho ^s Capel	— — —	ditto	500 — —	1,107 — —
Receiver General	— D ^o —	— — —	ditto	500 — —	581 — —
Vendue Master	George Holland	— — —	ditto	1,000 — —	None.

EXTRACTS, &c. *continued.*

OFFICES.	Names of Officers.	Date of Appointment.	How executed.	Emolument of Principal.	Emolument of Deputy.
NEW BRUNSWICK:					
Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of Council - - - -	John Odell - - -	16 Aug. 1784 -	jointly -	£. s. d. 333 17 6	£. s. d. 87 17 6
Superintendent of Trade and Fisheries - - - -	George Leonard -	{ 16 May 1780, } rev ^d 1790 -	ditto -	200 — —	none.
Naval Officer - - - -	Fred. Gibbers -	August 1784 -	ditto -	154 — —	54 — —
CAPE BRETON:					
Naval Officer - - - -	Geo. Moore - -	2 March 1785 -	ditto -	- - Salary	£. 100.
UPPER CANADA:					
Clerk of the Crown - - -	John Small - -	31 Dec. 1791 -	ditto -	304 2 1	90 — —
Sheriff of Midland District -	Ch ^s Stuart - -	14 Dec. 1804 -	ditto -	100 — —	—
D ^o - of Home - - D ^o -	Miles Macdonald -	10 April 1807 -	ditto -	100 — —	—
LOWER CANADA:					
Secretary and Registrar - -	{ Thomas Amyst, by } Deputy only	24 March 1807 -	ditto -	454 — —	270 — —
Clerk of the Crown - - -	William Pollock, D ^o -	26 Sept. 1791 -	ditto -	100 — —	no return.
Schoolmaster at Quebec - -	{ James Tanswell, by } himself and two as- sistants -	4 Nov. 1778 -	ditto -	120 — —	80 — —
Keeper of House of Correction -	{ William Reed, D ^o } and Assistant -	1 May 1806 -	ditto -	75 C ^r —	60 C ^r
Inspector of Flour and Meal, Quebec - - - -	{ William Phillips, } occasionally by De- puty -	15 August 1808 -	ditto -	511 15 5 ^d	30 — —
Clerk of Market, and Inspector of Weights and Measures -	{ George Chapman, } and one Assistant -	2 Dec. 1806 -	ditto -	135 19 C ^r	45 C ^r
Grand Voyor for Montreal -	{ S. R. C. De' Sey, } and Deputy -	7 April 1806 -	ditto -	152 12 6	50 8 —
Keeper of Light-house at Grew- island - - - -	{ Ch ^s Hambleton, and } Assistant -	22 - - 1808 -	ditto -	90 — —	22 10 —
CURACOA:					
Secretary and Registrar - -	George Wright -	24 March 1807 -	By Deputy	400 — —	400 — —
Naval Officer - - - -	Robert Lukin -	19 - - - D ^o -	ditto -	280 — —	280 — —
Vendue Master - - - -	Sir J. Athol Wood -	2 May - D ^o -	ditto -	446 — —	223 — —
Harbour Master - - - -	Alex. Cockburn -	1 August 1808 -	ditto -	85 — —	85 — —
DOMINICA:					
Secretary, Registrar and Clerk of the Council - - - -	Griffin Curtis -	20 Feb. 1793 -	ditto -	300 — —	73 — —
DEMERARA and ESSEQUIBO:					
Secretary, Registrar, and Receiver of Demerara - - -	John A. Sullivan -	23 Dec. 1803 -	ditto -	1,800 — —	3,444 — —
Naval Officer at Demerara and Essequibo - - - -	Charles Greville -	8 Dec. D ^o - -	ditto -	350 — —	150 — —
Vendue Master at D ^o - - -	Hon. M. Edew - -	26 October 1806 -	ditto -	1,400 — —	1,700 — —
First Exploitear - - - -	Mr. J. Farr - -	1 August - D ^o -	ditto -	840 — —	not known.
Receiver at Essequibo - - -	Theo ^s Williams -	24 January 1804 -	ditto -	130 — —	260 — —
GRENADA:					
Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of Council - - - -	Ch ^s P. Hamilton -	10 Dec. 1789 -	ditto -	900 — —	666 — —
Naval Officer - - - -	Rob ^t R. Wood - -	10 May 1807 -	ditto -	158 10 —	158 10 —
Provost Marshal - - - -	Nat. Coffin - -	17 Dec. 1793 -	ditto -	273 5 —	273 5 —
GUADALOUPE:					
Vendue Master at Basse Terre -	W ^m Brothley - -	18 April 1810 -	ditto -	337 10 —	82 10 —
Naval Officer - - - -	Ch ^s Beckwith - -	22 Feb. 1810 -	ditto -	622 18 6	622 18 6
Joint Captains of the port at Pointe a Peitré - - - -	{ Bollard - - - } { Dilkes - - - }	22 July 1810 -	ditto -	not ascertained.	
Captain of the Fort at D ^o -	Ch ^s Wale - - -	- - D ^o - -	ditto -	- - - D ^o	- - - D ^o
D ^o - - at Basse Terré - -	Sir C. Shipley -	- - D ^o - -	ditto -	- - - D ^o	- - - D ^o

(continued.)

EXTRACTS, &c. continued.

OFFICES.	Names of Officers.	Date of Appointment.	How executed.	Emolument of Principal.	Emolument of Deputy.
JAMAICA:					
Secretary and Clerk of Enrolments - - - -	Hon. C. Wyndham -	4 May 1763 -	By Deputy	£. s. d. 2,500 — —	£. s. d. — — —
Naval Officer - - - -	John King -	26 Feb. 1796 -	- ditto -	1,500 — —	455 7 2
Receiver General - - - -	Tao ^s Walley Pachigton -	24 August 1776 -	- ditto -	not known.	— — —
Provost Marshal - - - -	Lord Braybroke -	16 Sept. 1762 -	- ditto -	2,100 — —	1,544 13 10
Register in Chancery - - - -	Hon. P. C. Wyndham -	4 May 1763 -	- ditto -	1,470 — —	4,694 10 11½
Clerk of the Crown and Peace - - - -	R ^t Hon. Sir E. Nepean -	4 June 1789 -	- ditto -	120 — —	300 — —
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court - - - -	D ^o - - - -	16 June 1789 -	- ditto -	2,500 — —	1,382 — —
Clerk of the Markets - - - -	G. S. Sutherland -	16 Jan. 1782 -	- ditto -	not known.	— — —
Vendue Master - - - -	John Munro -	22 July 1793 -	- ditto -	- - D ^o -	— — —
Governor of Fort Charles - - - -	Hon. C. W. Stewart -	30 Jan. 1809 -	- ditto -	- - D ^o -	— — —
LEEWARD ISLANDS:					
Secretary, Clerk of the Crown, and Register in Chancery - - - -	Ja ^s Townsend Oswald -	25 Oct. 1757 -	- ditto -	1,150 — —	560 — —
Provost Marshal - - - -	J. L. Parwall -	4 May 1771 -	- ditto -	not ascertained.	— — —
Naval Officer - - - -	A. J. Pye Molloy -	5 June 1789 -	- ditto -	- - D ^o -	— — —
Receiver of Powder Duty in Chancery - - - -	William Pitt -	22 August 1808 -	- ditto -	57 7 2½	11 2 2½
MARTINIQUE:					
Vendue Master - - - -	Phillip Gibbes -	6th May 1809 -	- ditto -	not ascertained.	— — —
Naval Officer, St. Peirre - - - -	Tho ^s J. Cockrane -	20 March 1809 -	- ditto -	2,961 9 6	1,480 14 9
D ^o - - Fort Royal and Trinité - - - -	D ^o - - - -	- - D ^o - -	- ditto -	266 12 5½	133 6 2½
Captain of the Port St. Peirre - - - -	Geo. Cockburn -	- - D ^o - -	- ditto -	999 11 3	499 15 7
D ^o - - - Fort D ^o - - - -	Ed ^d Stehelin -	- - D ^o - -	- ditto -	not ascertained.	— — —
Captain of Fort Royal - - - -	P. Beaver -	25 March 1809 -	- ditto -	269 11 —	104 15 6
MALTA:					
Vendue Master - - - -	R. R. Wood -	October 1809 -	- ditto -	Not known; but uncertain, as arising from Duties upon Sales by auction.	
NOVA SCOTIA:					
Naval Officer - - - -	{ John Beckwith, by } { Deputy at Out-Ports }	15 July 1807 -	- ditto -	329 15 7	— — —
ST. CROIX:					
Naval Officer - - - -	L. G. Seymour -	8 April 1808 -	- ditto -	865 — —	432 — —
Harbour Master - - - -	D ^o - - - -	- - D ^o - -	- ditto -	177 — —	59 — —
Crane Master and Guager - - - -	Adam Gordon -	1 March 1809 -	- ditto -	896 — —	448 — —
Vendue Master - - - -	Hon. A. C. Johnston -	at Capitulation.	- ditto -	not ascertained.	— — —
Weigh Master at Frederickstadt - - - -	Francis Pickmore -	11 Aug. 1809 -	- ditto -	159 — —	105 — —
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:					
Surveyor General of Lands - - - -	Thomas Wight -	1772 - - -	- jointly -	200 — —	{ about £. 10. per annum, Fees of Office
Clerk of Council - - - -	Thomas Desbrisay -	— - -	By Deputy	15 — —	— — —
SAINT LUCIE:					
Secretary and Registrar - - - -	Hugh Stewart -	2 Aug. 1803 -	- ditto -	150 — —	fr. 225 to 250
Naval Officer - - - -	R. Carmichael -	2 Feb. 1812 -	- ditto -	192 10 —	192 10 —
SAINT THOMAS and SAINT JOHN:					
Naval Officer - - - -	Hon. J. Blackwood -	30 March 1808 -	- ditto -	453 — —	340 — —
Harbour Master - - - -	D ^o - - - -	13 April D ^o -	- ditto -	157 10 —	157 10 —
Dealing Master - - - -	Turnbull -	28 Dec. 1807 -	- ditto -	330 — —	165 — —
Surveyor of Vessels - - - -	Cha ^s R. Bishop -	31 Dec. D ^o -	- ditto -	50 — —	25 — —
Vendue Master - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- ditto -	- - -	114 — —
Weigh Master - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- ditto -	- - -	10 — —
Notary - - - -	John Keir -	D ^o - - D ^o -	- ditto -	594 — —	280 — —
ST. VINCENT:					
Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council - - - -	John Gloster -	7 July 1802 -	- ditto -	400 — —	310 — —
Naval Officer - - - -	Edward Desbrowe -	7 June 1802 -	- ditto -	197 — —	98 10 —
SURINAM:					
Naval Officer - - - -	R. Ross -	7 March 1808 -	- ditto -	210 — —	117 — —
Vendue Master - - - -	Sir W. James, bart. -	1 Nov. 1804 -	- ditto -	501 — —	10 — —
Harbour Master - - - -	A. Maxwell -	7 Dec. 1804 -	- ditto -	45 — —	9 — —
(continued.)					

(continued.)

EXTRACTS, &c.—continued.

OFFICES.	Names of Officers.	Date of Appointment.	How executed.	Emolument of Principal.	Emolument of Deputy.
TRINIDAD:					
Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council - - -	James Chapman - - -	15 Oct. 1802 - - -	By Deputy - - -	£. s. d. 430 — —	£. s. d. 215 — —
Naval Officer - - -	Adam Gordon - - -	- - - D ^o - - -	- ditto - - -	456 — —	228 — —
Provost Marshal - - -	Geo. Adderley - - -	- - - D ^o - - -	- ditto - - -	211 — —	211 — —
TOBAGO:					
Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of the Council - - -	Cha ^s Greville - - -	21 Nov. 1803 - - -	- ditto - - -	400 — —	550 — —
Provost Marshal - - -	Robert Mitchell - - -	7 Oct. 1803 - - -	- ditto - - -	600 — —	257 — —
Naval Officer - - -	Cha ^s Woodcocke - - -	21 Dec. 1803 - - -	- ditto - - -	174 — —	162 — —
Treasurer - - -	E. Pigott - - -	November 1804 - - -	- ditto - - -	250 — —	150 — —

By the Returns from the Admiralty, it appears that there are no Offices in His Majesty's Navy, foreign Dock Yards, and foreign Naval Establishments, under the Victualling and Transport Boards, to which the precept of your Committee applies; but the Return from the Admiralty Registry in Doctors Commons, contains a List of numerous Officers of the Vice Admiralty Courts abroad, varying only in some few particulars from that which is printed at the end of the Second Report from your Committee, Appendix No. 4, a List of which variations forms No. 5 in the Appendix to this Report. Your Committee are informed, that several of the possessors of these Offices are at this time resident in this kingdom; but they have no means of knowing to how many others the same observation may apply, there being no Return made, nor required, by the Office of Admiralty, nor by the Court of Admiralty, as to residence, or non-residence.

The following List contains an account of all Officers in the Colonies, or foreign Possessions of His Majesty, the appointment to which is in the department of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, together with the names of the persons now holding the same, and the dates of their respective appointments, stating whether the same are executed in person, or by deputy, together with the Salaries and Emoluments of each, so far as the same can at present be ascertained: which List your Committee print entire, conceiving that the defective state of the information upon several of the Offices, and the total want of it with regard to the Emoluments received by the Deputies executing the duties abroad, may lead to further inquiry upon the subject.

OFFICES.	Colonies, or Foreign Possessions of His Majesty.	NAMES of OFFICERS.	Dates of Appointments.	Whether executed in Person, or by Deputy.	Salary and Emoluments of Principal.
Auditor General -	of the Plantations -	{ Heirs, Executors & Administrators of Tho ^s Bradshaw - }	29 Jan. 1770	By A. H. Bradshaw, the Deputy appointed by the Executors of T. Bradshaw, deceased, under a Decree of the Court of Chancery, & approved by the Lords of the Treasury - -	Sal ^y £. 250 p. ann. Emoluments not known.
Agents -	Grenada - - -	Bryan Broughton - - -	5 July 1774 - - -	- In Person - - -	£. 200 per ann.
	Newfoundland - - -	Joseph Smith - - -	8 Sept. 1787 - - -	- ditto - - -	100.
	Nova Scotia - - -	Tho ^s Ja ^s Matthias - - -	11 May 1811 - - -	- ditto - - -	200.
	Bahamas - - -	William Chinnery - - -	23 May 1794 - - -	- ditto - - -	150. now vacant
	Cape Breton - - -	George Isted - - -	2 Aug. 1797 - - -	- ditto - - -	150.
	Prince Edward's Island - - -	James Duntze - - -	7 May 1798 - - -	- ditto - - -	100.
	New Brunswick - - -	Edward Calvert - - -	17 May 1803 - - -	- ditto - - -	150.
	Upper Canada - - -	W ^m Dacres Adams - - -	30 June 1806 - - -	- ditto - - -	200.
	New South Wales - - -	W ^m Chinnery - - -	1 May 1787 - - -	- ditto - - -	150. now vacant
	Sierra Leone - - -	Henry Chisholme - - -	15 Dec. 1807 - - -	- ditto - - -	150.

(continued.)

LIST of OFFICERS, &c.—*continued.*

OFFICES.	Colonies, or foreign Possessions of His Majesty.	NAMES of OFFICERS.	Dates of Appointments.	Whether executed in Person, or by Deputy.	Salary and Emoluments of Principal.
Collector -	Gibraltar - - -	Lewis S. Tucker -	16 Dec. 1801 -	In Person -	£. 300.
	- D ^o - - -	Henry L. Wickham -	23 May 1807 -	{ In Person, and by Deputy - }	625 per ann.
	Tobago - - -	Peter Franklin -	18 Aug. 1773 -	- Not known -	5 per cent.
	Dominica - - -	John Trotter -	14 March 1783 -	- ditto -	ditto.
	Leeward & Charrabee Islands - - -	John Stanley -	17 June 1784 -	- ditto -	Not known.
Receiver General of Quit Rents, &c. -	Demerara & Essequibo - - -	John C. Cells -	30 Aug. 1784 -	- ditto -	£. 5 per cent.
	New Brunswick - - -	Andrew Rainsford -	17 May 1785 -	- ditto -	10 per cent.
	St. John's - - -	John Stewart -	2 April 1790 -	- ditto -	50 per ann.
	Grenada - - -	David M ^c Ewen -	9 Dec. 1803 -	- ditto -	Not known.
	Lower Canada - - -	John Caldwell -	19 Nov. 1808 -	- ditto -	£. 400 per ann.
	Upper Canada - - -	Prideaux Selby -	14 March 1809 -	- In Person -	307. 10s. p. ann.
	St. Vincent's - - -	Sir John Bernard -	- - - -	- Not known -	5 per cent.
	Cape of Good Hope - - -	Fr ^a H. P. Jerney -	25 March 1807 -	- ditto -	400 per ann.
Vendue Master -	- - D ^o - - -	Francis Fagel -	21 March 1807 -	- ditto -	Not known.
Civil Paymaster -	- - D ^o - - -	Edm ^d Byng -	- - D ^o - - -	- ditto -	£. 1,000 per ann.
Collector -	- - D ^o - - -	Ch ^a Mac Lean -	6 March 1807 -	- In Person -	1,000 per ann.
Comptroller -	- - D ^o - - -	Nicholas Rainsford -	- - D ^o - - -	- ditto -	1,000 per ann.
Chief Searcher -	- - D ^o - - -	Peter John Trüter -	28 March 1812 -	- ditto -	vacant by death.
	Bahama Islands - - -	Dawson Kelly -	30 Dec. 1801 -	- ditto -	£. 700 per ann.
					Sal ^y £. 150 per ann
					Emoluments, &c. not known.
	Cape Breton - - -	Thomas Crawley -	16 Aug. 1802 -	{ In Person, with the occa ^l assistance of Deputy - }	£. 123 per ann.
Surveyors of Land -	New Brunswick - - -	Ross Lewin -	1 March 1803 -	- Not known -	Sal ^y £. 150. p. ann.
					Emoluments, &c. not known.
	Nova Scotia - - -	Ch ^a Morris -	10 May 1804 -	- In Person -	£. 150 per ann.
	Lower Canada - - -	Joseph Bouchette -	14 May 1804 -	- ditto -	£. 398. 9s. 11d. per annum.
	Upper Canada - - -	Tho ^s Ridout -	13 June 1810 -	{ In Person, and by Deputy - }	Sal ^y £. 300. p. ann.
					Emoluments, &c. not known.
	New South Wales - - -	Ch ^a Grimes (resigned) -	21 Dec. 1802 -	- Not known -	not known.
Surveyors of Woods -	Canada - - -	Christ ^l Chapman Bird -	7 May 1782 -	- Not known -	Sal ^y £. 40 per ann.
					and 10s. per day, Emoluments not known.
	Nova Scotia - - -	Sir J. Wentworth, bart. -	29 July 1783 -	{ In Person, and by Deputy - }	Sal ^y £. 815. 19s. 9d. per annum.

N. B. Salaries and Emoluments of Deputies not known.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
20th April 1812.R^d Wharton.

Returns from some few other Offices, not received before the printing of the Second Report, are subjoined in the Appendix, for the purpose of making the former Lists as complete as the materials before your Committee will allow,—Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

Your Committee desire to correct an error in the last paragraph of their Second Report, in which it is stated, that in the last Session an Act was passed to regulate the Fees and Emoluments of certain Offices of the Courts of Law in Ireland; whereas no legislative measure was carried into effect; but it was reported, on the 31st May 1810, from the Committee of the whole House, (among other Resolutions,) that it was the opinion of the Committee, that the office of Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, the office of Clerk of the Common Pleas in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and Prothonotary of the Common Pleas in Ireland, should, after the expiration of the Interests now vested in possession or reversion in the same, be regulated; and that the Emoluments of the same, beyond the amount of such Salary as may be provided for such Offices respectively, be applied to the discharge of the Salaries of the Judges, or other Officers in the Establishment of such Courts respectively; and the surplus, if any, be carried to the Consolidated Fund of Ireland.

The Resolutions referred to your Committee by the House, being founded upon the Third Report from the Committee on the public Expenditure of the United Kingdom, they have considered the Lists of Offices printed in that Report, and in the Supplement

ment to it, as specially under their examination, not deeming it incumbent upon them to extend their inquiries, excepting in some few instances which were incidentally brought under their notice.

Some other Offices (to no great amount) not enumerated in the two former Reports, nor in the present, have undergone the examination of Commissioners appointed under different Acts of Parliament, or have been at various times brought under the observation of the House; upon which, as they conceive the information which is already before Parliament sufficiently ample, your Committee forbear to enter into any review, or repetition, being confident that, if the House in its wisdom shall deem it expedient for the Public Service to carry into effect the three Resolutions which were referred to your Committee, means will not be wanting to apply the rule to every Office, either at home or abroad, which may hereafter be found to fall within the principle on which those Resolutions are founded.

APPENDIX.

- N^o 1.—A Statement of the Office of Cashier and Receiver General of Excise (Scotland) p. 100.
 N^o 2.—Statement of the Duties of Comptroller General of the Customs (Scotland) - p. 101.
 N^o 3.—Letter from Tho^r Farrar, relative to the duty of the Office of Surveyor and Receiver of Greenwax - - - - - p. 102.
 N^o 4.—The Answers of Rob^t O'Hara Esq. Pursuivant of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland to the Questions transmitted to him 31 January 1811 - - - - - p. 103.
 N^o 5.—Additions to Appendix No. 4. in the Second Report - - - - - ib.
 N^o 6.—Statement of the Office of Surveyor General for Scotland - - - - - p. 104.
 N^o 7.—Statement from the Comptroller of Taxes in Scotland - - - - - ib.
 N^o 8.—Extract of a Letter from Henry Mackenzie, Esq. on the subject of the Office of Assistant Surveyor General; dated 10th May 1811 - - - - - p. 104.

Appendix (No. 1.)

North Britain—A STATEMENT of the Offices of Cashier and Receiver General of Excise (Scotland) particularizing the Duties and Emoluments of the same, under the last Regulations (if any) which were made upon granting the same.

Dates of Treasury Warrants.	OFFICERS.	Net Salaries per annum.	DUTIES.
1811.		£. s. d.	
July 18.	Principal Cashier and Receiver General - -	2,600 — —	- - - Gives security to the Public for thirty-thousand pounds.
Nov. 27.	Deputy to Ditto - -	500 — —	- - - Gives security to his Principal for fifteen thousand pounds, and with his Clerks perform the duties; viz. to receive all the duties payable in Edinburgh District—all bills and remittances transmitted to the Board by the Collectors in the country—render account of the monies thus received—make payments therefrom when ordered by the Board—pay all salaries and expenses of the General Office—pay export debentures, legal allowances, navy allotments, navy and army bills, as Collector of Edinburgh District.
	Ditto, being an indemnification while he shall continue in the situation of Deputy Cashier, for Emoluments legally attached to the Office, and enjoyed by him under the former Establishment - - - -	400 — —	
Ditto.	First Clerk - - -	200 — —	
	Second Ditto - - -	120 — —	- - - With augmentation of £.20 to each, after ten years service in the said office; to be computed from the dates of their several appointments.
	Third Ditto - - -	80 — —	

Excise Office, Edinburgh, }
 25th March 1812. }

*Fred. Fotheringham.
 James Jackson.
 Samuel Rose.*

*W^m Macao, Accomptant.
 James Bruce, Accomptant General.
 R. Wharton Duff, Comptroller.*

Appendix (No. 2.)

STATEMENT of the Duties of Comptroller General of the Customs, (Scotland) particularizing in what respects it is of importance to the collection or security of the Revenue, together with the amount of the Total of Salary and Emoluments received by the Principal and Deputy in the last year.

THE first Duty of Comptroller General is to keep an Account with all and every of the Receivers and Collectors of the Duties due and payable to His Majesty on the Revenue of Customs, and annually to render to the Auditor of His Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, a fair and just account thereof, distinguishing therein each particular branch of the said Revenue, specifying the debit and credit of every Collector respectively, in money and bonds; and to attend to all Rules, Orders, Directions and Instructions he receives from time to time from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or High Treasurer of Great Britain, or the Honourable Board of Customs at Edinburgh, in relation to the said Office.

These branches of Duty, with the following, compose a chief part of the business of Comptroller General.

To keep an account with the Receiver General, and all and every of the Collectors in Scotland, of the money due and payable on account of His Majesty's Hereditary Revenue, commonly called New Subsidy, and annually to render an account thereof to the Barons of Exchequer there :

To examine weekly Statements of Collectors Cash transactions, taking care that no more money remains in their hands than is barely necessary to defray the immediate exigencies of each: And from a weekly Account rendered by the Receiver General of his Receipts, to ascertain, and report to the Board, the highest sum in his opinion that may be remitted to London out of the Balance, keeping in view the growing receipt, and the probable demands that may be made on the Revenue :

To ascertain and keep an account of all Salaries due and payable on the Establishment for Scotland, and from day to day to answer all such references as the Board of Customs may be pleased to refer to him.

These, and others of less importance, are the duties of both Comptroller General, and Deputy Comptroller General, which are humbly considered to be indispensably necessary, and of great importance, in the due collection, management, and security of the Revenue.

The Total Salary and Emoluments received by the Comptroller General and Deputy in the last year, viz. ended 5th January 1812, were as follows :—the Comptroller General's Salary was £.275. liable to the deduction of 1s. and 6d. Duties to the King, having no Emoluments except £.80. per annum as late Comptroller General of the Salt Duty, now transferred to, and under the management of the Honourable Board of Excise in Scotland; and the Salary of the Deputy Comptroller General was £.500. In consideration of the said Salary of £.500. per annum, the Deputy Comptroller General is charged with the execution of the following further articles, although they do not fall within the department of business assigned to the Comptroller General.

To keep an account of the money arising in Scotland to two Superannuation Funds, and render an account thereof annually to the Board of Customs in Scotland :

To examine and audit Accounts and Vouchers of Solicitors and Attornies Bills of Law Charges, before final orders are issued for their payment.

Custom House, Edinburgh, }
25th March 1812.

Rich. Gardner,
Assistant Comptroller General.

AT the expiration of every quarter of a year, the Collector and other Officers at each of the ports, transmit accounts and other documents required for ascertaining the Charge and Discharge of the Collector in his account with the Revenue. These Vouchers, after being examined by Officers appointed for that purpose, are returned into the Office of the Comptroller General, with Statements of the result.

From these Vouchers, so examined and corrected as to their amount, it is the duty of the Comptroller General to make up a true account of the Charge and Discharge of each Collector towards the Crown; and to ascertain the balance due by or to each Collector, on each head or branch of Revenue required to be separately accounted for; and it is by such Accounts alone, that a correct state of the Account of any Collector can be known.

A general Account, comprehending each Collector's particular Account, is, at the end of each year, prepared in the Office of the Comptroller General, and with the Vouchers thereof, delivered to the Auditor, and verified on oath by the Assistant (who is also styled Deputy Comptroller General), before the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer. It is by this general Account (comprizing among other things the sums remitted by each Collector during the year, to the Receiver General) that the total sum which constitutes the Charge against the Receiver General on each branch of the Revenue, is fixed in the Exchequer.

The Office is therefore essentially necessary for the security of the Revenue, which, as far as respects the efficient part of it, is committed to the Assistant or Deputy Comptroller General, with power from the Lords of the Treasury, by his constitution, to execute all the duties of the Office.

The Sinecure part of it (held by the Earl of Leven as Principal) upon the event of its becoming vacant, is to be discontinued.

By order of the Commissioners of the Customs.

Custom House, Edinburgh, }
March 1812.

Morris West,
Secretary.

Appendix (No. 3.)

Sir,

THE duty of the office of Surveyor and Receiver of Greenwax (which is executed by Deputy, except as to the custody of the Greenwax monies which remain with the Principal) is to attend at the Apposals of Sheriffs, to see that this branch of the Revenue is duly answered; to see that the Officers of the different Courts make due returns of Fines forfeited or received; to attend and receive and give Discharges for all monies due on this account to the Crown; to pay sums of money as directed by Treasury Letters, and to take Receipts for the same. The duty of the Office is fully set out in the Patent.

Amount of Salary, Fees, and Emoluments received in the last year :

Salary from 5 th January 1811 to 5 th January 1812	-	-	£.250	—	—
Fee for the same period	-	-	10	—	—

£.260 — —

Payments out of the same :

Land Tax	-	-	-	-	£.	7	4	2
Property Tax	-	-	-	-		24	4	8
Poundage paid to Deputy	-	-	-	-		193	8	6
						224	17	4

Net amount of Salary Fees and Emoluments received by } Viscount Mahon	-	-	-	-	-	£.	35	2	8
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I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Tho. Farrar,

Deputy Surveyor and Rec^d of Greenwax.

23^d March 1812.

Exchequer Office, }
Somerset Place.

To Henry Bankes, Esq.

Appendix (No. 4.)

To the Committee of the House of Commons on Sinecure Offices.

The ANSWERS of Robert O' Hara, esq. Pursuivant of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, to the Questions transmitted to him, dated the 31st of January 1811.

THE nature of the office of the Pursuivant of the Court of Exchequer, is chiefly the execution of Writs of Attachment, awarded and issued by the said Court, for contempts against the dignity and authority of the said Court, thereby to enforce due obedience to its process and orders; and the delivery of the process of the said Court, commonly called the Greenwax Process, to the several Sheriffs of Ireland: this latter duty is performed twice in every year by Messengers employed for that purpose. It is the Pursuivant's duty also to be in constant attendance on the said Courts, and to carry or convey the messages and commands of the said Court through Ireland.

The Duties of this Office are for the most part performed by Deputy.

The amount of the Salary is seventy-six pounds twelve shillings, which is paid at the Treasury of Ireland, supposed to be in lieu and compensation, but by no means so, for the expenses of keeping a number of horses and men employed as messengers on the Duties before set forth.

The Emoluments of the said Office arise chiefly by Fees payable by the several Sheriffs on passing their Accounts in said Court, by Fees chargeable on persons arrested under said Writs of Attachment, and by a small Fee, payable on the delivery of such Writs.

The amount of the Emoluments of said Office, vary very considerably; some years producing a sum of one thousand pounds, or thereabouts, and other years, from the latter sum, up to one thousand six hundred pounds, and which cannot be more particularly set forth.

The Deputy is appointed by the Pursuivant, and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, or other Governor of Ireland.

The Pursuivant, or his Deputy, have not the custody of any Records or Public Money.

No Security is given by the Pursuivant, or his Deputy.

Robt O'Hara.

Appendix (No. 5.)

ADDITIONS to Appendix No. 4. in the 2d Report.

Demarara and Essequibo:

James Bute, esq. Judge, 31st Jan. 1812.
 Franco P. Van Berkel, esq. King's Advocate.
 John Brown, esq. Registrar D^c - - D^c.
 Lubertus Van Rossum, esq. Marshal, D^c.

Mauritius and Bourbon:

Robert Townsend Farquhar, esq. Vice Admiral, 7 May 1811.

Sierra Leone:

Charles Maxwell, esq. Vice Admiral, 2d July 1811.

The King's Advocate at the Cape of Good Hope, does not appear in the last Return.

Appendix (No. 6.)

RETURN to an Order for a Statement of the Office of Surveyor General for Scotland, particularizing the Duties, and Emoluments thereof.

IN answer to the above Order, we beg to refer to the inclosed Reports (marked Nos. 1 & 2.) from Mr. M'Kenzie, Comptroller of Taxes in Scotland, by which it will appear, that the offices of Surveyors General of Taxes in Scotland, have been discontinued, and that the duty is now performed by one of the Assistant Surveyors General, and by the other Officers and Clerks in the Department of the Comptroller of Taxes in that part of the United Kingdom.

Office for Taxes, }
23 April 1812. }

*William Lowndes,
Barne Barne,
Gabriel Tucker Steward,
Henry Hodgson.*

Appendix (No. 7.)

STATEMENT from the Comptroller of Taxes in Scotland, in pursuance of the Order of the Committee on Sinecure Offices.

THERE is now no such Appointment existing as Surveyor General of Taxes in Scotland. Formerly there were two such Officers, one of whom soon ceased to officiate, and his Appointment became a Sinecure, the other continued to attend the Office, and did some duty in corresponding occasionally with the Surveyors. But on the Appointment of the Comptroller of Taxes for Scotland in 1799, these two Officers were judged unnecessary, and a Resolution was taken, and entered in the Books of the Board of Treasury, that when the then holders of these two Offices should die, their Appointment should be discontinued; which was done accordingly, both the Surveyors General having died several years ago.

Office for Taxes, }
Edinburgh, 4th April 1812. }

H. Mackenzie.

Appendix (No. 8.)

Extract of a LETTER from Henry Mackenzie, Esq. Comptroller of Taxes in Scotland; on the subject of the office of Assistant Surveyor General; dated the 10th May 1811.

“ THE most important duty of the Assistant Surveyors General, is that of examining and checking the annual Assessments of the Surveyors, correcting such errors and mistakes as are discovered in them, and taking the proper measures to have those errors likewise corrected in the Duplicates of Assessment furnished to the respective Collectors of Shires and Burghs. The Assistant Surveyors General perform the necessary and useful duty of distributing the various papers and forms required for the execution of the Assessment in Scotland. The great increase of the Revenue of Assessed Taxes within these 8 or 10 years, and the introduction, since the appointment of the Comptroller, of many of the English forms (which experience has shewn to be of the greatest utility) have exceedingly multiplied those papers, and render such a distribution of them, as may fully answer the Public Service, and yet prevent unnecessary waste, a matter of considerable difficulty, but indispensably requisite. The Assistant Surveyors General therefore attending to an accurate calculation previously made, transmit to each Officer, what is considered to be a sufficient quantity for his use, of each of the various papers; of which they keep a Record. If a further supply is wanted in any case, the Officer is required to account for the disposal of what has been already furnished to him, and if he does so in a satisfactory manner, such further supply is immediately sent. Every Officer is likewise required at the conclusion of each Assessment, and previously to the distribution of the papers for a new Assessment, to give an Account to the Assistant Surveyors General, of the quantity of Stores of each kind, which may remain on hand or undisposed of, in order to enable them to ascertain with precision the proper quantities to be sent for such new Assessment.

“ As an accurate Record is kept in the Office of the Assistant Surveyors General, of the various papers, and the quantities of each, distributed as above-mentioned, of the Officers to whom they are distributed, and of the period of such distribution; so an equally

equally accurate Record of their respective Returns to the Tax Office, which in both cases, from the frequent references made to these Returns, for various purposes, both by the Comptroller here, and the Board of Taxes in London, is found to be of great utility to the general Service.

“ The like observations may be made with regard to the numerous papers (upwards of 40) for charging the Property Tax, the Assessments of which are all returned to the Tax Office at Edinburgh, and accurately examined and corrected by the Comptroller.

“ The Assistant Surveyors General further keep a particular account of all monies disbursed in the public Service for Postages, carriage of Parcels, Advertisements, &c. both in the Department of the Assessed Taxes, and under the Property Act, the checking of which, as they consist of a number of small items, is a very considerable trouble.

“ The check and examination of the Assessments, mentioned at the beginning of this Statement, means chiefly an *Arithmetical* check and examination, as well as an attention to the articles being inserted in the proper respective columns of the Assessment Book. This operation, like all of the kind, cannot be accurately performed by one person, and therefore Mr. Campbell, the acting Assistant Surveyor General, is always aided in its performance by some of the Clerks in the Office, now four in number. When, in consequence of such examination, any correspondence with a Surveyor becomes necessary, the Assistant Surveyor General is commonly the person through whose medium such correspondence is held, as, from his rank and long establishment in the Office, such correspondence from him is presumed to have more weight than even from the senior Clerk. When any thing however occurs of difficulty, or out of the common course of practice, or whenever any doubt arises on the construction of any of the Acts of Parliament relating to this Department, the Assistant Surveyor General always lays it before the Comptroller, who either corresponds with the Surveyor of the District himself, or directs the Assistant Surveyor General in what terms he is to write.

“ I know of no addition to the duties or trouble of this Officer since the above Statement was written, except that arising from the *Game Licence Duty*, which necessarily occupies a certain portion of his time and attention in checking the receipt, as well as the distribution of the Licences; and in correspondence, when any is necessary, with regard to the expenditure of such Licences, and the additional number of each respective Licence, which is sometimes required during the course of the season.”

THIRD
REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SINECURE OFFICES.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
23 April 1812.*

R E P O R T
FROM THE
COMMITTEE
ON THE
FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS
P E T I T I O N S.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
27 May 1812.*

THE REPORT page 3.

THE APPENDIX page 9, &c.

R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to take into Consideration the several Petitions, which have been presented to this House, in this Session of Parliament, by the Persons employed in the FRAMEWORK-KNITTING Trade; to examine the Matters thereof, and report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to The House;—and who were empowered to report the MINUTES of the Evidence taken before them;—Have considered the Matters to them referred; and have agreed upon the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee proceeded immediately to examine the Witnesses produced by the Petitioners, and to enquire into the causes of the Abuses complained of by them.

Your Committee have heard evidence from many Workmen, and from one Hosier; and, as far as they can judge from this evidence, many fraudulent practices and abuses do exist; to remedy which, nothing less than the interference of the Legislature will be competent.

Appendix (N° 1.)

Your Committee observe, that a Royal Charter was given to the Framework-Knitters Company, by King Charles the Second, in the year 1664, incorporating them into a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name and title of “Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society of the Company of Framework-Knitters of our said cities of London and Westminster, and our Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales;” giving to them very large and extensive powers to remedy all abuses in the Trade, (a copy of which Charter is inserted in the Appendix to this Report:) But they observe at the same time, that this Charter, from length of time and various other circumstances, has fallen into disuse, they are therefore afraid that it will be necessary to apply to the Legislature for a more effectual remedy.

Appendix (N° 2.)

A power

A power is given by that Charter to the Master, Wardens, &c. to compel every person exercising the trade of a Framework-Knitter, to become a Member of that Corporation, upon pain of paying a fine of five Pounds a week for such neglect; but it does not appear to your Committee, that of late years any such fine has been imposed, they are therefore afraid that they must consider this Charter as a dead letter. By that Charter also, power is given to certain persons in the daytime, with the assistance and in the presence of a Constable or other lawful Officer, to go into all manner of places, privileged or not privileged, where there shall be any suspicion of deceitful Frames or manufactures; and if upon search, they shall find any stocking-tops, waistcoats, trowsers, or any other thing whatsoever, made and wrought by the said Frame or Engine, to be unworkmanly wrought, or unartificially made, or to be made of bad and deceitful stuff, they may cause the same to be cut in pieces and defaced, besides the power of imposing fines and penalties.

It is singular that the grievance most complained of, one hundred and fifty years ago, should in the present improved state of the Trade, be the same grievance which is now most complained of; for it appears by the evidence given before your Committee, that all the Witnesses attribute the decay of the trade, more to the making of fraudulent and bad articles, than to the war, or to any other cause: it is also singular, that your Committee do not find any Parliamentary Regulations made in this important Trade, to prevent frauds being committed in it, except one Act, which is called the Tewkesbury Act, which passed in the sixth year of His present Majesty, and which is called, "An Act to prevent the fraudulent marking of Framework-knitted Pieces and Stockings:" This perhaps may be and probably is owing to the Charter being still in existence.

It cannot be necessary for your Committee to state, that the making of bad articles and deceitful work, in any manufacture, tends to bring the Trade into disgrace, and ultimately to the ruin of the Trade: of this, the Lace Trade at Nottingham, which has been for many years a most lucrative flourishing trade, is a striking instance. And it appears to your Committee, that in this particular branch, most gross frauds are constantly practised, which must destroy it, unless some check can be put to these practices by the Legislature.

It is not the wish of your Committee to add to the length of this Report, by going into a detail of all the different frauds carried on in this part of the Manufacture, because they will be better explained by the Evidence, which was given by very intelligent Witnesses; your Committee therefore beg leave to refer to this Evidence, and proceed to enumerate those particular

cular articles which the Petitioners pray to be entirely prohibited; making only one observation, that the Evidence applicable to these points, had great weight with your Committee.

The first article complained of by the Witnesses, and wished to be prohibited, is single press Cotton Lace.

The next article wished to be prohibited is what is called two course hole warp Net :

Also, single Cotton, whether single or double spun :

Also, single Worsted from one roving.

To these may be added Stockings, which are called cut-up Stockings, because they are made in one large piece and afterwards cut out to the shape of the leg, the seams by which they are joined together being generally so ill done, that it appeared by the Evidence that they would wear for a very short time ; and it appeared to your Committee by the Evidence, that some regulations should take place with respect to such Stockings.

Your Committee feel themselves restrained from giving any opinion beyond what may be called matter of observation, therefore they only observe, that the reasons given by the Witnesses proved all these articles to be bad and deceitful ; and if so, the necessary consequence must be, that the continuance of them would be injurious to the trade.

The next point to which the attention of your Committee was directed, was the mode of measuring Lace by the Rack. Here again your Committee refer to the Evidence for an explanation of the term, observing only, that in the common mode of measuring Lace, there may be mistakes without any intention to defraud ; but it appears by the Evidence, that the Rack is infallible, and to this mode of measuring, your Committee do not apprehend that any objection will come from any quarter. A similar Machine appeared, by the Evidence, to be an improvement in measuring the number of courses in Stockings, as a criterion with respect to the quantity of work done in this article of Hosiery.

The next article to which the attention of your Committee was called was, to prevent Workmen in this Manufacture being paid in Goods instead of Money. This is not matter of opinion, because there can be but one opinion upon the subject. This mode of payment was prohibited so long ago as in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, and there are Acts of Parliament upon this subject in the reigns of George the First, and George the Second which expressly say, that men shall be paid in Money and not in

Goods, or by way of truck; and in the 12th of George the First, chap. 34, it is expressly said, that this Act shall extend to Framework-knitting, and making of Stockings. It was in evidence before your Committee, that this practice prevailed in some villages; but no evidence was given to your Committee that any of the respectable Hosiers in Nottingham had adopted it; indeed it seemed to have been principally adopted by what they call Bag Hosiers, or persons not bred to the Trade.

Another matter was much pressed by the Witnesses; that every Hosier should hang up in his warehouse a Schedule of the wages which he was willing to give to his Workmen, in all the different branches of the Trade; he (the Master) being at liberty at all times to alter the wages, upon giving seven days notice to the Workmen. To this it appeared to your Committee not probable that the Hosiers would make any objection, as it was admitted that the Master was always to determine what wages he would give to his Workmen.

And here it is but justice to the Petitioners to observe, that they never expressed a wish or expectation that Parliament would meddle with wages paid to Workmen in any branch of trade; on the contrary, they admitted that it could not be done, and that trade must always be left to find its own level.

Another very important point remains to be observed upon by your Committee; which is, that part of the Evidence which relates to Frame-rent; but they will observe upon it very shortly, because if Parliament should at any time regulate the Rent of Frames, it would be, indirectly, a regulation of Wages. However, so far it appears reasonable, that if the Hosier should at any time be called upon by Parliament to hang up a Schedule of the prices to be paid by him to his Workmen, it would be fair that he should put down in that Schedule what Rent the Workman was to pay him for his Frame; it would then be known, and would take off one of the great objections made by the Workmen on this head, that Frame-rent is not governed by any known rule, but is constantly fluctuating and depending upon the will and caprice of each particular Master, and therefore that it is arbitrary and oppressive.

Your Committee having now finished their Observations upon the Case of the Petitioners as it stands upon their Evidence, have great satisfaction in stating to the House, before they conclude, that they have had before them one Master Manufacturer in the Lace trade, who, with very little variation, confirms all the Evidence given by the Petitioners: It was of course the wish of your Committee to have had several eminent Hosiers before

before them, that they might have heard every thing upon this important subject which could be urged on both sides; but as they were unwilling to come to be examined, although the Committee had the power given to them by the House to send for Persons, Papers and Records, they were not inclined to send for unwilling Witnesses, and to compel them to give their evidence; they rather chose to observe upon the Case, as it stands upon the Evidence now before them; they have, however, directed an application to be made to the Hosiers in the country, to collect their sentiments and opinions upon those matters of regulation which have been proposed by the Petitioners, as reasonable and proper, upon a supposition, that some Bill may be offered to Parliament during the present Session, which will give an opportunity to the Hosiers to oppose the Bill, or to signify that they have no objection to it.

And it appears to your Committee to be desirable that some Regulations may take place without any unnecessary delay; because it is a great object to promote the prosperity of a Trade, in which such numbers of Workmen are concerned.

27 May 1812.

A P P E N D I X.

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No. 2.—Charter of the Framework-Knitters Company (15 Charles II.)	- - - - -	p. 49.
No. 3.—Statement of several Hosiers of Nottingham, to the Framework-Knitters of that Town; respecting the reduction of their Wages, &c.	- - - - -	p. 57.
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A P P E N D I X,

(No. 1.)

M I N U T E S O F E V I D E N C E.

Select Committee on Petitions of Framework Knitters.

Mercurij, 13^e die Maij 1812.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esquire, in The Chair.

THOMAS LARGE, called in, and Examined.

*T. Large.***W**HERE do you reside?—At Nottingham.

Are you a Framework Knitter?—Yes.

How long have you worked as a Framework Knitter?—Seventeen years.

How much can you earn a week by your labour?—In the plain silk branch I reckon to get from half a guinea to fifteen shillings per week.

What kind of articles are included in the term “the plain silk branch?”—The making of plain silk stockings and gloves.

And you include nothing in that term but the making plain silk stockings and gloves?—Yes.

The year 1807 was I believe a period of very flourishing trade, with regard to lace, in Nottingham and its neighbourhood?—It was.

Do you know the number of frames employed in fabricating lace at that period?—I believe about twelve hundred.

Since that time a great diminution of trade has occurred?—Yes, I think at the present time there is not above a hundred and fifty employed.

State what are the causes, in your opinion, of that diminution of trade?—We consider the causes to be making fraudulent goods.

Describe what you mean by “fraudulent goods?”—The first is single press.

Shortly and clearly state to the Committee what you mean by “single press.”—By single press we mean a kind of lace that is only looped once; by being only looped once it is rendered loose in its texture, and when washed, what should be a hole is filled up by the looseness of its texture, or nearly so.

Does it preserve its appearance when washed?—No.

What has been the effect of manufacturing this lace?—We consider the effect as throwing numbers of frames out of employment that formerly were employed on good lace; what I mean by good lace is, double press or lace double looped.

Is the consumption of single press lace much diminished?—Very much so.

Were any agreements ever entered into among the journeymen manufacturers at Nottingham, not to manufacture this single press lace?—Yes.

Have you any written agreement of that sort in your possession signed by a great number of persons?—I have, signed by most of the Lace Manufacturers in Nottingham.

What were the causes that prevented that agreement being duly performed?—We consider the cause was this; some of them found it very profitable to introduce this lace in the market, they sold this kind of lace for the best lace; by that means they had very extraordinary profit on that kind of lace.

What is the difference of prices to the consumer between double press and single press, now?—Single press comes at about one-third lower.

T. Large.

The manufacture of single press has been universally considered, both by the gentlemen Manufacturers and by the workmen, as injurious to the trade?—Yes.

What is the date of that agreement to which I just now referred?—Unfortunately it bears no date, but it is ~~about four years back~~.

In 1808 perhaps?—About that time; I am not positive to the date.

What was the situation of the lace trade at the period of the execution of that agreement?—We considered it in a very flourishing state.

What other circumstance of complaint or grievance have you to alledge respecting the lace trade?—At that time there was a great deal of double press made, in the years 1807 and 1808, and this being made to such a great extent we considered that it was the cause of single press being made. The double press being a good article it forced a trade, which never could be obtained by single press, though many attempts have been made to that effect; but when the trade was in this flourishing state, immediately a number of frames were put on with single press; this, in a number of instances, was sold for double press. I have seen it bear the mark of double press double cotton for sale, when the fact is, it has been nothing but single press single cotton. I beg leave to state here to the Committee, that there are different kinds of fraudulent lace; what we call double press lace can be made fraudulent by being made of single cotton, one-thread cotton; single press is frequently made of two-thread cotton; and when exposed for sale in that state, it looks much superior to the double press single cotton. I have seen it frequently made single cotton and single press; that we consider a very bad article indeed: we never know any of this to stand above one single wash, it bursts into holes the first time of washing.

Can you describe all the kinds of single press lace?—There is single press silk lace made sometimes, but very rarely; I know of very few instances of lace of that kind.

Is the quality of that lace inferior to the double press, in the same proportion as single press cotton lace?—Lace of this kind is in general made into mitts or gloves.

Do you deem it a good article?—When made of three threads we deem it a good article, though it may be made of single thread; it generally bears the name of Pic Nic. There is also another kind of single press silk lace which bears the name of Brussels lace, in imitation of the Brussels lace; this, when made of two or three threads we consider a good article, but not a good article when made of one; it seldom is made of one.

Is the injury done to your trade by single press silk lace of very great importance?—No, we consider it rather a benefit when made in the way I describe.

Then you do not want to prohibit that article to be made in the trade?—No, by no means.

The great injury of which you complain is, the making the single press cotton thread?—Yes.

Can you describe the essential difference between single press cotton lace and double press cotton lace in all cases?—This description applies, I conceive, to all cases; one is single looped, the other is double looped.

Can you so describe the difference between single loop and double loop, that the Committee can comprehend it?—I will endeavour to do it this way; double press we consider fast secure in the knotting, single press is not so: single press is like a false stitch in netting; double press is a double knot, and the loop keeps its width.

Is that the only essential difference between double press and single press?—I believe it is.

Does this make the essential difference in the value of double press and single press?—Yes.

Then the Committee are to understand, that double press and single press may be made of the same materials, but that the value is in the netting?—Just so.

If the materials are the same, is the difference easily discernible by a buyer?—The difference is not discernible when got up for sale by any other persons but the workmen themselves, not without a very minute investigation. It is necessary the Committee should understand that these kind of laces, both good and bad, are stiffened when got up for sale, so that the single press has not that loose appearance when in that state; it is stiffened with starch and gum; but the single press, when washed, loses this stiffening, it is then that the consumer discerns the difference between single and double press. Double press, though stiffened when offered for sale, has nearly the same appearance after it is washed, as it had in the stiffened state, when it is made of double cotton; when made of single, it is a bad article; single press made of double cotton, I consider as good as double press made of single cotton.

Will

Will the loops in that case be double?—Yes.

The single press bad from the knotting, and the double press bad from being single cotton only?—Yes.

Do you then consider that in the sale of single press netting, there is in general a great deception upon the buyer with regard to the quality?—Yes.

And that that has greatly injured the manufacture of lace?—Very much so.

Do you apprehend, then, that the decay which has taken place in late years is principally owing to the causes you have mentioned?—Yes.

Are you acquainted with what places trade was principally carried on, whether in England or in foreign parts?—We consider our lace in a great measure for a home consumption; there has been a great deal exported to America and also to France, and some has been exported to other places.

Do you know what proportion of the trade was confined to the home market, when the trade to the Continent of Europe and America was open?—I believe upwards of one-half.

Do you know whether there is any trade at present carried on to the Continent of Europe in the lace manufactory?—I believe not.

Do you know whether any trade in the lace manufactory is carried on to America at present?—From the conversation I have had with different gentlemen Manufacturers, I believe not; there have been, I know, great orders from America for lace, but since the Non-intercourse Act has been in force these orders have been interrupted.

Then you apprehend that the decay of trade, with respect to the home consumption, is principally owing to the manufacture of these fraudulent articles?—Yes; but partly owing to the War, to the Orders in Council, and to the Non-intercourse Act; we lay it a little to the account of all three, but we consider our trade was interrupted by the War, the Orders in Council, and Non-intercourse Act, and it was this that gave rise to the making up bad articles to force a trade at home.

Do you apprehend, then, that the failure of the trade abroad induced people to make attempts, if possible, to increase the trade at home, and in consequence of these attempts fraudulent articles were manufactured?—Yes, in consequence of these attempts, fraudulent articles were manufactured to supersede each other in the market.

What was the immediate effect of these fraudulent articles being made; did it increase or diminish the trade for the time?—For the first year or year and a half of the making of these articles it increased the trade, but the last two years it has been on a very rapid decline; there is not one-fourth of the lace frames at work.

From what time did the trade with America and the Continent cease, or much diminish?—I have had conversation with different Lace Manufacturers on the subject, and think that kind of trade has ceased within these fifteen or twelve months; I have been informed, that before that time there were large orders for lace, in the expectation that the Non-intercourse Act would be taken off.

May it not therefore happen, that the check which has been caused to the trade of Nottingham may have arisen in great measure from a want of intercourse with America?—It may have affected it, but we consider the principal is in making bad articles.

You say you are not much acquainted with the export trade?—No.

Then how could you mention the proportion the home trade bore to the exportation?—I judged from the conversation I have had with different gentlemen.

With merchants who export these articles?—No, with manufacturers who have made them in Nottingham.

Are you much acquainted with the manufacture of lace in other parts of the kingdom?—Some little; I know something of the nature of it.

Do you know any thing of the lace trade, as carried on in other parts of the kingdom; what sort of lace is manufactured in other parts of the kingdom?—There is a description of lace, Buckinghamshire or thread lace, which is made with bobbins on a cushion; that is made to a great extent, and is much increased, as I understand, within these last fifteen months or two years, since ours has been on the decline.

Does that description of lace come within the description of the Nottingham lace?—No.

Is it either double or single press?—No.

Is it equal to the best sort of Nottingham lace, or superior to it?—Superior to the best sort; it is necessary to inform the Committee that there is a machine invented,

T. Large.

and a factory now carrying on at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, that can make the Buckingham lace equal or superior to what is made by the hand. I have seen the ground of it, and I consider it superior on account of the net being made more regular than when made by the hand, but they cannot make a pearl edge to it; a pearl edge is small loops all the way down the borders of the thread lace, it is like to the nature of our stockings when made with selvages. Nottingham lace, or machine lace, has always a cut selvage at the sides; the bobbin or thread lace has a pearl edge.

Is the lace, made by the machine which has lately been erected at Loughborough, is the looping of that lace like your double lace?—It is not looped, it is twisted in the same manner as Buckinghamshire lace is twisted; the difference between the lace made by the machine at Loughborough and the lace made at Nottingham is, that that which is made by the machine at Loughborough is twisted, and the other is looped, and by this machine they can with the same ease twist wire as they can the finest thread; and I have been informed by some of the hands that work in that factory, that their trade has been very much injured by our bad lace at Nottingham. Theirs is in the general made of cotton, and many purchasers as soon as they see cotton lace, they think it is all alike, and many thinking it all bad, will purchase none; I have heard numbers of consumers declare this. Since the late trade has failed in Nottingham, I have been under the necessity of taking a box, and going round about the country and selling lace to maintain myself and my family, so that I know pretty well the general opinion of the country people, at least Derby, Nottingham, and Lincolnshire, on the subject. If I had offered them the best lace I had, what we call double press point net, or six coarse hole warp, and told them positively that those were good articles, their answer would be, they had been imposed on so often they would buy no more. People have said they would sooner give seven shillings for a yard of thread or Buckinghamshire lace, than give me sixpence for my best lace, though I considered mine nearly as good as Buckinghamshire lace.

Has it not been, and is it not now, an universal and general opinion among the gentlemen Manufacturers at Nottingham and their workmen, that single press lace is most injurious to the trade at large?—It is their opinion at the present day, and was four years back, when it was introduced into the trade; this most of the respectable manufacturers have positively stated in my presence.

Do you know any considerable manufacturer of a different opinion?—I do not.

Do you conceive that if the making the single press cotton lace could be entirely prohibited, that it would be a great benefit to the trade at Nottingham?—I do.

Do you believe that if the difference between single press cotton lace, and double press cotton lace, could be made obvious to the purchaser, that the manufacturer of lace at Nottingham would be considerably benefited?—Yes, I do think so; but I consider it impossible to make it understood to the consumer; it is impossible to make them understand which is double, and which is single.

Could not a mark be put upon the different articles, so as to distinguish them?—

Yes, even in that case they would be liable to be deceived, for those who did not understand the looping might suppose one is coarser than the other. The mode has been tried of marking it according to its quality, and by one gentleman is kept up honestly and fairly to this day; but we consider, and even he acknowledges, that this is no benefit, and does not tend in the least to do away the bad article.

Who is this gentleman?—Mr. Thomas Hayne.

Is there any penalty by law imposed upon those who make use of false marks?—

Not in the least; I beg leave to state, that while he is marking good lace in this way, and selling it for what it really is, others are marking it this way; even when it is single cotton, they in many instances mark it double cotton, and not marking it as this gentleman, by saying single press when it is single press, but merely saying warranted two threads. By these laces being marked this way, a merchant, or any other person that has a little knowledge of our trade, seeing some kind of lace marked "warranted two threads," and others marked "single press," for instance, as Mr. Thomas Haynes marks his, though both shall be sold at a price, still they are ready to purchase that which is marked the best way.

Do you apprehend that if a severe penalty were imposed upon any person who should make use of false marks, that it would check the fraud of which you complain?—I do not.

Can you state why you suppose it would not have that effect?—We conceive that marking would have a very bad effect; it would compel those that are honestly inclined

clined to mark their lace truly what it was ; it would also compel others if you could find them out, and this might do very well in England ; it might answer our purpose very well in England ; but when exposed in a foreign market, it would be an easy matter to take off the mark, and by this means our trade would remain in the same state of degradation as it has hitherto done, and we should be ruined in a foreign market : that was the way it has been generally considered at Nottingham.

T. Large.

Are there any marks already used for that purpose, distinguishing the different sorts of lace ?—There is a label applied to all sorts of cotton lace, and it generally expresses in these terms, “ warranted two threads ;” it never says single press or double press, only in the instance I have mentioned of Mr. Thomas Hayne, but generally “ warranted two threads.” I have seen some marked that way within this month, “ warranted two threads,” when it was only one thread.

Have you not understood from Mr. Thomas Hayne, that the marks would have no good effect at all upon goods exported ?—I do not know that I ever heard his opinion so pointed ; I have heard many gentlemen’s opinion on that subject, and all think it would have no good effect, it would injure them. With respect to marking there, is double press two threads, double press one thread, single press two threads, and single press one thread ; I have seen all these descriptions of lace with this single label, “ warranted two threads :” I have seen that same label applied to all the descriptions of lace.

Have I been rightly informed by merchants in this town, that the single press cotton lace is sold for fourpence a yard ?—Yes.

And double press, a much better article, is sold for about sevenpence a yard ?—For sixpence and sevenpence.

Then the man who makes single press, and sells it for double, cheats the public out of fifty per cent. ?—The reason of the single press being made, is, that it can be afforded for fourpence, where the other demands sixpence.

And then if the man sells an article for sixpence, which ought to be sold for fourpence, he defrauds the public ?—Yes.

Would not that be in some degree cured by a penalty, saying, no man shall sell single press cotton for double press cotton, and if he does, he should have such a penalty imposed upon him ?—I do not think it would ; I once was at a country statute where servants were hired, and it is very common for lace hawkers to attend such places in expectation of selling their lace ; it is about two years back, and single press and double press was a little understood in the country : they had got hold of those terms. I saw a hawker going up and down at a statute, saying, “ Here is your single press and single cotton, it is none of your Nottingham d—d double press lace ;” by this means he sold a good deal of his lace ; he sold it cheap, and for what it really was, but the people did not understand him.

Do you believe that if the frauds which you have described could be prevented, that the manufacturers at Nottingham would recover their lace trade ?—I believe so ; I do not mean to say it would recover to such an extent immediately as it has been, but I do believe it would in time become respectable.

Are you of opinion that a penalty inflicted upon persons who place false marks upon their lace, and thus give a false description of its quality, that if a penalty was inflicted upon such persons, do not you think the home trade would be materially benefited by it ?—I think not.

Can you suggest any mode by which these frauds can be prevented or checked ?—The only mode that I know of, and it is the general opinion at Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, is, to prohibit single press single cotton being made at all.

Is there one consumer of lace in a thousand who can distinguish between double press and single press, when exposed for sale ?—There is not.

Does it not require sometimes even the aid of magnifying glasses to make that discovery ?—Yes, I have seen them applied.

By those in the habit of the business ?—Yes.

You would not require a magnifying glass yourself ?—No, there is another article, called warp lace, that needs more the aid of a magnifying glass than this kind of lace ; the very worst article frequently looks the best, and you cannot distinguish them by the naked eye, nor even can I myself.

When you state that you think the only way of preventing impositions in the sale of lace would be to prohibit the making single press lace, do you conceive that it is the general wish of the manufacturers of lace in Nottinghamshire, that single press lace should be prohibited entirely ?—I am certain of it, and beg to be understood as

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speaking positively on that point; that it is the general wish of the manufacturers of lace for three or four years back.

Do you know of any manufacturer or any dealer in lace of reputation in Nottingham, or in the county of Nottingham, who would object to the prohibition of making single press lace?—I do not; if the law could be made sufficiently strong in their opinion to prevent the making of it, the only doubt that I ever heard expressed upon that subject was, that we are afraid the law might be applied to those who wish to act honestly, and not extend to the little manufacturers; it is they who generally set the example.

You conceive if a law should pass to that effect, there might be considerable difficulty in enforcing that law?—I do not conceive so; I am giving you the opinion of the different gentlemen I have waited on.

Do you believe that if such a law were passed, it would be possible to prevent the manufacture of the single press lace?—By having a correspondence amongst the workmen in Nottinghamshire, and they corresponding with the Stocking Makers in London, it would be so much the interest of all parties, that we believe they would endeavour to prevent it. There is another observation I beg to make; in making lace the machine makes a great noise, and can be heard at a considerable distance; even if it were placed at the top of a house, we who understand the nature of it can, by the noise of the machine, understand whether they are making single press lace or double press lace, therefore it never could be made to a great extent without being discovered by the workmen.

Does not this argument apply with equal force to the marks?—I do not conceive so.

Then you conceive it to be the interest of the workmen, as well as all the dealers in lace, to prevent the making single press lace?—I do.

And that all the dealers and all the workmen would unite in trying to suppress it?—I do think so; there have been attempts made to remove the manufactory from Nottingham, but it has never succeeded. I mean by this to infer, that if persons are inclined to take the trade in the country, they will not be able to carry on the trade to any great extent without the workmen and manufacturers, and the whole trade of Nottingham knowing it.

[The Witness produced some point net lace of all descriptions; and said, I beg to deliver in this Paper.—It was read, and is as follows:

“IT being an admitted circumstance by those who are best informed in the affairs of the lace trade, that the working of single cotton and single press are evils of such a nature, as, if not effectually put a stop to, will shortly bring about the final discredit, and consequently the ultimate ruin of the trade:

“The workmen, by the advice of the gentlemen Manufacturers, do therefore in the most decided manner offer their humble power and abilities to carry the complaints of the trade before Parliament, not doubting but the National Council will grant its protecting aid to prevent the destruction of so valuable a branch of business, the opinion of the town members being in union with our own on this very important subject, we being the accredited deputies of the workmen, do humbly solicit your signatures as a concurrence in the above measure.

John Blackman, } Deputies.
G. Waterfall, }

W^m Hayne and Co.
W^m Nunn.
Wilson, Burnside, and Co.
Almond and Co.
Read, Robinson, and Co.
Bradley and Co.
Hancock, Wakefield, and Wildsmith.
Hopper, Hall, and Co.
Bowley and Wagstaff.
Fell, Bean, and Co.
Rich^d Smith.
Isaac Medley.
Waisop and Kirton.

Daft and Eyre.
Webberly and Pepper.
Joshua Doubleday.
Spencer and Page.
Tho^s Woodhouse.
John L. Darker.
Sam^l Lawson and Sons,
Boot and Smith.
Rob^t Cowle.
Jalland and Billings.
John Roberts.
Geo. Eyton.
S. Cokton.

W^m

W^m Meats.
Ja^s Tarratt.
Mason and Brough.
Geo. Hovey.
H^r Hopkins.
Rich^d Lund.

W^m Morley.
J^s Atkin.
Micah Gedling.
William Eyre.
James Tomlinson, for
Samuel Ballin."

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What is the nature of that paper?—It is a paper that the Committee on the part of the workmen drew up about three years back to submit to the hosiers on the subject of making no more single press, supposing that single press would in time totally ruin our trade, and there are the names of all the principal masters in Nottingham.

Have there been any complaints among the workmen at Nottingham with regard to the mode of measuring lace?—There have been numberless complaints ever since lace was invented between the workmen and the employers; when first lace began to be made in what we call twelve-yard pieces, it was considered necessary to have fourteen yards for those twelve, they saying that it required fourteen yards in its raw state to get up twelve when exposed for sale. There is a kind of stretching machine used to stretch it out, and this was also observed in silk lace too; it does not injure the lace but makes it look better; these fourteen yards by the dexterity of measurement in taking in the lace, has kept lengthening from time to time till it was a general understood matter at Nottingham that one manufacturer gave orders that he would have twenty-eight yards for twelve in taking in the lace at the warehouse, till that little machine that is called a Rack was applied to the frame; at present the rack is in universal practice to measure with.

Do you know a single manufacturer who does not use it?—I know of none, great or small, that does not use it.

What is the object and use of this machine, and how does it operate?—This is a rack; there is a small lever comes to this wheel, and that lever shifts it on; when it has been pushed 240 times it strikes.

Is that mode of measurement quite accurate?—Yes.

But the mode of measurement before the use of that rack was quite inaccurate?—It was; some would stretch it so as to make it six inches over the yard, and the workman is only paid for a yard.

And does that overmeasurement extend to the double press, as well as to the single press lace?—Yes, to all kinds of lace; the lace is required to be made coarser or finer; if you require the same length of a coarse piece it will be smaller; if it is required to be stiffer, there will be one-twelfth more work in the stiff piece than of the other, but the rack corrects that.

Has this improvement of the rack given universal satisfaction among all the manufacturers of Nottingham and its neighbourhood?—I believe it has.

Do you wish the rack to be established by law?—Yes.

Do you know any considerable manufacturer in Nottingham who, you think, would object to the establishment of such a rack by law?—None.

Is it the universal wish of the manufacturers, that the rack should be generally adopted?—Yes, of both masters and men; it is the universal wish of the trade, and is a universal benefit to the trade, both masters and men.

Is it not true, that some of the master Manufacturers in Nottingham were able to undersell the fair dealers, by fraudulently undermeasuring the lace of their workmen?—Yes, I have known some of them get three yards in what they paid the workmen for as twelve; the piece I have in my hand is considered as four yards, and paid for as four yards, it measures five yards and a half; it is a very stiff piece; if it was made slacker, it would be seven, or seven yards and a half.

State to the Committee whether any other grievance in the manufactory at Nottingham, occurs to you.—I beg to state, in the Frame-knitting trade the impositions as to the length are by the rack done away; we consider this as bearing some relation to the frame rent and imposition, afterwards substituted in its stead. It has been an universal understood thing in our trade to have schedules of payment, these are well understood things; they have frequently been written out and submitted to the masters, and they have generally approved of them, and been ruled by them; I have been paid by these generally; I have had the regular price of the town and trade by that; the frame that I worked in at that time I paid a regular rent for it, that was half-a-crown per week. I rented it of another person, and being at that time distressed for work, I applied to a certain gentleman, a lace manufacturer at Nottingham;

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ham. He would give me work upon these conditions : he would allow me two-thirds of a week's work if I would pay him five shillings a week rent for my own frame, as I may call it, for I paid rent elsewhere for it ; and he shewed me his book, and there were a number of hands working upon the same condition. This was a week before last Easter but one, that I finished a piece and took it in in the Spring of last year ; the reason why I mention this is, we wish to have schedules of all descriptions, and applied to all descriptions of work established by law. The schedule applies to the work to be made, and the hosier shall say what price he will give for that work, and that he shall not give less than that price under fourteen days notice ; and the reason why we wish to have the frame rent settled is, that the hosier shall not reduce our work by putting it on the rent. The schedule includes, the manner how all kinds of work shall be charged ; the price must be put by the master when the schedule is made, and we wish them not to have a power to alter that price under fourteen days notice, for it has frequently happened, and has been practised to my knowledge for fourteen years, when men carry in their work they are abated under various pretences. I have known workmen to have one-third of their labour taken off ; I was abated five shillings in one week in silk articles, silk stockings, and I was sure they were well manufactured : the pretence was, that they were too slack, and he abated me for that. Sometimes a schedule hangs up in the warehouse, with the prices ; we wish to have it fixed on the same principle, but we wish to have it established by law, that the master shall make no deduction on pretence that the work is not made perfect.

But supposing that the work should not be made perfect?—If the person does his work imperfect, turn him away.

But the man who has delivered out the raw material would have it returned upon him worth nothing?—These abatements are generally made for the purpose of deducting from the workmen.

What remedy would the master have against the workman, in case the work was brought home imperfect?—He would have the power of returning the work back on the workman's hand, making the workman account for the materials, and employing him no more ; he has that power now, and we do not wish to deprive him of it.

Are the Committee to understand, that in this way the master exercises the power of making deductions in paying a manufacturer, and still taking the article?—Yes, we only wish, that, under pretence of the work being imperfectly executed, the master should not have a power of making an abatement in the wages.

What regulations do you think will be expedient to be adopted, with respect to the rate of the frame rent?—We consider 10 per cent. a sufficient interest for frames, that will allow 5 per cent. for the principal laid out, and 5 per cent. for repairs. The general opinion of the manufacturers at Nottingham that have a number of frames, wish it to be rated at 7 and a half per cent. Mr. Thomas Hayne said he had £. 24,000. in frames ; he considered the exorbitant rent of frames to have been the means of introducing a number of frames in the trade belonging to persons not connected with the trade, by which the trade has been injured materially.

Do you mean you understood Mr. Hayne to say, that he would employ £. 24,000. in frames, and not receive any rent for those frames?—No ; this £. 24,000. of frames are his property, and he wished to receive nothing at all for it ; but 7 and a half per cent. he thought quite sufficient, if Parliament would interfere in the regulation of the frame rent.

What inducement could any person have to find frames to the amount you have mentioned, without receiving interest for his money so employed?—The inducements we consider sufficiently great to those gentlemen in the trade, and we do not wish to hold out inducements to those not connected with the trade. I fancy our machine-frames have usually paid 16 and a quarter per cent. ; narrow frames, or stocking frames, have in general paid upwards of 12 per cent. and by the means I before mentioned, I have known instances of their paying 30 per cent. and there was one gentleman who charged very high rent ; his frames in general paid upwards of 20 per cent. upon their value. When new the frames are of different value ; this induced a number of persons, such as bakers, butchers, farmers sons and others, to buy frames ; they cared little about the trade, provided they could have exorbitant rent for their frames, the extraordinary rent was their reason for purchasing frames, and this number of frames tended materially, by being so introduced, to injure our trade, and more frames were introduced than the trade required, by which we were injured. One of the greatest houses in Nottingham, while a number of persons were charging this exorbitant interest, he has contented himself with charging about

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about 7 per cent. for his frames for a number of years back. I heard him declare several years back that he could foresee that the exorbitant rent of frames would introduce such a number into the trade that it would finally overstock the trade on account of the number of frames of this description being introduced; it also introduced hands what we call Colts, persons not brought up to the trade, those that have not served a regular apprenticeship to the trade. When there are a number of frames standing still it induces persons to give 5 or 10 guineas to learn the trade, and there were persons sufficiently foolish to teach them to the injury of themselves and their family, though we consider the law of Elizabeth against it.

It only applies to the trades named in it.

Did not this great competition tend to lower the frame rent?—I believe not; an attempt to lower the frame rent was made when the trade was good, and it succeeded in many instances; the gentleman I alluded to charged but 7 per cent. when others charged 20.

Do not you conceive that if the rate of frame rent was fixed by law, that it would be a great check to improvement in any frame?—No, quite the contrary, because we conceive it would tend to make our trade better by there being a less number of hands, for we have always observed, when our trade is good, that then the most improvements are made in it.

You wish, then, that no person should possess frames who are not otherwise concerned in the trade?—Yes; we do not wish to have a law to that effect, no further than the having the rent of frames so fixed, that it shall not be an inducement for them to purchase frames that are not connected with the trade; that is one reason: the other was, that if the frame rent is left alone, the back door will be left open to those impositions of which we are now complaining. If we had schedules established by law, as they are now by custom, and those schedules were compelled to be paid up too till a fortnight's notice to the contrary, the owner, when work is delivered out, shall give notice that he will give such price, and that shall not be altered without fourteen days notice either for falling or raising the wages; if a schedule of this kind is agreed to, and established by law, and the frame rent is let alone, they can pay by this schedule, and charge us so much extra for frame rent; that is the way I have been served before to the amount of one-fourth of my earnings, and that has been a very common practice at Nottingham.

But if various frames are to be had, you may take a frame of a person who will let it to you at the lowest rate?—The lace frame is difficult to work, it requires a person to be in it sometimes four months before he can work it to his mind; I have known persons to be in it a month before they can earn a penny, so that instead of having any thing to receive, they shall be in debt owing to the frame, the rent is running on, and it may be a month before we can begin to earn money. It frequently happens we are three or four months before we are sufficiently used to this frame, to earn the money that we can when used to it two or three years, so that the Committee see the great disadvantage of leaving the frame, and taking a fresh one.

When the manufacture is in the most flourishing state, is the rent of the frames high or not?—The rent of the frames does not depend on the goodness or badness of the trade; it is a fixed principle of so much per week for frames.

Do you mean to say that a man who worked for the gentleman who took only seven and a half per cent. for his frames, got more for his work than the individual who worked for that person who got 20 per cent. for his frames?—Yes.

You can remember the time when the framework stocking trade flourished to a great degree at Nottingham?—Yes, both masters and workmen then endeavoured to establish regulations of this sort from time to time, and they have succeeded to establish them, but they have not been abided by; if those mutual agreements had been abided by, our trade would not have been in the state it is now.

Do not you conceive that if the frames were furnished only by the manufacturers themselves, and that no frames could be had from any other persons, that the means would thus be furnished to the manufacturer of oppressing the workmen in a way which they have not the power to do at present?—No.

Do you not conceive that if the frames were in fewer hands than they are at present, that the means of advancing the rent of those frames would not be easier than at present?—That would hold out an inducement to other persons to purchase frames; frames were formerly in the hands of few persons, but the advance in the rent was the cause of their getting into many hands.

Then do not you apprehend that the same cause would produce the same effect at

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any future period?—Not if the rent was confined to so much per-centage; they have hitherto had the power of charging what rent they pleased.

Do you think then that the rent of frames should be in future limited by law?—Yes.

Are you then of opinion, that the number of frames would be diminished by the regulation you propose?—Yes.

Consequently that the hands employed in the Framework Knitting trade would also be diminished?—Yes.

Are you then of opinion that it would be better for the benefit of the country that the number of hands should be so limited?—It would be a benefit to the trade, and not an injury to the country.

Do not you then conceive that the trade would be less extensive than it has hitherto been?—There are many more hands in the trade now than are necessary.

But not, I suppose, when it was in its prosperity?—Perhaps not.

Would not the regulation you propose tend to check competition in the trade?—I believe not.

I mean competition in extending the trade, and improving it?—It would not prevent competition in producing good work, we believe it would in endeavouring to make bad work.

Do you believe that other persons, besides those who are concerned in the trade, would find frames at the limited rate of 10 per cent. upon the value of new frames?—We believe not.

Then would not this regulation tend to place the workmen entirely in the power of the manufacturers who find the frames?—It might place them rather more in their power, but that would not be to the injury of the workmen; my reasons for thinking so are, when a gentleman possesses a number of frames it is his interest to keep them always employed, much more so than if other persons possessed those frames, because then he could employ them just when it suited him; but the more respectable part of the manufacturers who keep frames, wish to keep them employed from January to January always; it is their interest to do so.

Would not that tend to keep the same number of workmen employed at the same number of frames, and prevent an increase of the number of workmen for want of frames?—We believe it might keep the same number employed, and prevent that rapid increase of frames which we have experienced during the last ten years.

Can you account for this rapid increase of frames, and also for the rapid increase of rent; do not they appear to you to be rather inconsistent with each other?—There was a Committee of workmen appointed about seven years ago, to prevent the price of the work being reduced at that time; to obviate the difficulty, they allowed the gentleman who attempted to reduce his work, to raise the rent of frames one-third; he then promised not to reduce his work. A number of persons immediately bought frames, and charged the same rate as that gentleman did; this was the first cause of the high rent of frames; the high rent of frames was the cause of the great influx of fresh frames, and this influx of frames is partly the reason why we wish to regulate the frame rent at ten per cent. or lower.

Was there not a time when the workmen used only their own frames?—Yes, there was.

Would it not be desirable that this should again take place?—I do not conceive it would be very desirable that it should be so.

Are there not many workmen now who have their own frames?—Yes.

And are not those workmen more independent of the manufacturer, and more independent in every respect, than those who hire their frames?—They certainly are more independent of the manufacturer, and they are more liable to be turned out of employment by the persons they work for; and those are people who are more liable to go elsewhere, and take a less price: they will work at a less price sooner than their frame should stand still.

You state in that Paper, that men are often obliged to pay rent for their own frames; suppose a man has two frames, and works for a master, he will not let him work at his own frame, but make him pay him rent for a frame?—Yes; I have myself paid a double rent for my own frame, and that frame was my own by paying rent for it at another place. There are goods made up into a large piece of stocking, and cut out, instead of being properly shaped on the stocking frame; that has been highly injurious to the trade of Nottinghamshire, but more particularly so to the trade of Leicestershire; I have bought them years back; they have gone through my hands.

Is it not a general opinion throughout the whole of the trade, manufacturers or workmen, that a prohibitory measure respecting cutting goods would be a very desirable thing?—With respect to stockings; but they are divided in opinion with respect to gloves and mitts; we can produce samples.

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[The Witness produced them.]

It has been asserted by different gentlemen, however, in my presence, that cut-up stockings were not made; I wish to state to the Committee, that I know they were made. With respect to the other point, silk stockings, cotton stockings, and worsted stockings, they have been always made in less pieces, and have been taken in in the same manner, the length and stiffness depending upon chance. Since this Petition has been in agitation, there has been a premium offered to any person who could discover a machine of the sort, and it has been discovered; it has been applied to the frame, and found to answer.

Is it in practice?—It has been in practice.

Will this machine measure stocking work with the same accuracy as the rack does lace work?—Yes.

Is it the wish of the manufacturers that the general use of this machine should be established by law?—The machine having been discovered so very lately, that I should conceive there will be no objection to it.

Do you think that the same good effects will arise from the use of this, as from the rack you produced?—I believe there will.

Are there any other points that occur to you to state?—Nothing else, except the system of Colting; I beg to have it understood we wish to have this taken notice of, as it exists to a great extent. It has been very common for a gentleman's servant, who perhaps lived in service till he was 25 years of age, and might have saved £.150. or £. 200. to give money to learn the business; I have known where they have come and given five or ten guineas to learn, and by having more money than a man who serves a common apprenticeship, he has an opportunity of getting a few frames, and many of these men have ten or a dozen of frames; whereas many of our men, who have served an apprenticeship, are poor, and cannot get those advantages.

Do you call those Colts?—Yes.

Is there no local law to prevent persons so learning the trade?—No, unless the Act of Queen Elizabeth does reach to it.

Do you think a person who has not served an apprenticeship, one of these Colts, is likely to learn the trade well?—No, not without serving an apprenticeship; many of these Colts will try to learn for six months, and get a little knowledge of the trade, and they will get a number of frames.

Jovis, 14th die Maij, 1812.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esquire, in The Chair.

THOMAS LATHAM, called in, and Examined.

AS I have never undergone any examination in my life in any Court, I beg the indulgence of the Committee to state those points I wish to answer to. In the first place, I wish to give some evidence upon the nature of those frauds in point net lace, and to give an additional reason why single press lace, and all lace made of single cotton, should be prohibited. The next points on which I wish to give evidence is, upon the plain silk branch, making plain silk stockings, gloves, mitts, &c.; to show the nature of the impositions in those branches, and the remedies we wish to have applied; and lastly, enter a little into the nature of some of the impositions practised in making of plain cotton work. In the first place, it was admitted yesterday as evidence, that single press silk lace might be permitted to be made, but that all single press made of cotton ought to be prohibited; I have only one reason to assign for that, which is, that single press silk lace is always dyed black before it is worn, this makes it a better

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article than single press cotton lace, in consequence of not being dyed in general. If a single stitch should be broke, it instantly becomes a large hole, which is another defect, besides that of losing the appearance of lace when washed. The best reason which I can give why lace of that description should be prohibited (single cotton and single press) is, a Paper I have here written, and signed by the Manufacturers own hands.

[The Paper put in and read ; and is as follows.]

“ WE the undersigned do pledge ourselves, if the general concurrence of the trade can be obtained, that after the 1st of November next, we will not make any point or warp lace of single cotton or single press, nor give any out to be made.

“ Nottingham, 23^d September 1809.

“ Sleeves allowed to be made if fashioned on the frame.”

[Signed by many names.]

Can you explain what is the reason that the dying should have that effect?—I am not very well acquainted with the articles which they use in dying; but it is known that black silk lace, single press, never or but seldom requires washing, therefore, while single press is worn without washing, the defects in the article are not discovered.

The cotton would not bear dying, would it?—I do not know whether they dye cotton, I have never heard of it. Silk lace is generally worn in ladies cloaks; cotton lace is cut up into narrow breadths, and used on caps and other articles in the imitation of foreign lace. One grievance which exists in the plain silk trade is, that of making coarse work on a fine-gauged frame; it has been usual in plain silk work, some years ago, to make the quality of the work near to the gauge of the frame; and I wish to make myself understood, that it has always been considered by the workmen that a 24 silk hose should be made upon a 24 gauge frame, and that a 26 silk hose should be made upon a 26 gauge, and so on; but instead of this, 24 hose is made upon a 30 gauge frame, in some instances upon finer. By making these coarse hose upon such fine frames, there are other evils which naturally arise; the first is, they are compelled to work at finer size silk than is proper for that quality of work; next, on account of the fineness of the frame, they are obliged to set on an extra number of jacks; by jacks I mean levers that have a small plate of iron called a sinker that falls between the needles, takes the line of thread, and gives the loop. In consequence of having a greater number of jacks there is extra narrowings, bindings in, &c.; in addition to this, in consequence of the fineness of the gauge, and the fineness of the material the hose is made of, they have an extra number of courses; this is to such an extent, that the workman loses from sevenpence to fifteenpence a pair in the various articles of plain silk stockings. Another grievance which exists in this branch of trade is, a dishonourable practice of abating the workman in his wages for pretended or alledged deficiencies in the work; for instance, sometimes it is said to be too slack, that is, that there is not a sufficient number of courses in an inch for the quality; sometimes abatements are made for alledged dirtiness of the work; the workman is required to bring in his work with the same brightness as the silk itself previous to its being worked into goods; this the workmen in general consider almost impossible: on one of these two pretences, and sometimes other pretences which do not occur to my memory at this time, abatements are made. To prevent these various descriptions of impositions that I have now complained of and described, we wish to have the making of plain stockings regulated by the plan of the schedule I hold in my hand, which specifies the quality, quantity, and size of hose, to which the hosier is to affix his own price; as it is not quite finished, with the leave of the Committee, I will produce it to-morrow.

Is this schedule the same schedule which has been used by the manufacturers and the workmen, or is it a new schedule?—In some respects; it differs only I believe in one respect, that is, instead of regulating the hose by the gauge, it is proposed in that schedule to regulate it by the number of courses; for this reason, it is allowed on all hands that the making lace upon the principle of the rack, is a just and equitable principle. Making lace by the rack, is, being paid for a certain number of holes, and not by the length, so that there is a given quantity of labour for a given price. The making of hose by the number of courses, is making hose upon the same principle as that of the rack, which is allowed to be a most just and equitable principle; by courses I mean the number of loops contained in an inch.

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It appears then by your evidence, that this schedule is not a new plan now brought forward, but, an ancient custom.—It is an old plan new revived; it was formerly on that principle the silk hose was made. It was understood that a certain number of courses was proper for a certain quality of work; while this was abided by the greatest harmony and peace prevailed between the masters and the workmen, and, as we consider it the most equitable principle to form a regulation upon, we wish plain stockings to be made upon that principle again. An attempt has been made, I believe it is successful, to find out another machine called a Rack, to work by the plain frame, on the same principle as that on the lace; the rack was produced yesterday.

But you are not certain yet that this rack, used for the plain work, will answer?—If it can be made to work with the plain frame, and I have been informed that it can, it is sure to answer; at least I see no reason why the same principle should not do with the plain work as with the lace.

How soon will it be ascertained that it will?—If hose are regulated by a certain number of courses to the inch, it is the same as working by the rack. In order to prove to the Committee the necessity of such regulation, I will state the number of courses which I have found in the same size, quality, and description of work; 26 womens silk hose made upon a 27 gauge frame contained 1,040 courses, from the setting on to the end of the heel; I found another hose of the same quality and size, made upon a 30 gauge frame, which contained 1,350 courses, thus making 620 courses more in the pair than that which contained 1,040, which is a loss of elevenpence a pair to the workman, being two qualities finer than that which contained 1,040. The next I counted was a 28 silk hose, made on a 33 gauge frame, which contained 1,450 courses from the setting on to the end of the heel; I then counted another 28 silk hose, made from a 30 gauge frame, which contained 1,860: these hose, made from a 30 gauge frame, had 820 courses more in a pair than that made on a 33 gauge frame, consequently being two and a half qualities finer than the other by the extra number of courses, the workman sustained a loss of about 1s. 3d. a pair. The next hose which I counted was a 24 silk hose, made from a 27 gauge frame; it contained 1,076 courses; another 24 silk hose, made from a frame of the same gauge, contained 1,145; this was consequently 128 courses more in the pair than that which contained 1,076, which was 7d. a pair loss to the workman: I have done with silk. The next hose I counted was a maids cotton hose 28 gauge, which contained 812 courses; another 28 hose of the same size contained 700 courses, consequently one had 92 courses more in the pair than the other for the same price; another was 30 cotton maids hose, it contained 843 courses; I then counted another maids 30 cotton hose that contained 726, consequently that which contained 843 courses in one hose, had in it 234 more courses in the pair than that which contained 726, for the same price: I have given the Committee these statements, to show the propriety and the justice of regulating hose by the number of courses. I omitted to state, that there is a grievance existing in delivering out to the workmen silk damp, or with some degree of wet; the workman is required, when he brings in his work, that it should be perfectly dry, no allowance is made by some hosiers for waste, consequently in receiving the materials damp, and being compelled to take his work in dry, he gets, as we say in Nottingham, bad in his accounts, that is, it will stand upon the book that he has silk in hand which he never had, and he is compelled to pay for silk which he never received; this arises from delivering the silk out damp, and requiring the work perfectly dry, and making little or no allowance for wet: some hosiers make no allowance for waste, others make a little.

Does the workman make a complaint at the time the silk is delivered to him, if it is damp?—The workman is not allowed to make complaints, the remedy we wish for is, that a regular allowance should be made for waste in silk. Formerly four drams were allowed in a pound of silk for waste; that the workmen would all be satisfied with, provided the silk was given out no damper than he might be allowed to weigh in his work.

Was it at any time the general custom to make that allowance?—I have had that allowance made to me in 1803 and 1804.

Was it an allowance generally made?—I cannot say as to that, it was made to me by the hosier I worked for.

T. Latham.

Can you say that that was the general custom, from the information you have had, 40 or 50 years ago?—I cannot speak to 40 years ago, but I believe ten or a dozen years ago it was the usual custom to make that allowance.

Can you give the Committee some idea of the amount of the deduction made from workmen on account of the deficiency in silk?—I do not conceive it would be possible to make any calculations of the deductions that would take place in a man's work from abatements of that sort, because they are so irregular; sometimes a pound of silk would make two or three dozen of hose, sometimes not more than one dozen. Good hose will generally weigh about two ounces a pair, but I have seen hose of a pretended coarse quality that has not weighed above twelve drams a pair; when a workman has such silk as that to work, it takes up some time in working up a pound; if a workman shall work a pound of silk in a fortnight, and out of that pound of silk he loses eight drams at the present price, that is 2s. 3d.

Is not that an extreme case?—I do not think it is; if I thought it was, I would wish to retract it.

Can you speak to the inconvenience which arises from paying the workmen in goods?—I never experienced that inconvenience myself, I know it is a too general practice; it has been carried on in Nottingham to an alarming extent. A case was brought before the Committee of Framework Knitters in Nottingham, of a man who worked a fortnight at lace, and I think the amount of his work was £. 2. 8s. 0d. When he took it in, he received for it a piece of woollen cloth to make a coat of, some buttons and other little things, for which he was charged £. 2. 12s. 6d.; this consequently was 4s. 6d. more than his work came to. The man at that time wanting money more than a coat, was induced to sell it as soon as possible; after offering it for sale at many places, he at last found a customer who gave him 10s. 6d. for the whole.

Have you sufficient evidence for believing that 10s. 6d. was the fair value of the piece of cloth and the other things that accompanied it?—He offered it for sale at many places and he was never bid more for it, and could not get more for it; in addition to that, I would say, necessity compelled him to take the money that was offered.

Do you know of any other case of a similar kind?—There are other cases which are known to some of the witnesses that are to come forward.

In one of your publications, you mention a charter of Charles the Second in favour of Framework Knitters, can you produce a copy of that charter?—No.

Have there been any Acts of Parliament passed for the regulation of Framework Knitters?—There was an Act, which is generally called the Tewkesbury Act, early in the present reign, the 6 George III. that Act related to the marking of Framework knitted goods made of three or more threads; I mean the Framework knitted worsted and cotton hosiery trade. I have stated the nature of the impositions in plain cotton work, in the difference of the number of courses in the same size and quality of hose; there have been other grievances existing besides that. The workman, instead of making hose of what is called full size, has been ordered to make hose of what is called half sizes, and then in a short time had to widen his frame to the full size width without an additional advance in price if a workman has narrowed four jacks as it is called a half size, and he is abated a half size for it, this half size is ordered to be widened up again, without the money being put up again that was taken off, then fashion was ordered to be left out, what I mean by fashion is the proper method of narrowing and shaping the hose, the narrow is to shift two loops and clear one needle, and sometimes to shift three loops and clear one needle, but the workmen was ordered to make them with what is called club narrowings, that is, by shifting two loops and clearing two needles, he was then ordered to leave out the bindings in at the bottom of the heel and toe, and for which a reduction was made of 5s. 6d. a dozen though actually the work taken out did not exceed more than 2s. a dozen, this placed the Hosier in such an unpleasant situation, that those that were making their work thus were enabled to undersell those who made and fashioned it in the proper manner, the consequence was that three or four of the most respectable Hosiers were compelled to reduce the price of the work in order to enable them to appear in the same market

market with their neighbours; these gentlemen which I have alluded to published this paper in the defence of their conduct.

T. Latham.

[The paper was delivered in.]

How much can you earn a week by your own labour in the plain silk branch?—Upon the average twelve shillings a week.

In that answer, you mean clear of all deductions?—Yes, twelve shillings clear.

How much can you earn by your labour in making lace?—I never worked at but two sorts of lace, and that was at a time when lace was better than it is at the present day, I then got pretty generally, about eighteen or twenty shillings a week.

You do not know what can be now obtained by that?—I believe the average amongst the lace hands now is about fifteen shillings a week.

You mean twelve shilling clear of all deductions, after payment of the rent of your frame?—Yes, clear of all regular deductions such as frame rent, standing needles, candles and firing, sometimes deductions are made besides these which I call irregular deductions, that is, when a pretext is found to abate our work, I had an abatement of this sort made on my work, and it was made in this way; I took in my work to the hosier I worked for, as he was examining the hose, he stuck his pen in his hair, and as he tucked the pen in, a blot of ink fell upon one of the hose, he took it instantly and turned it down upon the counter, then he took up the fellow hose, and after a minute examination for ten minutes, perhaps, to find something to find fault with, because he had spoilt them, he then found what we call a twist, which requires a thread being run through to make it perfect and sound; I had run a thread through it, and made it so, but the thread not being quite so clean as the stocking, he observed it, and said it was a mended stocking; "Oh, says he, you need not bring your mended stockings here, if I could sell your old mended stockings, I could sell all my old stockings, and he refused to take them; I expostulated with him upon the injustice of the act, and remarked, that I saw the ink drop, which he did not deny, but still he refused to take them, without I would suffer to be abated, as I would not be abated, the hose was returned on my hands.

When you said you could earn 12s. a week, do you mean that a workman can only earn 12s. a week, without the assistance of his wife or his children in that work?—I meant 12s. a week clear from my own earnings.

Then do the wives or children of the manufacturer earn any thing over and above the earnings of their husband, or father?—The wives of the workmen are obliged to work, if they are so circumstanced that they can, but sometimes they have a family of small children, too numerous to enable them to earn any money.

What may a wife in general earn per week, where there is a family of three or four children?—I should suppose in general in such circumstances, the wife would be unable to earn more than a shilling or eighteen pence per week.

At what age are any of the children capable of earning any thing?—In the present distressed state Nottingham is in, children are put to work at a very early age, generally at about seven years of age.

Then the Committee are to understand from you, that a manufacturer, with his wife and four children, supposing those four children to be under seven years of age, can earn no more for the support of his family than 13s. 6d. a week?—Yes.

And he and his wife doing all they can?—Yes, twelve shillings, his own earnings, and about eightpence his wife.

And do you believe there are many families in Nottingham, and the neighbourhood of Nottingham, who have no more from their earnings than about thirteen shillings and sixpence a week?—I believe there are many such cases who have no more, and are dependant for all their deficiencies upon either their friends or the parish.

When you say you earn only twelve shillings a week, do you mean you work six days in the week?—Yes, stockingers in general work seven days in the week as to hours.

How long has the trade been in this state?—It has been in this state more than two years, nearly three years; it has been getting worse every year.

T. Latham.

What do you apprehend to be the principal causes of this distress?—The principal causes of the distress, as I imagine, are the introduction of bad and fraudulent work which has brought the trade into disrepute, and consequently lessened the sale of those articles in the markets.

What should you consider to be fair wages for a man to earn per week at your trade?—I should be very well satisfied, working plain silk, if I could get eighteen shillings a week clear of all deductions.

But when your trade was flourishing, you got more than eighteen shillings, did you not?—I do not think I did upon the average; there is another thing which has made the plain silk manufactory somewhat worse for the workmen, that is, the introduction of dump stockings, that is stockings that have no clocks or shammys; a plain silk stocking-maker could always get more money in making shammy or clock stockings, than he can in making dump stockings.

How long is it since you could earn eighteen shillings a week by the manufacture of plain silk stockings?—I earned eighteen shillings a week in 1805, 1806, and 1807.

Was that state of your trade owing to any fall in the market, or was it in consequence of articles being made better then than now?—I believe it was in consequence of the article being made better at that day than the present; I mean to be understood here, the badness of the articles, in the lace trade particularly, in consequence of single press lace and single cotton lace being introduced, and bringing the trade into disrepute, which reduced the number of hands from 1,200 to 150, consequently throwing so many out of employment, they all sought to get their bread in the other branches, silk and cotton branches. The hosiers took the advantage of this, and brought on more alarming impositions upon the workmen; I mean impositions such as I have before described: I believe it is entirely owing to this the present depressed state of our manufactures.

That in consequence of the failure of the lace trade, the number of hands for the manufacture of hose has been so greatly increased, that the wages of those who are employed in the manufactory of hose has been greatly decreased?—In a direct way, there has been no positive deduction of wages, but only upon an increase in the various impositions I have stated. There was another cause, that of making plain cotton hose bad, and fraudulently cutting up stocking out of cotton pieces, and making cotton and worsted hose of one thread, and worsted spun from two rovings; these things, all combined together, I conceive to be the cause of the present distresses.

Then you do not conceive that the trade has been materially affected by the War?—I do not.

Do you know the price to the consumer of a pair of plain white silk hose, what are called full size?—I have been told by a respectable gentleman in this town that he has given from 20 s. to 25 s. for a pair of plain silk stockings.

How much silk, and what is the value of such silk, in such a pair of stockings?—Silk is, I believe, now 4 s. 6 d. an ounce; as to the weight and price of stockings, there is a Witness to be examined that can speak better to that. I am of opinion, that the price of silk hose to the consumer has never been made any less in consequence of a reduction in the price of labour; by reduction in the price of labour, I wish to be understood to mean, an additional quantity of work for the same money.

Veneris

Veneris, 15^o die Maij 1812.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esq. in The Chair.

JOHN BLACKNER, called in, and Examined.

John Blackner.

WHAT are you?—I am a Framework Knitter, residing in Nottingham.

Have you been many years a Framework Knitter?—Yes, ever since April 1780.

The Committee wish you to state to them, the grievances of which you complain, and the remedies that you think might be administered?—I wish to speak to the plain two-needle cotton work, netted-work, and point net-lace work. I come here to perform a solemn duty; and I trust what I have to say will be received the same as if I was upon oath. For about eleven or twelve years I worked in what is called plain cotton, or two-needle work; for the first seven or eight years it was unknown to me that any thing like a middle size was made, such as slender-mens, slender-womens, slender-maids, any other than what were called a popes size, and a half-size bigger than mens; the distinctions were after we got above what we call fixes; they were invariably called maids, womens, mens, popes sizes, and out-sizes. Soon after I was out of my time we had slender womens ordered to be made, and slender mens—it was tantamount to an abatement upon the work; the small portion of work left to the hand was not a practicable advantage to him in making more hose; at the week's end he always found himself mistaken, and lost money whenever he worked upon these middle sizes. To remedy that evil, in my opinion, no plan can be proposed so equitable and just, as to have all plain works paid by the number of jacks, or the number of needles; perhaps the latter may be the preferable plan—it can make no difference to the hosiers which of the plans is followed; at the same time it was invariably the practice to make stockings by what is called the fashion, such as having a regular number of narrowings from the calf down to the small at the bottom of the heel, likewise the same at the beginning of the foot-bottom and at the toes; it was likewise the practice generally pursued to have them welted; any of these customs being neglected or left off has always been found detrimental to the workman; not only so, but any of those customs being left off have likewise made the hose be held in lower estimation by the wearer, therefore, as a remedy for that evil, I should be happy to see it enacted, that hose should be made by the usual fashion. I will now say a few words respecting the trade in its original state: For the first century after the invention of the Framework Knitting-machine, the improvements made upon it were not corresponding in any degree to its value. I well remember hearing my grandfather, (who was born, I think, in 1710,) relate that, when a boy, he was acquainted with an old stocking-maker, then an old man, who, according to the best sort of calculation I can make, must have been born about the year 1660, that he perfectly well remembered that man told him that two men were employed to work one Frame, one in front, and the other behind. Soon after the Charter of king Charles the Second was granted, which in point of importance to those connected with its influence, I presume to be considered tantamount to a Legislative Enactment. This charter was granted, if I remember right, in 1664, and shortly after that time many improvements were made upon the Stocking Frame; I state this, to show how much the business flourished after it was taken under the wings of power; and it may be fairly stated, that since that Charter has ceased to have its effect, that many innovations have crept into the trade, which have been extremely detrimental to it; not that I may consider the charter, in all its bearings, as proper; I do not; but there is a wide difference between the thing being left entirely open to every innovator, and the genius of the people being cramped by too close a connexion with the charter; a happy medium may be found, in my opinion, by all the Branches of the Legislature uniting in support of the trade. I will now speak, with the leave of the Committee, to the knotted work: I worked at this work a considerable time in the silk, the cotton, and the worsted knotted-work. I have here a statement made by a gentleman, which I know to be a true statement, which I beg to deliver in.

[The paper was delivered in to the Committee.]

John Blackner.

To return to the knotted-work : From what I know, and have every reason upon earth to believe, for twenty-four years these worsted and cotton knottings were held in the highest estimation, during the time they were made with proper selvages, and were narrowed down in such a manner as fastened the loops in the narrowings; there were likewise a proper number of what are called shiftings, or courses. When there were a proper number of shiftings, or courses, put in, to admit of the hose, when washed, running up a little, they wore well, and they never were complained of: they were at the time I am now speaking of, which was about the year 1795. There were not fewer, I presume, than from four to five hundred employed in making them in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire. Shortly after this time, the workmen were ordered to put in fewer shiftings or courses, and the stockings were called slender mens, instead of mens, and they received a proportionate less sum of money for the work. This shortly caused the stockings to be found too little; they could leg them out in the first instance, to make them up as large as usual; but the evil was soon found, and the trade began a little to decline. The next thing was to make only a proper selvage on the one side of the stocking, and to press the narrowings of the needles, and let the stitches be loose: the narrowings from the calf to the small, instead of seaming with a proper selvage, they were obliged to be back-stitched, which not only gave them a clumsy appearance, but very frequently the narrowings broke out in the length. As the trade began, from these circumstances, to fall off more and more, the hosiers began to appear to be more determined on gaining profit from the smaller quantity of goods sold: they next ordered them to be made in large pieces, and to be cut up the same as tailors would cut out a garment.

In what way do you make the seams or selvages, when the work is good?—By setting on and turning off.

You have shown to the Committee two stockings; one cut off the piece, and another wove as a single stocking?—Yes.

The Committee wish you will describe the defects of that which is cut out of the piece, as compared with that which is wove as a single stocking?—The stocking wrought single is good, because it is made with a perfect selvage on both sides, which admits of a good seam being run down at the back of the leg, without its being bulky, troublesome, or ungenteel: The seam, when thus made, is considered as strong as any other part of the stocking, and is so in reality, if a good seam is made; if any defect arises in the seam, it springs from the negligence of the seamer, and not from the negligence of the framework-knitter. The bad stocking, or that cut out of the piece, is sewed, because it is cut out of a piece, and consequently cannot have a good sound selvage: a proper selvage consists of loops, through which the seamer puts the needle and the thread that unites the selvages together. In the case of those stockings which are cut out of a piece, this cannot be the case, because there are no loops, nor any thing to adhere together by means of the thread, without laying the selvages over, and making them bulky, which destroys the beauty of the stocking, as well as its perfection; and if that bulkiness is attempted to be taken away, the whole seam will break out into a hole. The consequences resulting from this species of bad work being made, have been, that, I believe, at the present moment, there is not, at least to my knowledge, not one two-needle netted-frame at work in the towns and counties of Nottingham and Derby, and there is only about one or two in Leicester.

What other differences are there between a stocking worked single, and a stocking cut out of a piece, in the feet?—The feet are equally as imperfect as the legs, when they are cut out.

You have described the principal defects of the stockings which are cut out from the piece?—Yes.

May not the stocking cut out of the piece be, in other respects, of equal quality with the stocking worked singly?—Yes, perfectly as found in every other respect, only the selvages; it can operate only upon the selvages, and the gentility of the stocking.

What is the opinion, according to the best of your knowledge, of the hosiers themselves, upon the subject of cut-up hose?—I never found a hosier in my life that justified it, but always reprobated it to the utmost of his power.

And what is the opinion of the workmen?—The workmen do the same: I never found two opinions upon the subject.

Whether

Whether labour is not facilitated by working of piece-work?—It is, consequently it throws a part of the men out of employment; and it is not of advantage to the State, or the Country at large, because, by men being thus driven from their labour, and the same quantity of goods being still made by fewer hands, these goods disgrace themselves by their manufacture, and throw the whole out of employment connected with that branch of the trade; so that, from 500 frames in the year 1795, they are now reduced to one or two frames.

Are you of opinion, that the making of stockings from the piece should be prohibited if possible, and that it would be an advantage to the trade?—It is my opinion, that if the stockings were prohibited being cut out from pieces, that it would have a tendency to restore the character of every branch of the trade that has been lost by the means of cutting out.

But you are not of opinion, that the making of pieces for other purposes ought to be prohibited?—Not in all cases, by no means; waistcoat-pieces and breeches-pieces, and so on.

Do you confine it to stockings?—Sandals too, but that is a very trifling matter; I do believe that there have been silk stockings attempted to be made that way, that once being brought into general practice it would be the entire ruin of that valuable branch of national commerce. I will now, with the leave of the Committee, come to the point net-lace; that I think was first made about the year 1772 to 1774; it was, when first known, invented by what we now call single-prefs; it continued so till the year 1784, when what is called double-prefs was invented; prior to the invention of the double-prefs movement, which was from 10 to 12 years, there were not more, I am conscious I speak within compass, than 40 Frames in existence after the double-prefs motion was perfected, which gave fastness, lustre, and stability to the mesh; Frames began gradually to increase in number; persons possessing money were glad to embrace an opportunity of entering into the business; and in 14 years from that time great fortunes have been made. In 1795 the number of Frames was, I believe, about 300, the whole of which were double-prefs point net-frames; not one single-prefs Frame being in existence. When the whole of the single-prefs was driven from the markets, the double-prefs acquired an established character for durability and beauty, but there was still something wanting to give to the lace that clear whiteness which silk will not admit of. About the year 1805, the cotton-yarn was brought to that perfection that it was fine enough to be wrought into double-prefs lace; upon a point net-frame it answered every purpose which the ladies required, both for beauty, elegance and durability, so much so that in 1808 there were 1,500 point net-frames; I took the number myself; they made more net, in proportion to the number, than had been made before, for this reason, that many of them were much wider, one third at least. About this time single-prefs was introduced into the cotton lace, double the quantity of it could be made in the same time by the workmen who made it; this glutted the market, cast many men out of employment thereby, and it soon destroyed its own credit and the credit of that which it was an imitation of, by its own imperfections. The reason why it is less perfect than the double-prefs, is because the machine by which it is wrought is not applied in a second covering, and a second prefs, which motions tie a knot, and secure the loop from running, even if broken; it may be a matter of astonishment that the bad net should have so striking a resemblance to the good net; the reason is this, the whole of the cotton net must undergo a preparation with starch to keep it out in its proper shape before it is exhibited for sale; now as soon as the atmosphere falls upon the single-prefs net, and destroys the consistency of this stiffening, it immediately shrinks into folds, and loses every appearance of net, whereas this is not the case with the double-prefs net, because it possesses a consistency within itself in the forming and fastening of the mesh, which makes it really be net itself, and preserves the true appearance thereof; the single-prefs net possesses another imperfection, as soon as any misfortune befalls it; by the rip of a pin, by breaking one single thread of it, it directly runs all ways, by what is called the stitches running down for want of being fastened by the double-prefs motion; to this misfortune may be added the introduction of single-cotton, that is, what is generally called double-spun, from its being spun from two rovings; still it is but one thread, and possesses but one twist, therefore for want of a counter-twist, the very moment it is rubbed and teased, the filaments spring out, and it ceases to be a thread. When this is applied to the point net-frame to be wrought into net, the motions are so numerous that the necessary friction to form it into a hole necessarily destroys its consistency,

John Blackner.

consistency, therefore it is an improper article to make any sort of net, although it is made in the best manner. Of the forming the double-press you might tear it like a bit of paper, which so far from being the case when the net is made of double cotton, that it will bear a considerable degree of force before it can be injured; the consequences which have arisen from the introduction of these two articles into point net-lace have been, that out of 1,000 Frames, which were employed in making cotton net in the year 1809, there are not more now, I suppose, than 100, I believe hardly that number.

You state that after the double-press motion was perfected Frames increased very much in number; as persons possessing money were glad to enter into the business: were those persons who had been brought up to the trade, or persons who had a capital which they chose to vest in Frames?—I observed that some gentlemen had acquired considerable fortunes in a few years, those consisted of persons who had been brought up to the business, who had by their industry obtained a little capital and credit, and had obtained a fortune thereby.

You meant persons that had been brought up to the trade?—Yes.

You mean to say, that those who had collected a sum of money, and had vested a large portion of their capital in these Frames, and by that means had made a great fortune?—I do.

Do you believe that any other persons besides those brought up to the trade have purchased Frames?—Yes.

Was there any large number of Frames let out in that way?—Yes.

Do you suppose that was a benefit or an injury to the trade?—A serious evil.

In what manner did it operate as an injury to the trade?—While the workmen could find Frames to make the net upon, they did not choose to buy them, for this reason, because turning the money over in the work itself produced them better interest. I believe at that time an immense profit was made upon the work.

Was it not then advantageous to the workmen that he should have a number of Frames, out of which he could choose which he would take?—It may be considered advantageous at one time, but it would be highly disadvantageous at another.

I mean at the time the trade flourished?—The value of the Frames possessed by a workman should partly be estimated from the money that he could earn upon them, and partly from the rent paid for Frames that he had upon hire.

Do you suppose that it is more advantageous for a workman to use his own Frame or to hire one?—To hire one.

I should apprehend then that the more Frames there were the more chance he would have of hiring that Frame Cheap?—It does not always operate in that way; the business is rather of a peculiar nature, when a workman has advanced his little property in the purchase of a Frame he is very unwilling to let that Frame stand still; he may have run himself into debt considerably by obtaining it; have laid himself under peculiar embarrassments to the gentleman who gives him employment, and thus become subservient to measures which otherwise he would spurn at; many a man in Nottingham has ruined himself by expending his little property and his credit in purchasing Frames; some less manufacturers are so peculiarly dishonourable, which I could give striking instances of, that they will take every advantage which distress and anxiety may have thrown in their way by the unfortunate situation of the man that is in their employment, if any stagnation of trade takes place, as that will sometimes operate in an extraordinary manner; he will then take advantage of this man's situation, his name being placed with some figures at the end of it, in his book; I mean when he is in his debt that the workman must either be distressed for the money which is owing, or take work out at an abated price.

Upon the whole then you are of opinion that it is not advantageous for the workman to vest his money in the purchase of Frames?—I am of that opinion fully.

Are you of opinion that the possession of Frames should be restricted to any particular set of people, I mean whether the possession of Frames should only be allowed to those who are engaged in the business, or to any other persons who might think it advantageous to vest their capital in Frames?—I am of opinion that no persons but those who belong to the trade should be permitted to buy Frames, I mean the hosier, the lace-manufacturer, and the workmen all connected with the trade.

Would

Would not such restriction tend to diminish the number of Frames?—I believe it would. *John Blackner.*

Is your opinion upon single-prefs cotton the same as others in the trade?—As far back as the year 1808, when the cotton-net had been made about two years to any extent, I had occasion to take the opinion of many of the most reputable persons in the manufacture. I came to London in July of that year on that business, and had the honour to be attended to several of the warehouses in London by the honourable Chairman of this Committee. At that time the house of Nunn and Co. in Wood Street were attempting to abate the prices of making net; and it was expressly stated by that house, as a condition for such abatement not taking place, that the workmen should procure the signatures of the other lace manufacturers not to make any single-prefs or single-cotton net. I procured the signatures of many along with other workmen, which was delivered in to this Committee the other day; the head of it is of my own enditing, and all those names were signed in my presence.

And you therefore consider the general opinion to be in unison with yours?—Yes.

Will you state what remedy you think ought to be applied to this evil?—My opinion is that nothing would effectually restrain the evil, and restore the credit of the trade, but a law to prohibit its being made.

You then are of opinion, that no system of marking lace could be established, which would be effectual to prevent the sale of single-cotton prefs, either here or abroad?—I think it could not; my reasons are, from the little knowledge I possess of mankind, I know there is so little faith to be placed in the actions of men, when they deal with one another in common traffic, that every attempt to fraud would be made use of that human ingenuity could suggest, to evade the penalty which the law might affix to the crime; besides, the lace manufacturers themselves are averse to it. I should be happy to do every thing that would accord with their opinions; I mean that the manufacturers are averse to fixing a mark upon it.

And is that your opinion?—It is.

Is it usual in Nottingham to make the workmen responsible for silk delivered to them?—They are responsible by law.

Do you remember any custom existing, of an allowance being made of four drams in a pound?—Yes; it is generally called scale-allowance.

Is that practice now continued?—It is continued with some, but not universally so; Mr. William Hayne allows it.

Is not silk affected in weight by dampness or dryness?—Yes, materially so.

Did you ever hear of any persons concerned in the trade, having made their silk artificially damp?—Such rumours have been afloat, but I do not know of such a circumstance.

You do not think such practices general?—I do not.

Is it not your opinion, that that practice is general?—My opinion is, that that practice is not generally pursued.

Does any thing occur to you, to add upon the subject of damp silk?—Yes, I should be glad to say something on that subject; it is necessity induces a practice very frequently for the manufacturers both of lace and hose, to deliver their silk out very soon after it comes from the dyers, in which case, it almost invariably loses weight, for the dyers will generally make up whatever misfortune may arise to them in the management of the silk-dying, by adding water to it to make up the weight, I know that to be a fact; the stocking or lace maker, when he finds himself thus situated with the silk, he complains to the hosier, and frequent altercations take place between the dyers, the hosiers, and the stocking-makers; and sorry I am to say, that the stocking-maker too frequently is a loser. I can at the same time most positively assert, that one very reputable warehouse in Nottingham, both for hose and lace, has remedied that evil, when it has been fairly pointed out, by balancing the accounts with the workmen; at the same time I am still of opinion, that there are some of the more disreputable part of those manufacturers whose conduct has given just occasion for what the witness Latham said Yesterday; but I would still say, that I believe their number is very small, and that they are confined in point of rank to the lowest of all the class to which they assume to belong.

Supposing the export trade of single-prefs lace was prohibited; and there was a penalty of £. 50 upon every yard of single-prefs lace sold as double, would that be a means of effecting a cure of the evil?—It would have a great effect, I have no doubt, and would tend much to remedy the evil.

John Blackett.

The workmen in that case would have great power, would they not, in preventing the evil?—Most assuredly they would.

It would almost be impossible for a manufacturer to carry on such a trade; he would not dare do it, would he?—In answer to that, I would state, that when from any cause whatever the trade became very slack, men with families are loth to give umbrage to their employers, by doing any thing even where the good of the trade would be produced, and their own immediate evil the consequence.

Do you think any person would dare carry on the trade with such a very heavy penalty; the export trade being prohibited, would you, with such a penalty, dare to carry on such a trade, when every manufacturer in your house might ruin you; would you dare carry on such a trade?—I would not; at the same time I know one manufacturer, I know it from the declaration of his own mouth, that he would use every evasion in his power to set the law at nought, provided a law to that effect was passed.

Perhaps he had not, when he made that declaration, in contemplation such a law as I am speaking of?—Yes, he had.

That the export trade was stopped, and there was such a penalty?—That was not spoken of as a secondary remedy; I should certainly advise that, if the other could not be obtained.

I think your opinion seems to be, that it would be effectual?—It must have a great effect, there would be no doubt of it.

Have you any thing more, relative to the manufacturers of Nottingham?—I have, respecting the earnings of the people at work; I can positively state, that in the year 1808 Mr. Nunn declared, that the clear earnings of one man did not amount to more than 20s. a week; he and I disputed whether it was 20s. or 22s.; I was for 22s.; we agreed to split it, and set it at 21s.

When was that?—In 1808, when that paper was signed; since that time, the earnings have been reduced at least one third. I have for ten or eleven years had a shop of Frames myself. I had Lace Frames going 8 or 9 years, but I have none now; during the first six years of that time, the workmens clear earnings amounted to about 20s. according to my own books.

Do you mean the clear earnings, after paying for the Frames, and all regular deductions?—Yes, the last two years that I had them employed, their average earnings were not more than 14s. 6d. per week. I think now I have gone generally through my evidence; it is unnecessary, perhaps, to say any thing to convince the Committee of the necessity of applying the rack. I hope the Committee have seen sufficient upon that ground to convince them of its necessity.

Are you of opinion, that the establishment of the rack is useful and necessary in the manufacture of lace?—It is the most just and equitable and perfect method I ever saw.

Have you any hopes that the rack can be applied to the manufacture of hose?—I have.

And you think it would be equally equitable and just so to apply it?—I do, it is a system that cannot err.

You have not received any further information respecting the rack to the plain work having been used and found to answer?—I know something of mechanism myself, and from the knowledge I have of mechanism, and the practice of it, I have no doubt of its application; I have been informed that one has been made and applied.

EDWARD ALLEN was called in, and Examined.

Edward Allen.

What do you know, of your own knowledge, of payment in Goods; where do you live?—At Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire.

State what information you have to give the Committee?—In the year 1810 I was out of work in two or three Frames; I had eight Frames going at that time, two or three of them had no work; I applied for work to what we call a bag-hosier, which is a master stockinger; he is one that gets his materials from a hosier, and he and his men work them up, and take the goods in, and receive money only for the working part. A bag-hosier is one who makes up his own materials, and carries them to what we call the head hosier, and generally sells them in what we call the rough state; those men who act in this way are generally called bag-hosiers.

hosiery. I got work of one of those, because I could not get work any where else, and I was paid in grocery, such as soap, candles, bacon, tea, sugar, and a number of different things; I could not have work at this place on any other condition than receiving goods for the work we did.

Then the bag-hosier was a grocer at the same time?—Yes; at one time, I think, I had a reckoning of about three pounds and seven, eight, nine, or ten shillings, or thereabouts, and I had received soap, candles, and a number of different things to the amount of that, except a few pence, and he was unwilling to give me that, and he recommended me some herrings to make up the rest of the money; and I am credibly informed that he has refused even a halfpenny when there has been one difference. The next time I had a settling with this person, I had just one shilling to receive, after I had told him, and repeated the different articles which I thought we did want, or were likely to want, for some considerable time, he was unwilling to give me that, and recommended his herrings another time, and I took herrings to that amount, so that we settled to a farthing. At another time I received 3s. of this person to pay to a society for relief in sickness; I did so for several times; but however, to make this good, I have a paper in my pocket of goods that I sold to my men, with different other things, to prove that I received these goods from him, and paid them to my different workmen.

You have spoken of this treatment from one particular bag-hosier; is that practice adopted by many hosiers, or only one or two?—In the first place perhaps it will be the best way to mention whether it was supposed or not, that these goods were at a regular price; there were numbers in our town, perhaps more than 100, were receiving their wages from this same person in this way, and people were so dissatisfied with this, that there were little depredations made several nights; in the night-time a window or two of this person broke, and such things; after this there were more constables made than has usually been; one of those, whose name was Stanhope, a shopkeeper in our town, was resolved to see into this affair, and know more particularly whether they received goods in equal value to what they could for ready money; he went to one of the workmen to those people, and got some sugar from him, and upon comparison at another shop it was judged twopence a pound worse; after this he took the old regular parish constable, and they went to several shops, and got samples of sugar from them, and carried them to Mansfield before the magistrates, and it was judged there, that it was twopence a pound worse than the other shopkeepers charged, that is a proof that we were imposed on; this can easily be ascertained by the strongest evidence; I will bring the person's name forward if it is required. After this I was out of work in another Frame, a different sort of a Frame; I went in consequence of this to another bag-hosier; work was very scarce indeed, and I received articles much the same as I had before from that person. I received it rather in a different way, for I got a little flour of this person, but I could not obtain any from the first. After a little time we lost all our Frames, and all our work, and were out of employment for a considerable time, as well as a great many others in our town; trade was very bad at that time indeed; however I got at first work from one of our neighbours, at what we call second-hand. I took a Frame and worked on his account; he worked for another person, a bag-hosier, who lived about a mile out of our town, and then I received goods again at a second-hand. My master received goods from this bag-hosier, and I received from him. A week or two after this I got employment from another neighbour at a second-hand, the same as before, and I received goods a fourth time for my employment; this I had experienced in my own personal concerns, and would give oath of it before any body. It has been so common in our town to pay goods instead of money, that a number of my neighbours have been obliged to pay articles for articles, to pay sugar for drugs out of the druggist's shop; and others have been obliged to pay sugar for drapery goods, and such things, and exchange in that way numbers of times. I was credibly informed that one person paid half a pound of tenpenny sugar and a penny to have a tooth drawn; and there is a credible neighbour of mine told me that he had heard that the sexton had been paid for digging a grave with sugar and tea; and before I came off, knowing I had to give evidence upon these things, I asked this friend to inquire of the sexton whether this was a fact, the sexton hesitated for a little time, on account of bringing into discredit the person who paid these goods; however he said at last, I have received these articles repeatedly—I know these things have been paid to a great extent in this way.

Do

Edward Allen.

Do you know whether it is the case in any village so much as Sutton?—Not so much I believe any where.

Do you know that it exists any where else at all?—It has been done in Mansfield, in some degree, and considerably at Skegby, and I believe in some measure at Nottingham.

By the bag-hofiers there?—I should suppose so; but the Nottingham people can say more about that than I can.

Are you aware that there is now a law that prohibits any master paying his workmen in goods, except by the workman's own consent?—They use a method to evade that law. I beg to say a few words respecting the Frame-rent; the rent paid for lace-frames until the year 1805, was 1 s. 6 d. a frame per week; there then was not any very great inducement for persons to buy Frames and let them out by the hire, who did not belong to the trade; at that time an attempt was made by one or two houses to reduce the prices paid to the workmen, in consequence of a dispute between these two houses and another great house; some little difference being paid in the price among the respective houses, I was one chosen by the workmen to try if we could not remedy the impending evil, we consulted the respective parties, and found them inflexible; these two houses that were about to reduce the prices said that they would either immediately reduce the price of making net, or they would increase the Frame-rent; the difference to the workmen was considerable; between the one and the other, they would suffer less in the immediate operation of the thing by having the rent advanced, than the price of making net reduced. They chose at that time, as they thought, the lesser evil, but it has turned out to be otherwise, for immediately as the rent was raised upon the per-centage laid out in Frames, it induced almost every person, who had got a little money, to lay it out in the purchase of Frames; these Frames were placed in the hands of men who could get work for them at the warehouses; they were generally constrained to pay an enormous rent, and then they were compelled most likely to buy of the persons that let them the Frames, their butchers-meat, their grocery, or their clothing; the encumbrance of these Frames became entailed upon them; if any deadness took place in the work they must take it at a very reduced price, for fear of the consequences that would fall upon them from the person who bought the Frame; thus the evil has been daily increasing, till, in conjunction with the other evils crept into the trade, they have almost crushed it to atoms.

Sabbati, 16^o die Maij 1812.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esq. in The Chair.

EDWARD ALLEN was again called in, and Examined.

ARE you acquainted with anybody residing in Sutton, who, being in the habit of paying his workmen in Goods, does so pay them in a very great variety of articles?—Yes, I know a person, and I have received the same sort of goods that are mentioned here, in part of payment for my work.

Have you got the account written here?—Yes.

Is this paper a correct statement of facts?—I know it to be a true state of facts.

[The paper was put in, and read; and is as follows:]

Hofier	}	sells	{	Shoes,
Grocer				Pattens,
Miller				Clogs,
Mercer				Herrings,
Clothier				Vegetables,
				Bacon,
				Cheese,
				Meal,
				Malt, and various other articles,

with which he has been in the habit of paying his workmen.

Are there any other persons in Sutton, who pay their workmen in as many articles as these?—Not quite so many, but he deals in a great number.

Do

Do you know any relation of the individual who has made the payments described in that paper, who ceased to buy goods of that individual, on account of their being charged dearer than the market price?—Yes, he was his brother-in-law; he told me they were charged so extortionately high, that he left off both working with him, and every thing; and that he had nothing now to do with him; he said, he had him under his thumb twelve years, because he had a wife that was in a poor state of health; and he had borrowed some money of him, and could not get at liberty till that time, which was a few weeks back.

I understood you to say, that there are other persons who pay in a variety of articles, but not in so great a variety as this person to whom you allude?—That is my meaning.

Can you say, that the persons who are in the habit of paying their workmen in goods, charge those goods at a price higher than the usual price in the market?—Yes, that is allowed by every body in Sutton.

Do you think that these payments in goods have risen at all in any great degree, from the scarcity of gold and silver coin?—No; I think it has been on account of their parting with their shop goods rather than cash, and at a higher price; because I know that that person for whom I worked had plenty of cash, silver and copper, to a great amount; still he paid in goods.

How long has this practice subsisted, to your knowledge?—Several years.

Have you said all you wish to say?—Yes, upon this subject. I wish to say something about Colts, who are persons entering into the trade without having served an apprenticeship; I think this is an injury to our business on three or four accounts, and a serious injury—first, they seldom make so good workmen—second, they seldom keep their frames in good working order—thirdly, they generally take a great number of either Colts or apprentices, and as they are incapable of teaching them, it must do a great mischief to the trade. I have myself known several of those who have gone to seek work in Nottingham and other places, and they have not been able to obtain work, for their work is seldom so good as those who have been brought up in the business; they have often taken work at an under price, I know that to be a fact in many instances; this is one injury, and a great injury I am persuaded in lowering the price of our labour. Another thing is, when these men attempt to teach others not having a sufficient knowledge of the business themselves; it cannot be expected that they can make good workmen of those under them; and it is filling our trade with inferior workmen. There has been a calculation made of how many Colts, and such as were taught by Colts, are now in the trade in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire, how far it is correct I cannot exactly say; but I had it from a Committee of Framework Knitters a few days before I came to London, and it was thought by them that two thirds of the trade were either Colts, or such as have been taught by Colts; I cannot say that it is fact; it exceeds the number that I thought there was; but I know there are a great many.

Do you know how the persons called Colts are generally employed, whether in inferior work, or in the best work?—Generally in inferior work; they are not, I know, many of them, capable of doing the better work.

Do you know whether any of those persons, or a great proportion of those persons, are employed in the manufacture of articles which have been recommended to be prohibited?—A great many are, I dare say; but what number it is impossible for me to say: but inferior hands generally get inferior work, I know.

Then is it not your opinion, that, if the inferior manufactures, which have been recommended to be prohibited by some of the Witnesses we have heard, were actually prohibited by law, that that would tend very much to lessen the number of persons called Colts, who are now employed in the trade?—It would, in some respects.

Is it your opinion, that, if a law were passed to prevent persons exercising the framework knitting trade without having served an apprenticeship, that it would throw out of employ nearly two thirds of the Framework Knitters of the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester?—I think it has never been intended to throw any body out of work that are now in the trade, only to prevent it in future.

Can single-press work be performed equally well by inferior workmen, or does it require men equally skilled to perform that work as well as the double-press?—It requires a better hand to work double than single.

J. Collumbell.

JOHN COLLUMBELL, called in, and Examined.

WHERE do you reside, and what is your business?—I live at Derby; I am a native of Derby; I am a Framework Knitter.

To what particular points do you wish to speak?—Principally to the plain silk branch.

State what you think it material to inform the Committee of?—It is not only the prayer of the Framework Knitters of the town and county of Derby to obtain a Bill in Parliament for their trade, but it is likewise the wish of the Hosiers: I have conversed with nearly all of them upon the subject, and they all agree in saying, that it would be the best possible thing they could imagine to end all disputes between the hosiers and the workmen. The generality of hosiers in Derby and Derbyshire, are a body of very respectable men, and if they have imposed upon their workmen, they have only done it by acting in their own defence; for they must either manufacture goods after the same method the fraudulent manufacturer does, or be completely driven out of the market. If a Bill for the regulation of the trade were passed, each hosier would then know that they were manufacturing goods after an honest, fair, and general principle; that they would each be enabled to go to market with the same advantage: on the other hand, the workman would know when he had finished his work that he should be honestly paid for it, and that would be a pleasing stimulus to honest industry. Gentlemen, the eyes of 30,000 individuals are upon your conduct; and should you, from the evidence you hear, think it necessary that we should have a regulating Act for our trade, I have not the least doubt in my mind, that you will do all in your power to endeavour to press most strenuously upon the Honourable House of Commons the necessity of such a Bill. Now I beg to begin with the regulations of the trade: The principal grievance under which the plain branch labours, is by making what they call coarse work on fine gauges: what I mean by a gauge in a frame, is the number of jacks in three inches; a jack is a lever that has a sinker attached to it; a sinker falls in about a perpendicular direction, and gives the loop. A twenty-four-gauge frame would have twenty-four jacks in three inches, and a thirty-frame would have thirty jacks in three inches: now formerly it used to be the system to make hose according to, or very near, the gauge; but latterly the workmen have been obliged to give six or seven gauges. The breadth of a plain silk frame is generally about fifteen or sixteen inches; so that the difference between a twenty-four-gauge and a thirty-gauge would be according to the number of jacks; thirty jacks in fifteen inches breadth, that would make ninety needles difference. Another thing is, on fine gauges you are obliged to work finer silk, in proportion to the gauge. The hosiers will always tell the workmen that the hose is good for nothing without it is worked up to the gauge; therefore a man making a twenty-four stocking on a twenty-four frame, would not have above two-thirds of the work as on a thirty-frame. The hosiers have often compelled the workmen to put in a mark much superior to the work, or no mark at all; so that when they offer them for sale the purchaser has no idea but that the hosier has given a proper price for making of them. Formerly, it was the custom of the trade to make hose by such a number of courses to the inch, and if that was to be established again, it would be of no consequence whether they made hose of coarse gauges or fine ones. I think that would be the most honest, just, and equitable method that could be adopted.

Do you wish then that the workmen should be paid according to the number of courses in an inch?—Yes; according to the schedules that have been delivered in, it has been an old established principle in the trade, that hose should be set on with such a number of jacks; and we wish that to be established again, which is fully explained on the schedule; the workman has been very much imposed upon, by putting in extra work, such as extra-narrowings, bindings, &c. which tends very much to diminish his earnings, a remedy for which will be found in the schedules. The next thing I wish to speak to is damp silk; it is very often the case that workmen receive their silk out damp, I do not attribute that so much to the dishonest principle of the hosiers; they are generally obliged to deliver it out immediately after receiving it from the dyers, and it generally comes from the dyers in a damp state; I have often known it to lose an ounce in a pound, which the workman has been made accountable for; formerly it was the custom to make an allowance of four drams in a pound for what was called waste; what I mean by waste is in winding and working the silk; there is a great deal of waste in winding, if the silk is bad, and the silk is much

much worse now than it used to be, on account of the hosiers being more particular in their work; there is more waste in working it in order to pick out thick or thin places in the silk so as to make the hose more level, but it is the general custom now to make no allowance whatever except, from a few houses. I wish to say a few words respecting those persons who exercise the trade not having served a regular apprenticeship to it, whether male or female; there cannot be a more pernicious or mischievous practice than what this is, it spoils many a good gentleman's servant; and tends very much to ruin the trade. When a man has served a few years in a good place, and saved a little money, instead of serving his master as long as he was able, he thinks he should be more independent if he turns stocking-maker. From the poverty of the stocking makers a few pounds is a great inducement to them to teach such persons. After they think they have got sufficient knowledge of the motion of the frame, they will become master all at once, and work for a warehouse, if possible. These men generally know very little of their trade, or the nature of a Stocking-Frame, and are often distressed for want of work, for that reason they will very often go to the warehouses, and offer to work at reduced prices. If a good workman who has served a legal apprenticeship takes in his work to a warehouse, his master will say to him, I have hose of the same quality as yours made at such a price, which perhaps is sixpence a pair less than the proper price: These men that have not served a regular apprenticeship to the trade by their enormous numbers swell the trade to such a pitch that it makes it very difficult often for good workmen to get work.

Whether a person who serves a legal apprenticeship to a person who is denominated a Colt, at the expiration of his apprenticeship is himself deemed a Colt?—Certainly not.

But although he is not deemed a Colt, he is not conceived to be equally well acquainted with the trade with a person who has served a regular apprenticeship to a man who is not a Colt?—He is not esteemed so skilful a workman as a man who has served a regular apprenticeship to a master who is not a Colt.

Then you do not think that Colts can make their apprentices equally good workmen with those who have served a regular apprenticeship?—I do not think they can.

Hence you conceive, that the practice of admitting Colts into the trade is the means of increasing the number of bad workmen, and of injuring your trade?—Exactly so. I wish to explain more fully what I said respecting work being made off fine gauges; the old established custom was, that hose should be set on such a number of jacks, but since the method has been to make what is termed coarse hose on fine Frames; they would be too small for any body to wear, were they set on a proper number of jacks; to remedy this evil, the hosiers will offer you perhaps twopence to put in four or eight jacks, and if that is not sufficient, they will say, I will give you twopence more to put in a double quantity, perhaps sixteen jacks, then it will become the exact width with the same sized silk, the same number of courses, as if they had paid for a superior quality, and by that means the workman is defrauded of from eightpence to one shilling and sixpence per pair. It formerly was the custom to mark the hose according to the quality, so that when a hosier offered his hose for sale the purchaser generally knew the quality of it by the marks, but since this fraudulent method has prevailed, they have obliged the workmen to put in what marks they liked, or no marks at all, so that they would keep the purchaser in the dark, to enable themselves to get what profit they thought proper, where they could. I wish to say a few words on the taking apprentices; the number of apprentices that are taken in our branch is enormous; one reason why it is so, is from the trade being in such an impoverished state, that Framework Knitters having children to put out apprentice, are not enabled to put them to any thing else, though they may repent it all their lives. Within the nine or ten years the system of taking apprentices at Derby, has been different, and it has brought more apprentices into the trade, has caused more trouble to the parents of those apprentices, and ruined the apprentices themselves. Since provisions have been getting dearer, and the price of work is not raised in proportion, stocking-makers have been obliged to board their apprentices with their parents, because what they earn would not pay them for their board. The system on which an apprentice is taken is, that the master will allow the parents perhaps two shillings per week, for the first year, and raise them perhaps sixpence a week in each succeeding year, till their apprenticeship is out; if it happens that the parents of these

J. Collumbell.

these apprentices are very poor, and they only receiving so small a portion of money to maintain the boy with, they are very often destitute of support, so that they are not able to work. Another thing, the boy by going backwards and forwards to his meals, three or four times a day, his eye is attracted in the street by every thing he meets, which often stops him on the road past his proper hour of returning to his work; when he finds that he has stopped past his proper hour, if he has a severe master, he does not go at all, and from little to great, he runs away. One or two magistrates of Derby have informed me that since this system of taking apprentices came up, they have had ten complaints respecting apprentices, where they had only one before. I believe there was a law once, in which it was specified that no man should take above such a number of apprentices, I believe the number was two.

Do you think that there are more boys put apprentices in a declining state of the trade than in a prosperous one?—I do not think there is.

Whether it is your opinion that if a law was passed to restrict the number of apprentices, it might not be attended with inconvenience to the trade when in a flourishing state?—I think not, if there was a law for a master to take apprentices in proportion to the number of Frames which he employs.

John Green.

JOHN GREEN called in, and Examined.

DO you live at Nottingham and are you a Framework Knitter?—I am a Framework Knitter, and live at Nottingham.

How many years have you been a Framework Knitter?—Above fifty years I have been a Framework Knitter; I have worked in all the branches.

How long is it since single-prefs cotton-lace has been worked?—I think it may be six or seven years, but I am not certain.

What has been the effect upon the trade of manufacturing single-prefs cotton?—I think it has been the ruin of the trade.

Why has it been the ruin of the trade?—In a great measure by being so bad an article.

How has that injured the trade?—Double-prefs is an exceeding good article, single-prefs is not single-prefs; when it is got up at first it looks nearly as well as double-prefs, a workman can hardly distinguish them, but when it is washed it is good for nothing.

You mean to say that a person having bought single-prefs hose considers himself as deceived?—Most assuredly, and I think they would not buy it again.

Do you think it injures the trade by preventing the consumption of any lace of any kind made at Nottingham?—That is my opinion; I am very clear on that subject.

Is that the general sentiment of hosiers and their workmen in or near Nottingham?—I believe it is.

Can you mention any fraud which has been introduced that has tended to injure the trade in general?—Yes, I can, I think it has been the same in respect to twills and knotted-work.

Have the twills and knotted-work been imitated in a fraudulent and defective manner?—I think so by unprincipled men not making a good article.

What effect has this had upon the trade as far as relates to twilled and knotted-work?—That there is not one Frame in two hundred employed that used to be. I look upon the trade as ruined entirely.

You have stated that twilled and knotted-work has been made bad?—Yes.

And that there is very little of that work made now?—Yes, very little or none at all.

Has not there been some injury done to the knotted and twilled work by the change of fashion?—Some trifling, but I think it is principally to making a bad article.

In what does that inferiority consist?—Chiefly in making single cotton, and they even cut them out of pieces; both worsted knots and twills are cut out of pieces.

This knotted and twilled work then has been made of single cotton has it?—Yes, a great deal of it has; it ought to have been made of two threads.

What

What is the effect of making it of single thread?—It cannot be a quarter so good.

It wont wear so long?—No it is impossible to wear so long.

THOMAS ALLSOP called in, and Examined,

WHERE do you live?—At Leicester.

T. Allsop.

What business are you?—A Framework Knitter; I have worked in the trade sixteen years in plain cotton and plain worsted stockings; I have witnessed many abuses in the trade, proceeding from different sources. The first source of complaint I believe is Colting, I conceive the term colting has been sufficiently described to be understood by the Committee. In addition to what has been stated by the former witnesses, I have to say, that Colting has the above effect in two particulars, first it causes a bad article to be made, because it is evident that persons who have not been regularly bred up in the trade cannot make so good an article as those who have. There are however some few exceptions to the general rule; I have known a person myself that has made a tolerable good hand at this sort of work that they have been bred to in the twelve months that they have been educated at it; but their knowledge of the trade in another description of work, though in the same branch of trade, has been but superficial. There is another source from which Colting derives great cause of mischief to the trade in general; and that is, that though they only are brought into the trade, educated for twelve months, they have a conceit in themselves that their knowledge is as perfect as those who have been regularly apprenticed for seven years: This description of persons are in general needy characters, or persons that would almost do any thing sooner than settle in that description of life which Providence has seemed to point out to them; for instance, I have been told by a very respectable farmer at Sharnford near Hinckley, in Leicestershire, that it was almost impossible for farmers to get a servant at any wages, because young persons have an idle conceit that nothing is preferable to liberty: this is what I conceive a false notion, and goes to show, in my opinion, that the system of Colting, as it is practised in Leicestershire, is a great detriment to Agriculture.

We wish to hear you as to what you conceive will injure the Framework knitting trade?—As it is impossible for Colts to make so good an article as those who have been regularly educated, it naturally follows, that when those persons have entered into the trade, they do not wish to leave it. In order to illustrate what I have said, I beg to mention an instance, which I know from my own observation, where a person in Hinckley, who was an ostler, was determined to learn to work in a Frame; he applied to me to teach him; and I was determined not to teach him, but not wishing to offend the man, I asked a sum which I was certain he would not give, and thereby got rid of the application: the man however did learn, he worked at the trade about two years, as near as I can recollect, and he never could get a sufficient knowledge of the trade to enable him to earn a living for his wife and children. The reason that I assigned for this is, because I firmly believe, that the person who taught him was a Colt himself. These persons, when they work at the trade and have got into it, it frequently happens that during the time of their learning they sacrifice almost every thing they are worth to get a knowledge of it; this shows that it requires a greater length of time to learn the trade than either one or two years.

Martis, 19^o die Maij 1812.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esquire, in The Chair.

GRAVENOR HENSON called in, and Examined.

G. Henson.

WHAT business are you?—A Framework Knitter, and reside at Nottingham.

State what information you have to give to the Committee.—First, with respect to the staple part of our business, that which I conceive there are most hands employed in, that is, in making plain work of worsted or woollen yarn: I shall first speak to the making plain Stockings of worsted, the principal article of which stockings are at this time made, is extremely fraudulent, they being very generally made of what is termed single worsted; that is, worsted spun of only one thread. There are three species of worsted that is termed one thread, that is, single worsted; worsted spun from two rovings, called two-roving worsted, that is, instead of being spun from one spole, it is spun from two spoles; a spole is that in which a woman puts the wool she spins: The next is three-roving worsted, which is spun in the same manner from three spoles; two-roving worsted is a better material than single worsted, and three-roving worsted is a better material than that; this three roving worsted is frequently marked and sold, as being formed of three distinct threads, woollen properly twisted. The introduction of worsted spinning machinery has caused the worsted, spun from roving instead of thread, to be introduced; these roving worsteds, particularly the two-roving, are seldom a good material to make into plain stockings, there being extremely thin threads in them, succeeded by thick ones. There is also a material worked called lambs wool, this is generally formed of threads, though it is not a good material; I do not know of its ever having been made a fraudulent one. There is a material difference between making worsted into plain pieces and making them into what is termed German ribbed pieces; what I mean by German ribs, are, ribs made with one loop behind the other, consequently the work is doubled, though I have seen single worsted made into this kind of work; it requires a considerable quantity of mending by the hand after it is finished by the workman. I have seen great heaps of it, when wound upon bobbins, thrown away by the side of the woman when winding, she having taking out the thin pieces; I have seen workmen compelled to splice threads into the work two or three times in one course, though with three thread worsted that operation would seldom or never occur; the articles, I conceive, so made, would not possibly wear. Framework should always be made with a good material, because it is much unlike cloth; being worn as an elastic article, consequently, in pulling on and off every part of it is stretched, and the weak places naturally burst. Single worsted is also made into Berlin or double lap warp; this is usually termed Barbers Patent. The defects of single worsted are more injurious to the work in this branch than in some of the others; in this work every needle has a distinct thread, which goes through a conductor, called a guide, as the machine works, which conducts the thread to the needles; it moves backwards and forwards on the worsted, therefore, if there are any defective places in the thread it raises them up, and frequently leaves only one-sixth part of the thread to be looped upon the needle and frequently breaks, which requires mending. There is also another article made double looped, to which three roving worsted may be well applied, that is what is generally termed double loop plain work; this is made with two threads looped at once through single worsted; even in this, which is the best way that it can possibly be made in to hide its defects, is a bad material. Stockings are also made still more fraudulent, by being made of this bad material, and cut out of pieces; there is a great difference between stockings cut up and other articles, such as waistcoat and breeches pieces, &c. being cut out, particularly in worsted. Stockings are in general made when cut up to look as neat as possible, and to resemble those made with selvages; there are instances in which that is not the case. These stockings being sewed near to the selvage are very unsound; tailors, when making breeches or pantaloons, sew them at a considerable distance from the selvage. There is another reason why worsted framework, made into stockings, is a considerable worse article than when made into breeches pieces, which adds materially to their defects; worsted pieces are generally milled, though not so much as cloth; this makes them much

much firmer ; stockings are never milled, for people would not buy them in that state. There are also some regulations wanting in the making of worsted stockings, respecting the sizes and the quality, particularly in the fashioning of them, as in many instances they are not properly narrowed, and the defect is hid by the leg-boards making them into a proper shape.

The next thing I would advert to is plain Cotton Hose. Cotton hose has now become to be made pretty generally of single cotton, though not to such an extent as worsted ; single cotton has always been considered a bad material. Two-needle hose, or cotton hose, are also cut out of pieces, though this is not very general ; the greater part of the complaint is, that they do not form them properly in the feet ; the articles are ancle socks, sandals, and some few articles made short, not coming above the calf ; these are principally termed Spiders ; what I mean by spiders, is where they are filled with eyelet holes by a machine ; these are made three, four, five, and six at a time, with proper loop selvages down the hinder part of the stocking, and the heels are rounded with scissars ; they are cut up between the instep and the heel, instead of being made with two selvages, as in common stockings. They are made with round feet, and the toe ends are cut into form : this is a very bad method, and is generally considered so, of making these articles. Hose could be made with a profusion of ornaments extremely cheap, of this quality ; it might become a staple article of our trade if they were made good and proper.

The next thing I would advert to is cut-up Gloves. About the year 1798 or 1799, there was a very extensive trade in Nottingham, of making silk and cotton gloves ; I shall chiefly confine myself in this part of my evidence to cut-up gloves. There was a very great call for cotton gloves, as well as silk gloves, at that period ; the gloves were made down the arms in one solid piece, they were then divided for the insertion of the thumb ; the fingers were again divided into seven parts. At first the threads to form the fingers were laid by the hand ; this was a tedious and slow method. Machines were then used for the laying of these threads, by which means they could lay the whole number of threads nearly as quick as one ; by this means the workmen made them considerably cheaper, and other persons at this time made them, cutting them wholly out of pieces : cut-up gloves must be naturally fraudulent for the reasons I have before assigned, that they must be seamed very close to the selvage, as from the body of the gloves there must be taken four fingers, consequently there cannot be much room to take in much upon the seam. Since then cotton gloves have been made upon a considerably improved principle, they have made them four, five, and six at a time ; they have had as many thread carriers as gloves, and as many slurcocks, that is, an instrument with which the jacks are drove down, as gloves ; if it were not to have as many of those slurcocks as gloves, it would take as much time to draw every glove, that is to say, if there were three gloves made, it would take three times the time it does now to make one glove. The thumb is still inserted in the cut-up, and the fingers also are cut ; therefore the gloves, though better in the arm, are still made fraudulent in the fingers, therefore the machines hitherto invented are become useless. It is the opinion of the workmen, that if these machines could be employed it would not make above three-pence a pair difference. I do not think that any other people, stocking-makers, in that case could make good goods equal with us, as foreigners are extremely deficient in the knowledge of our machinery, though they might make cut-up gloves with very great facility, there being no skill necessary in making up these or any other kind of cut-up articles. To illustrate this, I could teach a man to make pieces in two months, but I could not teach him to make stockings properly in two years. I would beg leave to state further respecting this kind of spider stockings, that if labour was divided, that is, by making one part of the hose upon one frame and another upon another, they might be made to come extremely cheap, though the cut-up totally prevents all improvements of that kind : wherever cut-ups appear, every kind of division of labour is entirely lost. There is another injury particularly in the double loop warp and the German rib, which I had forgot ; which rests principally with the master or undertaker, and the hosier or employer ; this is, when the pieces are made from the frame, the master stretches them frequently two or three yards, consequently he is always endeavouring to procure as great a length from his workmen as he can to hide the fraud. Double-lap warp is constructed different from any other kind of framework ; plain and ribbed pieces stretch in width, double-lap warp stretches only in length, therefore the workmen and the hosiers wish that the rack should be applied to the making of double-lap warp pieces ; by that means the workmen would work by the number of courses, and the master could not possibly be defrauded, and the article

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article injured. German rib also is of two qualities, that is, German rib proper, and German cord. German rib proper has one regular looping with the frame, and the other with the machine needle. German cord is usually two or more frame needles to a machine needle. The workmen also, as well as the masters, wish the Rack to be applied to this work, also in counting the courses. Worsted stockings also are made of various kinds and sizes, as it regards the workmen, though they are nominally the same; this frequently relates to different places, where the manufactory is carried on, as in some parts of Leicestershire it differs materially from Scotland; therefore, we propose that worsted work should be regulated according to a schedule, the same as plain silk; that the sizes may be made after a given denomination, and according to the regular established rules of the trade, that a workman may know, when work is given to him, what quantity of labour is required. The next article that I shall advert to is plain silk Gloves; these have entirely or nearly lost all their qualities. Formerly various qualities were made, such as Slights 23, 24, and 26; now scarcely any thing but slights are made. They used formerly to be narrowed or shaped down the arm; now they have scarcely ever any fashion ever put into them, though there are nearly as many courses in those termed Slights, as there used to be in 24, and in some cases even in 26 quality: the plain silk gloves upon this account, not having sufficient fashion as I conceive, are materially gone off. I shall now endeavour to advert a little to plain silk hose, more particularly to the ornamental part. The ornamental part of hose was originally paid for by the number of eyelet holes that the cloth, or what was technically shammy shape, was wide; that is, they usually gave a penny per run. I do not know that ever this rule has been departed from, but the ornament was carried further than the top of the heel; that is, it was split into two parts nearly equal, one-half was taken down the heel: and the other down the instep, these shammys were mostly made by three courses down the clock of the stocking, but when arrived at the heels and instep they were made with four courses. When they had finished the ornament of the heels they were usually then ornamented with six courses; it was usual to pay the workmen for all ornament that was made after they had finished their heels, and also to pay them for what ornament they made in the foot bottom. This was frequently a ground of dispute between the workman and his employer what courses they should be done by below the instep, and how far they should be taken for a given sum of money, to remedy which, some Manufacturers adopted a resolution of paying the workmen by the number of holes that they made: this method gave great satisfaction on both sides, and this method we could wish to be universally adopted in making of all ornaments. It was also, as I am informed by very aged men in the trade, in the beginning of His present Majesty's reign, and I have heard my father frequently speak of it as a very general rule, to make silk stockings, according to the qualities, by the regular number of courses; those for 24 quality they made 40 courses to the inch; in 26 quality 48, and in 28 quality 56: this was a general established rule for quality, and whilst it was adopted, the workmen and their masters always agreed. The number of courses in a stocking can be as easily ascertained as the quantity of threads thrown in muslin, or any other article by the loom; there are manufacturers at the present day, who regulate the qualities of their work by that very method, and they and their workmen usually carry on their business in harmony; on the other hand, where there are no regular datas for the quality, I have seen 28 holes that has had no more courses in them to the inch than a 24 quality; working for different masters, this is a continual source of dispute: on the other hand, particularly in the cotton work, there are little or no datas for the width that stockings should be made. I hold in my hand a statement from various parts of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, of the quantity of jacks, or of needles, set on for the same nominal sizes. I found that one frame was making them with 92 jacks, or 184 needles; another was making them with 118 jacks, or 236 needles, consequently there was a difference of 52 needles, equal to 6 and a half sizes in that quality of work, and the same price was paid for each: there is also the same variation in every quality and work of the same degree and size, though not to so considerable an extent, and varying from one and a half to six and a half sizes in plain silk work. There has been some variation, but not to a very great extent; the difference in the number of courses required for a quality, are equally the same as in plain silk; I might also say, that there is no such thing as a quality being observed; for instance, a 32 stocking have frequently as many courses in them as a 36 stocking, though the difference in the labour to the workmen is equivalent to fourpence a pair. There is also another serious cause of grievance to the two-needle workmen

workmen by not making the hose in the finer gauges of a proper fashion. It is usual in all stockings above 30 gauge, to narrow them upon the selvage by shifting three stitches, and narrowing one needle; these are frequently narrowed two at a time; the workman is reduced more than an adequate proportion for that deficiency, and the narrowings are now made different to what they used to be. Formerly they used to shift them loop by loop with the working needle, now they are shifted three at a time by what is termed Ticklers, consequently there is not a great degree of less labour; the stocking having a loop shifted at a distance from the selvage, looks much handsomer than those that are narrowed upon the selvage, consequently there is a deficiency in point of beauty to the wearer. The next thing I would advert to is the making of silk knotted stockings; these are made two ways, one with the feet made the same as the leg, being knotted, the other is made with plain feet; womens stockings are all made with knotted or round feet; mens stockings used formerly to be made always with plain feet. Since the decay of the lace trade, frames have been introduced to make knotted stockings much wider than they were before; the usual width of knotted frames was 30 inches, they are now made 32, 34, and 36 inches, to which is frequently added two extra gauges. These frames are applied to the making of mens, and out-size mens, with knotted round feet, for which the workman frequently does not get an adequate allowance, there being no schedule specified by which other manufacturers, who make them from 30 frames, can know what price is given for them, and silk knotted stockings have always been made with a regular number of courses; though the number varies between making them, one and one, and making them ribbed stockings, the principal defect and the loss of the two-needle knots arose from the making the stockings with too few number of courses, consequently they were too narrow. If this evil should ever get into the silk knotted branch, the consequence might be the same, therefore the silk knotted workmen request that the number of courses, an inch of the frame, should be specified according to the rules that have been adopted from the invention of that species of Framework Knitting. There is no more striking evidence of the numerous effects arising from the making the hose lengthways, with a certain number of courses, than what arose upon the loss of the twills; these twilled hose were usually made upon the same principle as the knots, with a well understood certain number of courses. There never was a large quantity of twilled silk hose made; they were principally made of silk and cotton. Nothing was so frequent in the manufactory as to take the established number of courses, and reduce the price of the workman; the hose being then too narrow were stretched by the trimmer upon leg-boards. Twills are not a very elastic article; when they came to be pulled upon the leg, being made too small, they bursted: added to which they were cut up, and also made with single cotton. There was frequently in the number of 208, forty taken out; this was at first remedied by making them what is termed slack or making the loops longer; this was very perceptible by the purchaser, and they made them of the usual tightness, and made the size by the leg-board. The same methods were also pursued of making the machine hose too small in the warps, and stretching them out upon the leg-boards. Warped stockings have little or no elasticity; I mean plain warps. Plain warp stockings of no description can be shaped on the frame, as there is a thread to every needle; there are no warp stockings made upon that principle at the present day; I do not know that there are any warps upon any principle. There is an article that is specified in principle, resembling twills, made at the present time; these are called Mesh, though they are not reckoned so handsome, as the twills vary in this respect from the mesh, they are finer. The twills are visibly silk and cotton; the mesh are all silk on the outside, and are frequently mistaken for silk knotted stockings. These mesh have not been made by the true number of courses, the same as the knots; they are too frequently made with a smaller number of courses, consequently when washed they become too narrow, though they are well calculated for a cheap article, the inside being made of cotton, and the outside of silk: if these therefore were made with a proper number of courses generally, there is no doubt but what there would be a great demand for them in the market. It has been the peculiar misfortune in the various machines invented in our business, that they have been rendered nearly useless by frauds being practised with them.

I would next advert to Two Plain Net; this was the first imitation of lace in our manufacture. Two plain net is made with a different machine from any other kind of net; this machine is the same as the spider net machine, it only removes the loops and makes a species of eyelet holes, therefore it is loose and has never been an

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article much in request; it has only one quality that has ever sold it, it can be ornamented by its mesh on the frame. The next article I would speak to is Square Net; this is made from the same machine as the knotted stocking is; this is a very sound and good article, but not adapted to lace: it is usually made into mitts, and such like articles; I mention them only for the purpose that the workmen making that kind of work, wished to be paid by the count or rack. The next is Point Net Lace, and I have little to say upon that subject, as it has been already dwelt upon in the evidence before me. Common lace, I remember well, was attempted to be made single press before the materials could be made fine enough to make double press; I was one of the first workmen I believe that made double press point lace; single press could never I believe be sold twice. When double press was introduced into the trade, there was immediately, and almost instantaneously, a large quantity of hands employed on it. The difficulty of spinning the material I understand was extreme, as the cotton twist that is worked was from ten to fifteen guineas a pound. I believe that cotton spinning has so far improved that the same can be afforded now for between three and four pounds per pound weight; if I remember right the cotton twist that I first worked, which was ten guineas per pound, was from N° 120 to N° 130, according to the denomination of the twist of the cotton spinners. Sometime after, when I made extreme fine point lace, I worked N° 148 and N° 150, which I understood was fifteen guineas per pound; this is now somewhere upwards of four pounds; that is owing to the improvements in the machinery in spinning cotton thread. I have always understood, both from the Cotton Spinners and from the Lace Manufacturers, that the spinning of point and warp lace cotton was the highest perfection of cotton spinning; and I have been given to understand, that the loss of the point lace trade has been a great loss to those persons who laid out their capital in cotton machinery calculated to spin extremely fine cotton. Single press cotton is made from a much coarser or thicker material than double press cotton; the difference in price between double press cotton and single press cotton arises from this cause: as there is only one-third difference to the workman between making double press and single press, double press at the present day is much worse work to the workman than single press is, that is, he could not earn so much money per week. I have been informed by the Lace Manufacturers, that they have endeavoured to introduce double press cotton, but they never could sell it to the merchants for any more than single press cotton, because all cotton lace had lost its reputation. A manufacturer informed me but a fortnight ago, that he had a considerable quantity of double press lace on hand, and he was selling it at the same price as the single press; though the merchant knew it to be double press, he could get no more for it. There are very few frames employed now in making of point net lace, and it is the general opinion that there will soon be none.

I will next advert to Warp Lace. There is a great variety of different kinds of warp lace made, some having four times the labour in it as others; these are ten-course hole made, and two-course hole made; what I mean by so many course holes is, the number of loopings the workmen have to complete a hole; the more pressings there is to a hole in warp lace, the firmer the article is, and the least liable to lose its form in washing. Warp lace, from the nature of the principle upon which it is worked, can make a harder twisted material than what the point frame can; warp lace has not been long invented, I think it was invented in the year 1804. At that time the lace was principally made of silk, which was extremely fine; afterwards it was made of cotton; it was made much finer than the point will make it. This was generally made with six courses to the hole, though a considerable quantity was made with eight courses to the hole. Warp lace made with six or eight courses to the hole, if made of two-thread cotton material, is a good article; they then gradually go down to four courses to the hole, and lastly they degenerated to two courses to the hole. This two-course hole is made by lapping four times and pressing twice to the hole; this when stretched out in what is termed the getting-up frame, has the handsomest appearance of any kind of machine lace made, though when washed it runs up, and frequently appears like cloth. The warp lace frame is calculated to carry improvements in lace to a very great extent, joined to which, it can be made very cheap. Upon the best principle, the very best lace can be made forty-four inches wide, and a yard long material, and all for about 28s. that is the very best article that can be made, and it is very little inferior to foreign lace; the only difference is, foreign lace is made of thread, and this is made of cotton: the workmen are positive they could work thread if their masters would give them thread to make in that branch of business.

ness. It is impossible to say to what extent the warp machine may be employed in making of lace, though they will all be rendered of more effect in making white laces, if two-course hole is made, as it is impossible for any but a very good judge, and he must frequently have a glass to detect the fraud before washing. When single cotton is worked into any kind of lace, it is extremely difficult to ascertain it without a microscope; warp silk lace has been attempted to be made fraudulent, but it is extremely difficult to make any article of silk fraudulent, as unless silk has workmanship in it, it being of a pliable nature, it naturally shows its defects; joined to which, silk is scarcely ever what we term a bad material; silk is frequently very irregular in its size, but it has few or no weak places in it, therefore the manufacture of silk lace has never been injured by being either made fraudulent in respect to its materials or in its principle. With regard to what has been formerly said by several of the Witnesses, with respect to single press lace, single press I believe is never made into what is termed lace, strictly speaking, it is usually made into mitts and gloves; it has a handsome appearance, there is no fraud in them, as no person can possibly be deceived by them. A mitt that is made of single press, and is intended to be made 30 inches long when sold, it runs up from the operation in making, that it is not above 6 inches long, therefore there is no fraud, every person knows what article it is; I never knew them to be stiffened with gum. Single press is also inserted as an ornament in making of double press lace sleeves, it is made into what is termed bracelets; it is usually put in that part which comes to the wrist, and when it is put into that kind of work it is not made into holes, as lace, but has the appearance of plain work, and adds greatly to the ornament of that kind of article. The welt both at the top of the rim in mitts, and also in the hands, is made of the same single press, therefore what regards single press, does not in the least apply to silk.

Mercurii, 20^a die Maij 1812.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esquire, in The Chair.

GRAVENOR HENSON, again called in, and Examined.

THE particular points I wish now to state, are the nature of the Twist Lace, which is new invented, made by a machine, and Fleecy Hosiery. With respect to twist lace, it has been the unwearied application of a number of the most ingenious mechanics in Nottinghamshire to make this twist lace, and hitherto it is thought to be almost an impossibility. All the sorts of lace made by a machine are looped, this is twisted, but still this lace, though equal in every respect to that made by hand, is liable to be mistaken for two-course hole warp or single press; the reason is, because all lace made with a machine, when sold in breadths, is cut, therefore all cut lace is supposed by the consumers to be bad, as they cannot distinguish the twist lace from two-course hole or single press, all being cut alike. With respect to fleecy hosiery; this is an invention that lines framework with wool, this also has been made fraudulent. In fleecy hosiery, the wool is laid on every other course, but some persons have laid the wool on every third, and some every fourth course. Fleecy hosiery, when done with two courses, if great care is not taken, is apt to form into lumps in washing; this being fleeced by three courses, will almost invariably fall into lumps, which destroys the effect of the warmth of the fleecy: even cotton wool has been used in articles of this description, but from the shortness of the staple it could seldom or ever be made fast; there are very few branches of our business which are not at the present time made fraudulent. I think if fleecy hosiery is to be retained in the trade, it can be made no otherwise but in every other course, as it is extremely fraudulent if made by three courses, and improper for the purpose for which it is required; there is only one manufacturer who makes it to a considerable extent, the original patentee; he is desirous that it should be limited to making it every other course. I shall only beg leave to say a few more words upon this part of the case, as far as regards our manufactory in foreign countries. The revolution in France was a considerable advantage to our manufactory; as the great seat almost of the French stocking manufactory was at Lyons, the greater part of those frames during the troubles were destroyed. The French frames and the workmen are much inferior; as far as respects speed. I should think an Englishman would be able to make

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make one-third more in a day : the French are by no means bad workmen, but they are extremely bad mechanics ; few French stocking-makers know how to alter their frames. They have made some little progress in the making of point net lace, they can also spin cotton sufficiently fine to make fine cotton hose, but I have never heard yet of their making any cut-ups, on the contrary, the French cotton hose are full as well fashioned, as it respects narrowings and bindings. It would be a great advantage to France, and also many other places on the Continent where framework is carried on, if hose were generally worn cut out of pieces, as they could soon rival us in that manufactory than in fashioning of them properly, it requiring little or no skill in the workman to make hose after that manner. With respect to lace, I do not suppose that the French are likely, for a long series of time, to rival us in making lace on a proper principle ; there are three obstacles in the way. First, their not being able to make machines proper for double press lace ; a frame may be very inferior to make single press lace, but it requires infinite skill, both in the fabrication of the frame, and the putting it together, which is called setting-up, to make it fit for double press. Secondly, in obtaining workmen to work such frames ; a workman might be taught from a plain frame to make single press in a few days ; but to teach him to make double press is a work of time ; it requires a very good workman indeed to make double press, and he must well understand the nature of machinery to keep his frame in order : but in single press, far less skill is necessary. The third reason is, that lace cotton is the very perfection of cotton spinning in this country, and therefore, the French not being so well acquainted with the nature of cotton spinning, are not likely soon to rival us ; the finer the cotton is made, very much increases the difficulty of making it, and also the price. The French and other foreigners may in a very short time spin what is called Spider Cotton, of which single press is made ; the making of cotton lace is a new improvement, cotton lace has not been made above six years in this country ; it is the general opinion, that it can be so much improved, particularly in the warp lace frames, that it will rival the French manufactory by the hand. The spider cotton, fit for single press lace, is sixteen shillings a pound ; the cotton fit for double press lace is £. 2. 12s. a pound ; I mean when the lace is made of the same size hole and mesh.

What is the real value of the frames that are used in the single press lace, and double press lace ?—The same frame makes both kinds of work ; when the frames were originally made, they were made to make double press ; I never knew a frame made purposely to make single press, unless it was in the early part of the manufactory, before double press was invented.

What would be the relative value of a frame made solely for single press, and a frame made for double press ?—Our workmen are so extremely perfect in their business, that it would be difficult for them to make a frame on a bad principle. I merely spoke that frames might be made on a much worse principle to make single press, than to make double press ; but not having ever known frames so made, I cannot speak to that. Respecting frame rent ; with respect to the rent of plain frames, the exorbitancy has never been so great as in machine frames, though the workmen have always thought the rent of the frames too high ; the workmen, even when they are stinted, are usually charged the whole rent ; and frames have been constantly introduced into the trade to run each other out, that is, finer frames have been made to supersede coarse ones, which has completely over-stocked the business with workmen. Few persons who rent frames of the hosiers, or who rent them of other persons, will let frames stand still when they have rent to pay for them. The hosier, when he has employ for his frame, usually charges rent to the undertaker, or master stocking-maker, and charges him rent whether he has a workman to the frame or not. It may be satisfactory to the Committee to state, that there are four descriptions of persons concerned in the stocking-making business : first, the merchant, who buys from the hosier and sells to the shopkeepers ; the next is the hosier, he is the person who employs the workmen and finds the material ; the third is the master stocking-maker, who receives the material from, and is employed by the hosier : he delivers out that material to the apprentices and journeymen, who are the Framework Knitters. The master Stockinger renting a frame of the hosier, or any other person, is extremely anxious to obtain a workman to it, and either obtains what is termed a Colt, or takes a greater number of apprentices than he can possibly instruct. This is a great disadvantage indeed to the manufactory, particularly when trade is bad, as such masters must obtain work for those apprentices at almost any price ; such apprentices being frequently deficient in point of workmanship, they add quality, size, and

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and ornament, to make up for such deficiency of workmanship. With respect to lace-frame rent; it has been very exorbitant indeed, and a number of persons still receive such exorbitant frame-rent: frames, besides paying full interest for the money laid out in their purchase, adding the remaining money for repairs, have cleared themselves in the course of nine years; consequently a man has received full interest for his money, and cleared his frame at the end of nine years. I have known frames go thirteen years with little or no repair; it is very usual for the workmen to pay for small repairs to the frames, I usually did; with respect to larger repairs for frames, it was frequently owing to the defect of the workmen and the framesmith or setter-up. When the trade is very brisk, the frames have been made in a very imperfect manner; the greater part of the lace-frames of the quality and width they used to work seven or eight years since, now lie totally unemployed, being superseded by the frames introduced by speculative persons who make a profit of frames, and who are in general unconnected with the business: the reason of this is, that the new frames make wider lace pieces than those that were narrower, and the workmen can make better wages by working the new frames; but this is not generally the case; this has caused a number of manufacturers of lace to come into the trade who have no stake of capital in it, and these usually make the most fraudulent work, as in case the manufactory suits them for a little time, they can make a considerable sum of money by these frauds, and can leave the business without loss or detriment to themselves. It is otherwise with the principal manufacturers; if the trade is injured, they have several thousand pounds in frames, which lie dead upon their hands, and become of little value; therefore they always endeavoured, by every means in their power, to prevent frauds, and cause the manufactory to be respectable.

What remedies do you propose for this?—The remedy which I should propose, would be to lower the rent of frames so much, that the holder of frames should receive 5 per cent. for his money, and as much as would pay the repairs of the frame, and no more; I think myself, that about 8 per cent. would do that, if the manufactory was brought under proper regulations. I think if single press lace and two-course hole were prohibited, the workmen, having full employ, might in some respects control the rent of their frames; but frame-rent is much unlike all other things, it has been invariably fixed in the manufactory, by a regulation of the manufacturer.

Whether of late years there have not been many great improvements made in the construction of frames?—There certainly have been very great improvements made in the construction of frames.

Whether it is not your opinion that any restriction on framework would check any further improvement?—I do not conceive that to be the case.

You have mentioned that frames made eight years ago are now unemployed; supposing frame-rent were restricted to pay only 5 per cent. to the owner of the frame, would not the frameworker in such case have suffered a material loss?—Those who had them eight years ago would be materially gainers, because those frames now mostly stand still.

Then that must be under the supposition that no improvement in the frame would have taken place?—What I mean by improvements in the frame, are these; there certainly is more skill in the setting up, to make a wide frame or a fine frame, than a narrow and a coarse one; but I do not conceive that wide or fine frames are a material advantage to the manufactory, nay in some instances they are a disadvantage, as wide frames, as I before stated, frequently make worse work.

I understand you to say that workmen could make better wages in the new frames, than in those that were in use eight years ago; do not they then look upon these new frames as being upon an improved construction?—No, not in the least upon a better construction; but they can make more work upon the same frame, and when those wide frames were made, the price was better than it is now, particularly in making of cotton hose.

But, in fact, do not the workmen prefer the new frames to the old ones?—They do; and the reason for that is, that the masters will sooner employ a wide and a fine frame than they will a narrow and coarse frame, because there is less waste in the lace.

Have not there been such changes in the trade, and such improvements in the frames, as to place the property of the frame owner at hazard in such a degree, as to entitle the owners of frames to a rent more than equal to common interest, for the cost of their frames?—I do not think that has been the case; the principal reason of frames standing still, arises from the making of fraudulent work; in our manufactory every frame

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requires repairs, and when a frame is repaired, every improvement is then made to it; with respect to the loss and the hazard to persons who purchase frames, it arises purely from their own speculations.

You seem to apply the whole diminution of the Framework manufactory in Nottingham, solely to the productions of fraudulent and bad work?—I have always thought so; to the making of bad articles.

Will you be so good as state, in a summary way, the different articles which you think ought to be prohibited?—I think all articles whatever ought to be prohibited that are made of single worsted; all articles whatever made of single cotton, or of cotton that is termed double spun; that no single cotton nor single worsted should be manufactured into any article whatever; and all fleecy work that is not fleeced by two courses, or fleeced otherwise than with wool; and that all fleecy work ought to be prohibited which is fleeced with cotton wool; all articles in the hosiery way, worn on the arms, hands, legs and feet, except breeches, pantaloons, gaiters; all mitts or gloves made of lace, that is, cut either wholly or in part, or not made with proper loop selvages; single press cotton lace, and warped two-course hole net, or any warp net that is looped, that has not four pressings or lappings to the hole.

There seems an universal sentiment with regard to the expediency of manufacturing single press cotton lace; is there the same general opinion with regard to the expediency of manufacturing two-course hole warp lace?—They are both conceived equally bad articles; and I have heard several manufacturers say, that they thought two-course hole the most fraudulent of the two, because they thought it was more deceptive; the warp lace is generally made for dresses, for veils, and edgings.

Whether the two-course hole warp lace is injured by washing in as great a degree as the single press cotton lace?—Certainly it is, because single press lace, after it is once washed, gets no worse; but two-course hole, the more it is washed, the worse it gets.

Does the warp lace, when it is torn in a slight degree, run to holes?—Two-course hole, when broken, will run the same as single press, and it will also split into two parts.

JOHN WALLBANK, called in, and Examined.

John Wallbank.

WHERE do you live?—In Dean-street, Holborn.

What is your business?—A Framework Knitter.

What point do you wish to speak to?—With respect to fleecy hosiery; that is the branch I have followed upwards of 20 years.

You will please to state what occurs to you?—Mr. Henson has stated principally what I have to say.

Do you agree with Mr. Henson in all he has said?—I do.

Have you any thing to add, on the subject of fleecy hosiery, to what Mr. Henson has said?—Since the expiration of the patent, we have received great injury from a bad article of fleecy hosiery being brought from Nottingham; they are made so fraudulent, that they are brought to the market at so low a price, that we cannot meet them in the market with a good article.

Are you a manufacturer of fleecy hosiery in London?—Yes, I am a workman.

In what particulars are the articles bad, that come from Nottingham?—They are made of one thread, cut up, and fleeced every third or fourth course, instead of every second, and they are manufactured with inferior wool.

Is it easy for the purchaser to discover the difference in the manufacture?—It is not easy for the purchaser to discover it; but when it is washed, it strings and goes into lumps.

For whom do you work?—For Mr. George Holland and Company.

Is he the principal manufacturer of fleecy hosiery in London?—Yes, and they keep a large manufactory at Godalming in Surrey.

In what manner does he pay his workmen?—The work is estimated according to the number of courses.

Has harmony always subsisted between your employer and his workmen?—Yes, they have never had any difference.

Do you think it would be an advantage to the trade, if this mode of estimating work became general?—Yes, I do.

THOMAS

THOMAS ALLSOP called in again; and being examined, said,

Respecting woollen worsted pieces : It is usual when these pieces are manufactured, to send them to the trimmers or dressers to be dressed ; there are some of these pieces that go through the operation of milling. To make these stout by a fair process in trimming, the pieces ought to be stretched about one-sixth, but unprincipled manufacturers have actually ordered the trimmer to stretch them as much as one-third ; the piece by this means loses its elasticity, and when it comes to be manufactured into pantaloons, and when washed or wetted, it shrinks. The method of discovering the fraudulent article, recommended to me by the most respectable Trimmers at Leicester, would be to appoint Searchers on the same principle as those in the woollen manufacture of Yorkshire.

T. Allsop.

Luna, 25^a die Maii 1812.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esquire, in The Chair.

Mr. JAMES TARRATT, called in, and Examined.

YOU reside in Nottingham.—Yes, I am a manufacturer of lace there.

In an extensive line?—Not very extensive.

Are you well acquainted with single press lace?—Yes, too well acquainted.

Is it your opinion, that the fabrication of that article is injurious to Nottingham ? —Yes, it is.

How is it injurious?—It has the appearance of a good article, but upon proof by the wearer, it turns out to be a complete deception; when it is cleaned, it is rarely or ever fit to be used.

Mr. Tarratt.

[The Witness produced specimens of Single press lace, Double press, Two-course hole, and Six-course hole.]

Is it easily distinguished which is of the good quality, and which is of the bad?—Not easily.

Are the prices charged for these articles according to their real quality?—Yes, they are.

How then is the manufacture of the inferior article a fraud, when an inferior price is charged for it?—Because the purchaser is not a judge of the article.

What is the difference in price between the inferior and superior kinds exhibited?—About a halfpenny a yard in lace of an inch breadth.

What is the difference in the wear of the two articles?—One will wear extremely well after many washings, but the other, when washed, becomes a very different article; it loses all the appearance of lace, and is worth nothing: the real value of the single press to the purchaser is nothing.

Would it be an advantage to the trade if single press lace was prohibited?—Every shop in the country would return thanks to you, if it were done away with altogether.

Is it the opinion of the gentlemen Hosiers and Lace Manufacturers of Nottingham that it is a bad article, and do they wish it to be abolished?—Yes; but if one makes it, another must.

Are there now many persons employed in the manufacture of single press lace?—Yes, there are great numbers.

Would not the prohibiting the manufacture of single press throw many workmen out of employ?—I think not.

How would they be otherwise employed?—In manufacturing a better article on the same kind of machinery.

Can the same workman who manufactures single press lace, manufacture double press?—Yes, with much more ease with respect to the labour.

Does it not require much more skill to manufacture double press, than the single press lace?—It does certainly require some little more skill; but it is the same machine, and the same mode of action.

Are you acquainted with the Rack?—Yes.

Do you think the invention useful in measuring work?—Yes.

Mr. Tarratt.

Is that the general opinion of the Master Manufacturers?—All the respectable Manufacturers at Nottingham consider the Rack for measuring lace as a most useful invention for preventing disputes between masters and men.

What is your opinion of cut-up work, cut-up stockings, and cut-up gloves?—They have been a most serious injury to the trade, they are good for nothing.

Have you ever seen cut-up stockings?—Never, I have seen warp stockings; cut-up goods of all descriptions are most injurious to the trade.

Do not you think the manufacture of a bad article prevents, in some degree, the consumption of such article?—Certainly, it does.

Have you heard of several Manufacturers at Nottingham and its neighbourhood, paying their workmen in goods instead of money?—Some shabby tradesmen do it, but no respectable persons; I consider it to be very injurious to the workmen, and ought to be prohibited by law.

Do not you think that a Schedule of Prices, &c. placed in each Manufacturer's warehouse in some conspicuous situation, would be a useful regulation in the trade?—Truly so; it is my practice to have a schedule, and I never alter it without notice to the workmen: if generally adopted, it would prevent a great many disputes.

Are you acquainted with single cotton; is it a good article?—Single cotton is a good article for the coarser kinds of stockings, but not for the finer.

Do you speak of single cotton from one roving, or single cotton from several rovings?—From several; single cotton from one roving is a bad article, but from two or more rovings it is a good article.

With respect to lace; do you conceive that single cotton ought to be used in that article?—Not at all.

Is that your opinion, because it will not wear well?—Yes, it is.

Do you think that there is a fraud in the sale of lace made of single cotton?—Yes, such articles are quite ridiculous.

Are you acquainted with the stocking manufactory in general?—Yes, in general I am.

Has there been any material check to that trade of late?—Yes, a very material one.

What do you suppose to be the cause?—The making a bad article is one reason.

Has the present state of commerce contributed?—Yes, surely so.

Are you acquainted with the extent of the export trade from Nottingham?—Yes, I am, and am very much disappointed in seeing my friends have so little foreign trade.

What proportion does the foreign trade bear to the home consumption?—About three-fourths, I think, the foreign trade is.

Do you then think that the interruption of our foreign trade is the principal cause of the decay of the Nottingham manufactures?—Yes, it really is so.

Do you think this rather the cause of the decay than the manufacture of fraudulent articles?—I think the manufacture of single press lace has materially injured the lace trade, but it is the want of commerce which has caused the injury to the trade in general.

Has the manufacture of fraudulent lace injured the exportation of lace in general?—The trade has not yet ceased, excepting in those places where the fraud has been discovered; and from those places no orders are now sent for any sort of Nottingham lace, the credit being totally ruined.

Are you aware of any frauds in the hosiery or stocking manufactory, which prevent the exportation of those articles?—I know of none; but the frauds would be easily distinguishable.

Have the hosiers at Nottingham met, in order to make regulations in the trade?—Yes.

Do you recollect signing a paper, expressing your disapprobation of single cotton?—Yes, I do.

Appendix, No. 2.

CHARTER of the Framework Knitters Company, of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales. (15 Charles II.)

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God king of England Scotland France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. TO all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS We have been informed, by the humble petition of our well-beloved subjects the Framework Knitters, in our cities of London and Westminster and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, That many deceits, exorbitances and abuses are frequently used and practised; by many of the professors of the said art or mystery of Framework-knitting, and that many intrusions are made upon their said profession, by strangers and others, to the destruction of many of their families, which they are altogether unable to rectify and prevent, for want of legal authority; and they have therefore humbly besought us, that We would be graciously pleased to incorporate them into a Body politic and corporate, for their better order, rule, and government:

And We having taken into our consideration their said humble request, and of how good use and benefit it may be as well to all our subjects of this our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales as to the Artificers therein, to uphold the said art and mystery, and being willing to continue and maintain the same within this our said kingdom, and to advance it (if it may be) for the good and benefit of the artists using the same art and mystery of Framework-knitting.

And forasmuch as the Framework Knitters are now dispersed amongst divers Companies of London and elsewhere, by reason whereof they have not that form of government as is necessary and advantageous to the said art and mystery of Framework-knitting:

Know ye therefore, that We, especially minding the due and orderly making of the said art and manufacture, and the encouragement and improvement of the same, within this our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, and being graciously inclined to the humble desire and suit of our said subjects in the premises, and for divers other good causes and considerations, us hereunto especially moving, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion have willed ordained constituted granted and declared, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors We do will ordain constitute grant and declare, that our said subjects the Framework Knitters within our said cities of London and Westminster and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, and every of their Apprentices whatsoever when they shall have served as Apprentices in and unto the said art and mystery by the space of seven years at the least, and all and every other person and persons who have or hath served as Apprentices to the said art by the space of seven years, and all others which hereafter from time to time shall be admitted or made free of the said Society in such manner as hereafter in these presents is declared and specified, shall be from henceforth for ever hereafter one Fellowship and one Body corporate and politic, in deed and in name, by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society of the Art or Mystery of Framework Knitters, in our said cities of London and Westminster and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales; and them by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society of the Art or Mystery of Framework Knitters of our said cities of London and Westminster and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, one Body politic and corporate, really and fully for us, our heirs and successors, We do erect, ordain, make, and create by these presents.

And that by the same name of Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society of the said Art or Mystery of Framework Knitters, of our said cities of London and Westminster and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, they shall have perpetual succession.

And that they and their successors, by the said name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society of the said Art or Mystery of Framework knitters, of our said cities of London and Westminster, and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales be and shall be for ever persons able and capable in law to have, take, purchase, hold, receive, possess and enjoy, as well any manors, lands, tenements, liberties, franchises, rents, reversions, and other hereditaments, in fee or for life, lives, or years, or otherwise, not exceeding the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds by the year, to them and their successors, the statute for not putting lands or tenements in mortmain or anything therein contained, or any other act or statute to the contrary notwithstanding; and also, all manner of goods, chattels, and other things whatsoever, of what name, nature or quality soever; and the same lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and chattels, and other the premisses and every part and parcel thereof, to demise, grant, set, let, assign, or dispose, at their will and pleasure, and to make, seal and accomplish all deeds, evidences and writings, of, for and concerning the same or any part or parcel thereof.

And that by the same name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society of the Company of Framework Knitters of our said cities of London and Westminster and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, they shall and may be persons able and capable in law to plead and be impleaded, to answer and be answered, to defend and be

defended, in any our courts and other places whatsoever, and before any Judges, Justices, or other person or persons whatsoever in ail and all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, of what nature, kind, or form soever, as other our liege people of this our realm of England, being persons able and capable in law may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, to defend and be defended, or may have, purchase, receive, take, possess, give, grant, let, set, assign or dispose, by any lawful ways or means whatsoever.

And also that the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society of the Company of Framework Knitters of our said cities of London and Westminster and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, shall and may have for ever a Common Seal for them and their successors, to serve for their sealing, doing and confirming of all and singular their causes, affairs, and business, touching or concerning the said Society; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society of the Company of Framework Knitters and their successors, the same seal at their will and pleasures from time to time to break, deface, alter, and make new, as to them shall seem most meet and convenient.

And We will for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and ordain by these presents, that from henceforth for ever there be and shall be one Master, two Wardens, and fifteen or more Assistants of the said Society of Framework Knitters aforesaid, to be constituted and chosen in such manner and form as hereinafter these presents is expressed and specified.

And for the better execution of our intent and meaning in the premisses, and for the good rule and government of the said Society of Framework Knitters, from time to time for ever, we have assigned, ordained, named and constituted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name, ordain and constitute our well-beloved subject John Croson to be the first Master of the said Society of Framework-Knitters, willing, that the said John Croson shall be and continue Master of the said Society from the date of these presents until the feast day of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1664, if he shall so long live, and shall not be removed unless for some just cause, he first taking his oath, upon the Holy Evangelists, before one of the Masters of our High Court of Chancery, for the due and faithful execution and performance of his said office of Master, which said Master of our said high Court of Chancery we do hereby authorize to administer and give the said oath to the said John Croson accordingly.

And We will and ordain, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, that within convenient time after the said feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, which shall be in the said year of our Lord 1664 as aforesaid, there shall be nominated, elected, and chosen by the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, or the greater part of them, for the time being, some other meet person out of the two Wardens of the said Society, hereinafter named, to the office of Master of the said Society, who shall be and continue in the said office of Master until the feast day of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist then next following, if he shall so long live, or in the mean time he be not removed for some just cause; and from thence until some other be elected to the same place, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and limited, he first taking his oath before the then Wardens of the said Society, for the due execution of the said place of Master; and also we have assigned, named, ordained and constituted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name, ordain and constitute our well beloved subjects Jonathan Gramer and George Balderston to be the first two Wardens of the said Society, who shall be and continue in the said office of Wardens from the date of these presents until the said feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1664, and from thenceforth until some other meet and sufficient persons of the said society to the said offices of Wardens, elected and sworn to execute the same according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents limited and expressed, if the said Jonathan Gramer and George Balderston shall so long live and shall not be removed thence for some just cause, they the said first two Wardens first taking their corporal oaths before one of the Masters of our High Court of Chancery, whom We do hereby authorize to administer and give the said oaths for the due performance of the said places of Wardens, and so for ever after; the said Wardens for the time being to take their oaths before the Master of the said Society for the time being.

And moreover, for the better aiding and assisting of the said Master and Wardens of the said Society for the time being, in all affairs, matters, and things touching the said Society and the good government thereof, We have assigned named ordained constituted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name ordain and constitute our well beloved subjects, John Lee, Thomas Phillips, Joseph Tomlinson, Richard Read, Wm. Rigson, Wm. Gramer, Gabriel Brewer, Samuel Knight, Francis East, John Pagiter, jun. Wilm. Pagiter, Samuel Toman, Owen Lavender, John Bennet, jun. Francis Armestead, Thomas Stevenson, George Massie, Osmond Smith, William Pickerne, and Thomas Ladd, to be the first and present Assistants of the said Society, willing that the said John Lee, Thomas Phillips, Joseph Tomlinson, Rd. Read, William Rigson, Wm. Gramer, Gabriel Brewer, Samuel Knight, Francis East, John Pagiter, jun. William Pagiter, Samuel Toman, Owen Lavender, John Bennet, jun. Francis Armestead, Thomas

Thomas Stevenson, Geo. Massie, Osmond Smith, Wm. Pickerne, and Thomas Ludd, shall be and continue Assistants of the said Society for and during their natural lives, if they or any of them shall not be thence removed for some reasonable cause; and shall from time to time be aiding, counselling, and assisting unto the said Master and Wardens for the time being, for the better rule, government, and direction of the said Master, Wardens and Society, and every member thereof; and for the establishment of all good, reasonable and wholesome orders, statutes, acts, and ordinances, concordant and agreeing to and with the laws and statutes of this our realm of England, for the well ordering and governing of the whole body of the said Society and every member thereof, they the said assistants first taking their corporal oaths, before the said Master and Wardens aforesaid, or any two of them, for the due and faithful execution of the said office of Assistants; which said Master and Wardens, or any two of them, We do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, authorize and appoint, and administer and give the said oath accordingly, and so for ever after the persons to be elected to take the place of Assistants, to take their oaths before the Master and Wardens of the said Society for the time being.

And farther We will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do hereby ordain, that from and after such time as the said John Crosen shall have served in the said office of Master of the said Society during the time before limited, That the Wardens and Assistants of the said Society of Framework Knitters for the time being, or the greatest part of them, for that intent or purpose being assembled at or in a meet house or hall, to be by them for their use purchased or provided within our said city of London, shall within a convenient time nominate elect and choose a fit and sufficient person who hath formerly been one of the Wardens of the said Society, to be Master of the said Society; and so the Master for ever after to be annually elected and chosen to the said office of Master, upon the said feast day of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and so to continue for one whole year then next following, and until some other shall be elected and sworn thereunto.

And We will and grant, that the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, or the greater part of them, from and after the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1664; shall and may yearly and every year on the said feast day of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, if it be not Sunday, or if Sunday, then the next day after, at their hall or place of meeting and assembly, nominate elect and choose out of the said Assistants, two that shall be Wardens, so as aforesaid to be nominated elected chosen and sworn, shall be and continue Wardens of the said Society until the end and term of one whole year then next ensuing, and from thence until some other meet persons shall be elected and chosen into the said office of Wardens as aforesaid, if the said Wardens shall so long live, or shall not be removed thence for some just cause as aforesaid, they the said Master and Wardens so newly elected and chosen, and every one of them respectively, first taking a corporal oath upon the Holy Evangelists, before the Master and Wardens then being their last predecessors, or any two or more of them, for the due execution of the said several offices and places; and then every such Master and Warden, as from time to time leaving and departing from his or their said places of Master and Warden respectively at the end of his year, shall then instantly become and remain Assistant and Assistants of the said Society, in the room of him or them that shall be so chosen out of the said Assistants to be Master and Wardens of the said Society as aforesaid, they first taking their corporal oaths as aforesaid, if they have not been before chosen thereunto and sworn, before he and they take upon him or them the execution of the said place of Assistant or Assistants.

And further our will and pleasure is, and We do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and appoint, that when and so often as it shall happen the Master of the said Society for the time being to die and depart out of this life, or otherwise, for any reasonable or lawful cause to be removed or dismissed from his office or place of Master; or if it shall at any time hereafter happen that the Wardens of the said Society for the time being, or any of them, within the year wherein they, or any of them, shall be so elected and chosen, die, or otherwise for any reasonable cause be removed or dismissed from his or their offices or places of Wardens, that then and so often it shall be lawful to and for the remaining said Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society for the time being, or the greater number of them, within fifteen days next after such death, dismission or removing of such Master or Wardens, or any of them, to nominate, prefer, elect and choose any other able and sufficient person or persons out of the said Assistants, in the stead or place of him or them so dying, removed or dismissed, to be and continue Master and Wardens of said Society for and during the residue of the same year, and from thence until some other person or persons shall be elected and chosen unto the said office or offices of Master or Warden or Wardens of the said Society, according to the ordinance and provision in these presents expressed; and that this cause shall be from time to time held and taken so often as the case shall require; and that he or they so nominated, chosen and preferred to any of the office or offices aforesaid, before he or they shall enter into the execution of the same, shall take a corporal oath upon the Holy Evangelists, before the Master and Wardens of the said Society for the time being, or any two of them, for the due execution of the said office or offices.

And if it shall happen that any of the said Assistants of the said art or mystery to die, or be removed from his or their office or place of Assistant for some reasonable cause, That then and so often it shall be lawful to and for the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, or the greater number of them, to choose and make one or more meet person or persons of the said Society

Society to be Assistant or Assistants of the same Society, to continue in the said office or offices during his or their lives, except they, or any of them, for any reasonable cause shall happen to be removed out of their said office or offices, taking first their corporal oath or oaths well and truly to execute the said office, before the Master or Wardens, or any two or more of them, and so often as the case shall require from time to time hereafter.

And further, We will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, and Society of Framework Knitters and their successors, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master, Wardens and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, from time to time to sit and impose a reasonable fine, mulct or sum of money, not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, upon all and every such person or persons as shall be at any time hereafter elected or chosen to the said several offices or places of Master, Wardens and Assistants, or any of them as aforesaid, and shall refuse to undergo and accept the same; and the same fine, mulct or sum from time to time so to be imposed, to levy and take by way of distress and distresses of the goods and chattels of such person and persons so refusing as aforesaid, or otherwise by any other lawful ways, and the same to receive and keep to the use of the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society, and their successors.

And further, We will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society of Framework Knitters, and their successors, that they and their successors may have one honest and discreet person, in manner and form hereafter in these presents expressed, to be chosen and named, which shall be and be called Clerk of the said Society of Framework Knitters.

And we have assigned, constituted, made, named and ordained, and by these presents do assign, constitute, make and ordain our beloved subject and servant John Hannis, gentleman, to be the first and present Clerk of the said Society of Framework Knitters, to continue in the said office during his natural life, to be used and exercised by himself or his sufficient deputy, such as the Master and Wardens, or two of them, for the time being shall allow and approve of; and that from time to time, and at all times after the death of the said John Hannis, the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society, the said John Hannis, the Master, Wardens and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall or may choose, name or make one other discreet man to be Clerk of the said Society; and that he which shall be so chosen and made Clerk of the said Society after the death of the said John Hannis as is aforesaid, shall and may exercise and enjoy the said office of Clerk of the said Society during the good will and pleasure of the said Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society for the time being, or the greater number of them; the said John Hannis, after his death every other person and persons to be elected to the said office of Clerk as aforesaid, first taking his and their corporal oath before the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society for the time being, or the greater part of them whom we do hereby authorize to give the said oath well and truly to execute the said office of Clerk of the said society, in and by all things appertaining to the said office, according to the best skill and knowledge, and so from time to time as often as the case shall require.

And of our further grace We will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said Master, Wardens, and Society of Framework Knitters, and their successors for ever, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master, Wardens and Assistants and their successors, or the greater number of them, when and so often as it shall seem needful and expedient, to assemble convocate and congregate themselves together at or in their hall or place aforesaid, and there from time to time and at all times convenient hereafter, to create and consult of, determine constitute ordain and make any constitution, statutes, laws, ordinances, articles and orders whatsoever, as also such meet and convenient oaths which to them, or the greater number of them shall seem reasonable, profitable or requisite for, touching or concerning the good estate, rule and government of the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society and every member thereof, and in what order and manner the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society, of Framework Knitters, and all and every other person or persons using or exercising the art or mystery of Framework-knitting within our said cities of London and Westminster, and any other parts or places within this our realm of England or dominion of Wales, shall demean and behave themselves as well in all and singular matters, causes and things touching or concerning the said art or mystery of Framework-knitting, or any thing thereunto appertaining, and for reformation of such abuses and deceits as shall be found to be committed either in uttering or in making of bad or deceitful work, as also in their several offices, functions, mysteries and businesses touching or concerning the said Society as aforesaid, and all and singular such pains, penalties and punishments, by fine and amercements, or by any of them, against or upon any offender or offenders which shall transgress, break or violate the said constitutions, laws, statutes, articles or ordinances to be made, or ordained or established, or any of them, to provide, impose or limit, and the same and every parcel thereof, to ask, levy, take and receive by way of distress or otherwise, or by any other lawful ways or means of or against the offender or offenders, his or their goods or chattels, or any of them, as the case shall require and as the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society, or the greater part of them for the time being shall seem convenient and expedient.

All which laws, ordinances, constitutions, order and articles so to be made, ordained and established, and every of them, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do

do grant and command to be from time to time and at all times observed and performed in all things as the same ought to be, under the reasonable pains, penalties, forfeitures, punishments, in the same to be imposed, inflicted and limited, so as the same laws, statutes, articles, ordinances, pains, penalties, forfeitures, fines and amercements, or any of them, be not repugnant or contrary to the laws and statutes of this our realm of England, or prejudicial to customs of the city of London.

And moreover We do for our heirs and successors, by these presents will and grant unto the said Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society of Framework Knitters aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors for the time being, or the greater number of them, shall have full power and authority from time to time at their wills and pleasures to elect, choose and ordain one or more person or persons, as occasion shall be offered, to be their officer or officers, which be called their Beadle or Beadles, who shall take a corporal oath before the Master and Wardens, or any two of them for the time being, for the due and faithful execution of the said office of Beadle for the said Society; which said Master and Wardens for the time being, we do hereby authorize to administer and give the said oath.

And We have assigned, constituted, made, named and ordained Wm. Patrick to be the first and present Beadle, to continue in the said office during the will and pleasure of the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, and that the said Wm. Patrick and such other officer and officers hereafter to be named, shall and may from time to time by warrant in writing under the common seal of the said Society, have full power and lawful authority by these presents to ask, take, receive, levy and gather all manner of fines, pains, penalties and sums of money of all and every person and persons using and exercising or which hereafter shall use or exercise the said art or mystery, or any thing thereunto belonging, that shall at any time or times hereafter be lawfully imposed upon him, them or any of them; and in default of payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said officer or officers to distrain any of the goods or chattels of any such offender or offenders, and the same lead, chase, drive away, detain and keep until such offender or offenders have made due payment and satisfaction of all such fines or other duties as shall be so imposed upon him or them as aforesaid; and this course be from time to time held and taken as often as any shall offend in the premises.

And We hereby for us, our heirs and successors, require, will and command all and singular Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other Officers, of us, our heirs and successors within this our realm of England and dominion of Wales, that they and every of them be helping, aiding and assisting to the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society, and to their successors, for and in execution as well of these our letters patent as of all and singular grants, ordinances, laws, constitutions and orders hereafter by these presents to be by them made allowed and approved of, according to the laws and statutes of this our realm.

And our further will and pleasure is, and We do hereby by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain, constitute and declare, that there shall be elected two or more of the said Society from time to time, by the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Company, or the greater part of them for the time being, who shall have power and authority by writing under the common seal of the said Society as Deputies of the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, to make search in the day-time, in the presence of a Constable or other lawful Officer, in all or any place or places within this our realm of England and dominion of Wales, as well in places privileged as unprivileged, and these to prove, try, and see whether all stocking-tops, waistcoats, trowsers, or any other thing whatsoever made and wrought by their frame and engine, be workmanlike wrought; and if upon such search, either of the Master, Wardens and Assistants, or any of the sworn Deputies of the said Company for the time being as aforesaid, they shall find any stockings-tops, waistcoats, trowsers, or any other thing whatsoever made and wrought by the said frame or engine to be unworkmanly wrought, or unartificially made, or to be made of bad and deceitful stuff, that then and so often they cause the same to be cut in pieces and defaced, and the persons in whose hands any of the said goods so deceitfully wrought and made shall be found, to punish by reasonable fines and penalties, according to the ordinances, orders and bye-laws in that behalf to be made by the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, or the greater part of them for the time being, and their successors.

And further, We will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Company of Framework Knitters of the city of London and their successors, or the greater number of them, (whereof the Master and one of the Wardens for the time being We will to be always two) power and authority to administer meet and convenient oaths unto their Deputies before they be admitted to the execution of their said offices, will rightly and faithfully with diligence according to their best skill and power to execute the same.

And further, We do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant power and authority to the said Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Company of Framework Knitters of our said cities of London and Westminster, and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, or the greater part of them, for the time being, to elect and choose unto the said office of Deputies, meet persons yearly and every year, or oftener as the case shall require; and the said Deputies, for just and reasonable causes to remove; and other

other or others in his or their places so removed, to elect and choose unto the said office of Deputies.

And forasmuch as we are informed that divers persons, as well our natural-born subjects as aliens and strangers have, by secret means and indirect ways, sought to carry the said art or mystery of Framework-knitting into foreign parts, to the great damage of the good subjects of this our realm, and to the detriment and impoverishing of such our subjects whose livelihood depends thereon, (it being an English invention,) which would prove of evil consequence to this our kingdom, and a means to discourage our industrious subjects therein.

We therefore intending a speedy and effectual prevention and reformation of the aforesaid abuses, do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command that from henceforth, after the date of these presents, no person or persons, freemen or foreigners, denizens or aliens, do presume to carry or cause to be carried beyond the seas, any Frame or Frames, or any engine used for making of silk stockings, or other things appertaining to the manufacture of Framework-knitting, or of any part or parcel thereof, or any thing thereunto belonging, upon no colour or pretence whatsoever; and upon any notice or intelligence to be given of any Frame or Frames, or part or parcel of any Frame or Frames to be endeavoured to be transported as aforesaid, our will and pleasure is, and We do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society, and their successors, that they or any two of them, by themselves, or sworn Deputy or Deputies, shall seize such Frame or Frames, or any part or parcel thereof, which doth, or in anywise may appertain thereunto, so endeavoured to be transported as aforesaid, and to leave and deposit the same so seized in the hands of a lawful officer, until by due proof made thereof, before a Justice of the Peace, or other lawful Magistrate, the said Frame or Frames, or any part or parcel thereof, so endeavoured and intended to be transported as aforesaid, shall be adjudged, convicted, and forfeited; and our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, will and declare, that such conviction and judgment shall be had, made, and prosecuted within a convenient time, not exceeding forty days after such seizure made as aforesaid, if the same be within twenty miles of our city of London, and if further distant from our said city, then within a convenient time, not exceeding six months after such seizure made as aforesaid.

And our further will and pleasure is, and We do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, will and require, that all and every such Frame or Frames, or part or parcel of any Frames that do or may appertain thereunto, so convicted and adjudged as aforesaid, shall be forthwith sold to the best advantage, by the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society, or any two of them, or their sworn Deputy or Deputies, the one-half of the profits thereof arising to be paid to us, our heirs and successors, into the receipt of our Exchequer at Westminster, and the other moiety to be by them detained and disposed of to the use and benefit of the said Society, charges of suit and other necessary expenses being out of the whole first deducted and allowed.

And We do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant full power and lawful authority unto the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Company for the time being, or any of them, or their sworn Deputies, or any of them, in the day-time, with the assistance and in the presence of a Constable or other lawful Officer, to enter and go into all manner of houses, shops, warehouses, chambers, yards, orchards, gardens, cellars, and back-sides, and into all and all manner of other places whatsoever, as well privileged as not privileged, within our said cities of London and Westminster and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, where there shall be any suspicion of any such Frames or deceitful manufactures, of what person or persons soever; and whatsoever Frame or Frames, or part of Frame or Frames, or any thing thereunto belonging or appertaining, they shall find upon such search to be of bad work, stuff and materials, or to be deceitfully or unworkmanlike wrought or made, the same Frame or Frames and deceitful manufactures so found, to break and deface, and to correct and punish the makers, sellers and delinquents in the premisses, by fines and amercements, or any lawful way respectively; and for the better discovery of the frauds and deceits now frequently used and practised in the said art, trade and mystery of Framework-knitting, and for the encouragement of the true workmanship in the said art, and for upholding the same within this our realm of England and dominion of Wales, We will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do declare, ordain and appoint, that no person or persons whatsoever from henceforth shall use or exercise the said art, trade or mystery of a Framework Knitter, unless he or they shall have served as an apprentice for the term or space of seven years at least, by covenant or indenture, unto some person lawfully using or exercising the same trade or mystery, under pain of our high displeasure and of being punished for his and their contempt in the premisses, according to the laws and statutes made in that behalf, according to the custom of the city of London.

And, forasmuch as we are informed that divers persons do use and exercise the art or mystery aforesaid, within this our realm, who have been partly contrivers of the said art or mystery, and who are not in or under any form of government;—it is therefore our will and pleasure, that all persons within this our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, who at the date of these presents do use or hereafter shall use the said art, trade, or mystery of Framework-knitting, living and dwelling within twenty miles distance from our said city of London,

London, shall, within three months, and such as live further distance from our said city shall, within six months, enter themselves before the Master and Wardens and Assistants of the said Society, or the greater part of them for the time being, that so they may become known members of the said Society, and shall take such meet and fit oaths as shall be administered unto other members of the said Society; and that all such person and persons using and exercising the art or mystery aforesaid, within this our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, who shall not make such his or their personal appearance, and be admitted as aforesaid within the several and respective times limited and prefixt as aforesaid, shall, for every week after such failing and neglect, forfeit and pay the sum of £.5 as a fine, to the use of the said Society, to be from time to time by the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, or any two of them, whereof the Master and one of the Wardens, for the time being, to be always two (imposed and assessed) upon such person or persons so refusing or neglecting to be admitted as aforesaid, and likewise shall and may be dealt with all as contemnors of our royal commandment, and disobedient thereunto; and we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Company, or the greater part of them for the time being, and their successors, full power and lawful authority to administer the said oaths accordingly.

And for the better regulation of the said art or mystery, and of all and singular the persons now using or exercising, or which hereafter shall use or exercise the said art, trade or mystery of Framework-knitting, within our said cities of London and Westminster and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, We do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, will command declare and appoint, that all and every such person and persons whatsoever as are freemen and members of any other society, guild, brotherhood, fraternity, or body politique, shall bind such of his, her or their apprentice or apprentices, as he, she or they at any time or times hereafter shall take, unto some member or freeman of the said Society of Framework Knitters of our said cities of London and Westminster, and our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, to the intent they may become free of the said Society; and that upon pain of our high displeasure and of their due punishment for their contempt, or neglect of our royal commandment in that behalf.

And further, for the well ordering of the said Society of the art or mystery of Framework Knitters, and of the members thereof, under the government of the city of London, and that the offenders in the said trade may be the more effectually dealt with and punished according to their demerits, and those that duly and honestly exercise the same as they ought to do, may the better be encouraged, We do hereby declare our will and pleasure to be, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, for the time being, do cause admit and allow these our Letters Patent, to be inrolled within the Common Chamber of the said city, amongst the records thereof, to the intent that those who are and shall be freemen of London, and members of the said Society of Framework Knitters of the city of London, may be subject to the government of the said city, and may enjoy the benefit thereof.

And furthermore; We will, ordain and grant, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, to the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society and their successors, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Company, or the greater part of them, for the time being, to take and admit into the same Society such persons as they shall from time to time think fit, and as shall desire to become members, or made free of the said Society, and to administer such oaths to them, as to the members or freemen of the said Society; which said persons, so to be admitted, together with the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Framework Knitters of the city of London, shall be reputed taken and known by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society of the art or mystery of Framework Knitters of the city of London.

And further, We do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant full power and authority to the said Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society, for the time being, and their successors, to cause the statute made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and also other statutes concerning trades, mystery, and manual occupations, to be put in execution upon all persons offending in the premisses, as fully firmly and effectually as if the said Master, Wardens and Assistants and Society had been one body politic and corporate before the making of such laws, and as fully as any other body politic and corporate within this our kingdom of England may or can do; and for the better regulating of all our subjects using the said art and mystery within our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, and that they may be brought under and made conformable to the government, instituted and granted by this our royal charter, and to such laws and ordinances as shall from time to time by virtue hereof be made constituted and ordained, for the better regulating and ordering of the said Society, of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, We have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society, and to their successors, that they or any two of them (whereof the Master, and one of the Wardens for the time being, to be always two) shall and may, under the common seal of the said Society, create make and substitute such person or persons, being members of the said Society, as to them shall seem most fit able and meet, to be their deputy or deputies; which said deputy or deputies, so created made and substituted as aforesaid, shall have full power and authority in such place or places within our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, where such deputy or deputies shall live, and within such compass and distance of place from their several respective habitations, as in their deputations shall be

be limited and set to rule, order and govern all and every person or persons using and exercising the said art or mystery of Framework-knitting, according to the powers, orders, rules, and constitutions hereinbefore by these presents given and granted, and according to such bye-laws, orders, and ordinances as shall from time to time be made, ordained, and constituted by the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society for the time being, or the greater number of them, for the better rule and government of the said Society, in as ample manner and form, to all intents, constructions and purposes, as the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society can or may do by virtue hereof, within our said cities of London and Westminster.

Provided nevertheless, and the true intent and meaning of these presents is, that the said deputy or deputies, so created made and substituted as aforesaid, shall from time to time under his or their hand and seal or hands and seals (when and as often as they shall be required thereunto) render to the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society for the time being, a true just and perfect account of all their actions and proceedings in the premises; and if any forfeiture or seizure shall be by them made, and any profit and advantage by sale thereof, after legal conviction and condemnation, (as before in these presents is mentioned and expressed) or any sum or sums of money reserved and ordered hereby to be paid for the use and benefit of the said Society shall be raised and collected, then our will and pleasure is, and We do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will, direct, appoint and command, that the said deputy or deputies shall, when they shall be thereunto required, make just returns and payments of such profits and advantages, sum and sums of money, to the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society for the time being, to the end that the same may be by them from time to time disposed and employed for the general good and advantage of the said Society, and according as is before in and by these presents declared and expressed.

Provided also, and our further will and pleasure is, that such deputations shall have continuance during the will and pleasure of the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society for the time being, or the greater number of them, and no longer, yielding and paying therefore yearly; and the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Fellowship of Framework Knitters aforesaid, for them and their successors, do hereby covenant grant and agree to and with us, our heirs and successors, to yield and pay to us our heirs and successors, for and during the continuance of this our present grant, the yearly rent or sum of four nobles, of lawful money of England, into the receipt of our Exchequer, at the feast of the birth of our Lord God,—only provided always, that if the said yearly rent or sum hereby reserved and yearly payable to us, our heirs and successors as aforesaid, shall be behind and unpaid by the space of forty days next after the said feasts in which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, that then the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Fellowship of Framework Knitters and their successors shall forfeit and pay unto us, our heirs and successors, the full sum of twenty shillings in the name of a pain for default of every such payment of the yearly rent hereby reserved as aforesaid.

And further, We will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do firmly require and straightly charge and command all and singular Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Waiters, Constables, Headboroughs, and all other officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors for the time being, that they and every one of them, in their offices and places respectively, be from time to time aiding and assisting to the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, and to such other person and persons as shall be from time by them as aforesaid assigned and deputed in and about the due execution of this our present grant, and of all privileges, inhibitions, matters and things therein mentioned and contained, for the benefit of the said Society and their successors, and the enrolment, constat or exemplification thereof, shall be to them and every of them a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf.

And lastly, We will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society and their successors, that these our Letters Patent, of the enrolment of the same, and all and singular matters and things in the same contained, shall be from time to time good sufficient and effectual in the law, in and by all things, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be construed adjudged and be taken in all our Courts of Record and elsewhere, most beneficially and largely, for the advantage of the said Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society and their successors.

Provided always, and our will and pleasure is, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, We do strictly charge and command, that the said Master, Wardens and Assistants in and by these our Letters Patent constituted named and appointed, or by virtue hereof hereafter shall be named constituted and appointed; shall before they be admitted into their several and respective offices and places, take the oath of allegiance and supremacy upon the Holy Evangelists, before such person and persons as by the laws and statutes of this our realm of England are at present designed or appointed to give and administer the same.

Provided also, that if the said Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Company of Framework Knitters, or their successors, shall not enrol these our Letters Patent before the Clerk of the Pipe for the time being, within six months after the date hereof, that then the said Master, Wardens and Assistants, and their successors, shall forfeit and pay to us, our heirs and successors, (nomine pence) the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England; and

so for every six months default of such enrollment to forfeit and pay to us, our heirs and successors, the like sum of ten pounds, (nomine pence) until the said Letters Patent shall be enrolled according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, although express mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the prems, or of any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us or by any of our progenitors or predecessors heretofore made to the said Master, Wardens and Assistants of Framework Knitters of the city of London in these presents is not made, or any statutes, act or ordinance, provision, proclamation or restriction heretofore had made enacted ordained or provided, or any other matter cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof We have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster the 19th day of August, and in the 15th year of our reign.

BY THE KING.

Inrolla in Bro. a Irrolam Demision anno
13 Renune Carroli sedli Custo Cliei Pipe Rom. }

HOWARD.
1 Fine, 20 Marks.

The title page of the abstract of the orders, rules and ordinances of the Worshipful Company of Framework Knitters, made by the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Company, on the twenty-second day of May 1745, and confirmed, pursuant to Act of Parliament, by the Right hon. Lord Handwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Sir William Lee, knt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Sir John Willes, knt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

(Copied from the Tewkesbury Act.)

Reservation of Rights to the Framework Knitters Company.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed, deemed or taken to extend to abridge or take away any rights or privileges, which the Master, Wardens and Assistants, of the Company of Framework Knitters for the time being now have, or are entitled unto.

Anno Sexto GEORGII III. Regis, cap. xxix.

An Act to prevent the fraudulent marking of Framework-knitted Pieces and Stockings.

Appendix, No. 3.

STATEMENT of several Hosiers of Nottingham, to the Framework Knitters of that Town; respecting the reduction of their Wages, &c.

IT appears, from the violent proceedings that have taken place within these few days past, in the destruction of our property, that you are led to suppose that we are the cause of the reduction of your Wages.—It is well known to you, that a great number of Hosiers had reduced their workmen, by direct and indirect methods, a long time before we gave notice of our intention of reducing the prices. Some have been making slender Womens Hose, in size, at the price of Maids, and other sizes in the same manner; others have been taking off 5s. and 6s. per dozen for work left out, which, to the workman, was not worth more than 3s. per dozen; others have been making 38 gauge Hose on 40 gauge Frames, and so on downwards till they have actually made Maids Hose on a 30 gauge Frame at 10d. and 10½d. per pair; at the same time asserting their disapprobation of any reduction in the price of workmanship.

It is a notorious fact, that the workmen of Arnold have been working for a person there considerably under the stated and regular prices, which enabled him to sell his goods to the Hosiers for less money than we could make them for.

These things made it absolutely necessary, for the preservation of our trade, that something should be done to counteract this system, which was destroying us. We had the choice of the following methods—either to reduce the full-fashioned work more to a level with the low-priced work, or to make the same work at the same price it was made at by our neighbours, or to let our frames stand still.

We have given our workmen their choice, and they have taken the full-fashioned work at reduced prices; they acknowledged it was still the best work, and they preferred it. This has been invariably confirmed to us by the numerous workmen we have since conversed with on the subject, but more particularly by your Committee, who we always supposed were properly appointed by yourselves to settle this business.

When the reduction of the price of full-fashioned work had taken place in January, we were called upon by the Hosiers to sign their advertisement of the 26th of that month, stating their disapprobation of a reduction. We declined, because we there saw the names of those who had, for a length of time, taken every method in their power to get their work made at a less price than their neighbours, by craftily undermining their workmen wherever they could. We were then told by them, that we should have pursued the same system, and then no notice would have been taken of it. Our answer was, "*that we despised the system, and never would adopt it*;" because, we were certain that, if that system were to be generally adopted, the most dreadful consequences would ensue to the workmen; and those Hosiers who had the hardest hearts and the least conscience, would get their work made at the lowest prices. We therefore determined to make our reduction, accompanied with such restrictions and regulations as we hoped would protect the workmen effectually from any imposition. Had those gentlemen been really anxious to prevent the reduction taking place, which they attributed to us, why did not they come forward and agree to pay the Standard price for standard sizes, and to pay a proper and fair price for the low-priced work? [We had promised to raise our price to the full standard, and return every farthing we had deducted from the work people.]

This has never been explained, but instead of so doing, they gave notice of their intention to reduce their Wages; thus by their conduct openly contradicting their own assertions in the public papers, (viz.) that they disapproved of the reduction of the price of workmanship. Several reasons might be given for their conduct; but their main object was to oblige us to raise our prices, that they might still continue to possess the advantages they had obtained over us, and be enabled to send their Goods to market on better terms than their neighbours, who were giving standard prices for standard sizes.

Your Committee afterwards waited upon us, and at their request we signed an Agreement, stating, that we would give the old standard price for full-fashioned work, provided the rest of the trade would agree not to continue the practice of making sham Hose on 30 Gauge Frames, and fine work on super Frames, &c.; nor to make Slender Womens Hose for Maids price; nor to deduct for fashion left out, more than that fashion was really worth.

Your Committee then expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with us, and went away filled with the most sanguine expectations that those gentlemen who had voluntarily come forward to express their decided disapprobation of the reduction, would have signed that Agreement without hesitation. But after the most urgent solicitation, they found themselves unable to procure even a single Signature to it.

We have thought proper thus to state to you publicly the motives for the reduction, and the steps taken to prevent it. We do not wish to possess any unfair advantage over our neighbours, in manufacturing our Goods on better terms than they; and on the other hand, we can by no means allow any exclusive advantage to them, of manufacturing their Goods at a lower price, by substituting one size or one gauge for another—as, in so doing, we are not capable of entering the market on equal terms with them.

Having thus given you a fair statement of Facts, we leave you to determine who are the real cause of the Reduction.

J. & T. WATSON, NELSONS, & CO.

CHURCHILL & PRICE.

BROCKSOPP & PARKER.

RICHD. SATTERTHWAITE, (for RICHD. EATON.)

Nottingham, March 15, 1811.

Appendix, No. 4.

Interesting STATEMENTS respecting the Manufacture of Nottingham, and its neighbourhood:—from a Nottingham Newspaper of November 29, 1811.

THE following Statement of the individual and average Earnings of the *Two-Needle*, or what are generally known by the name of Cotton Stocking-makers, has been transmitted to us by a gentleman, lately a resident in this town, of the first respectability, and whose fortune is a sufficient guarantee against his motives being exposed to the imputation of wishing to excite or add to the discontent at this alarming crisis, by exposing the Earnings of so great a body of men. Without further comment, at the request of this gentleman, we give it a place in our paper.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS TO FRAMEWORK KNITTERS:

Being the Work of each Frame; taken from the Books of a Manufacturer, late of Nottingham.

NOVEMBER 1st, 1794.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Thomas Atkin	-	-	0 13 6	John Mee	-	-	0 10 3
Edward Newton	-	-	0 12 6	William Hewet	-	-	0 8 0
Joseph Smith	-	-	0 18 2	John Bingham	-	-	0 19 6
Joseph Turton	-	-	0 11 3	Thomas Butler	-	-	0 11 3
Henry Walters	-	-	0 14 8	John Gothard	-	-	0 12 3
John Thorpe	-	-	0 16 3	Henry Sulley	-	-	0 6 4
John Eyeley	-	-	0 12 10	Richard Bug	-	-	0 11 7
Charles Marrot	-	-	0 17 6	Charles Savage	-	-	0 10 11
James Tacey	-	-	0 11 3	William Bingham	-	-	0 7 6
Thomas Culley	-	-	0 15 6	<i>Average of twenty Frames,</i>			
William Topler	-	-	0 10 4	<i>12 s. 7 d. per week.</i>			

NOVEMBER 29th, 1794.

Thomas Osborne	-	-	0 12 4	Henry Davenport	-	-	0 13 9
M. Wood	-	-	0 11 0	Benjamin Marrot	-	-	0 10 9
John Meaking	-	-	0 12 9	William Flint	-	-	0 10 7
Pat. Bowman	-	-	0 7 9	Thomas Gamble	-	-	0 14 0
George Moore	-	-	0 16 3	William Scattergood	-	-	0 9 3
William Roose	-	-	0 13 0	John Stevenson	-	-	0 10 6
George Judson	-	-	0 5 3	John Woodhouse	-	-	0 12 4
James Roland	-	-	0 16 4	Samuel Parkin	-	-	0 14 8
William Oliver	-	-	0 9 0	John Shaw	-	-	0 11 1
Peter Hill	-	-	0 10 2	<i>Average 12 s. 2 d. per week.</i>			
William Price	-	-	0 15 5				

The labour of forty persons included in the above Statement.

MAY 7th, 1796.

William Smith	-	-	0 19 4	John Briggs	-	-	0 13 4
Joseph Turton	-	-	0 9 9	Stephen Hall	-	-	0 11 0
Samuel Blount	-	-	0 10 6	Moses Adkin	-	-	0 8 11
Joseph Smith	-	-	0 18 2	John Gothard	-	-	0 13 17
John Thorpe	-	-	0 12 8	John Mee	-	-	0 18 8
Wm. Draper	-	-	0 18 0	John Cordwell	-	-	0 10 6
Wm. White	-	-	0 6 9	William Clay	-	-	0 11 13
George Spencer	-	-	0 6 2	Thomas Butler	-	-	0 9 3
James Tacey	-	-	0 13 0	John Meaking	-	-	0 8 7
Thomas Culley	-	-	0 15 0	<i>Average 12 s. 7½ d. per Week.</i>			
Henry Atkin	-	-	0 17 1				

AUG. 26th, 1797.

Thomas Osborne	-	-	0 13 11	C. Roberts (Twills)	-	-	1 8 3
Thomas Hollins	-	-	0 10 5	John Gothard	-	-	0 10 3
James Roland	-	-	0 9 5	Wm. Oliver	-	-	0 6 4
William Ball	-	-	0 13 2	Henry Wallers	-	-	0 11 4
Thomas Brown	-	-	0 13 5	John Barrocliff	-	-	0 12 9
Henry Atkin	-	-	0 17 10	Wm. Topler	-	-	0 9 8
Widow Hogg	-	-	0 8 1	Thomas Allen	-	-	0 11 8
John Lilley	-	-	0 14 3	Joseph Osborne	-	-	0 13 0
Dolly Smith	-	-	0 8 4	Wm. Smith	-	-	0 8 4
Thomas Butler	-	-	0 13 3	<i>Average 12 s. 3 d. per week.</i>			
John Groat	-	-	0 11 6				

APPENDIX to REPORT from SELECT COMMITTEE

MAY 4th, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Henry Atkin -	-	0	15	8	Wm. Kendal -	-	0	9	4
Robert Blount -	-	0	10	2	Thos. Osborne -	-	0	16	5
John Moore -	-	0	9	3	Wm. Fletcher -	-	0	9	4
John Thorpe -	-	0	14	0	Samuel Fletcher -	-	0	13	0
Wm. Perkin -	-	0	11	8	Wm. Brigs -	-	0	7	0
Widow Hogg -	-	0	11	6	John Hanson -	-	0	7	0
Joseph Osborne -	-	0	14	0	Wm. Hardy -	-	0	11	0
Thomas Meaking -	-	0	11	0	John Annable -	-	0	10	2
Thomas Helmsley -	-	0	14	0	James Crooks -	-	0	7	3
Wm. Dutton -	-	0	13	11					
Wm. Smith -	-	0	19	2					

Average 11s. 7d. per week.

Average 11s. 7d. per week.

MAY 4th, 1799.

Thomas Helmsley -	-	0	12	0	George Turton -	-	0	11	8
Joseph Turton -	-	0	11	8	John Meaking -	-	0	8	6
Wm. Smith -	-	0	18	8	Wm. North -	-	0	9	3
Charles Gration -	-	0	10	0	Robert Cullin -	-	0	12	0
James Roland -	-	0	15	2	Wm. Collishaw -	-	0	7	6
Widow Hogg -	-	0	9	0	John Wall -	-	0	10	10
T. Meaking (<i>Twills</i>) -	-	1	0	10	Robert Blount -	-	0	19	2
Wm. Topler -	-	0	11	10	Richard Roper -	-	0	5	4
Thomas Culley -	-	0	12	0	Francis Ball -	-	0	15	3
Wm. Dutton -	-	0	12	3					
John Hanson -	-	0	6	6					

Average 11s. 11½d. per week.

MAY 3d, 1800.

Thomas Helmsley -	-	0	11	0	Thomas Brown -	-	0	12	0
Matthew Wood -	-	0	12	8	William Draper -	-	0	13	6
Pat. Bowman -	-	0	12	4	John Eyeley -	-	0	10	9
John Atkin -	-	0	13	4	William Topler -	-	0	8	0
Henry Atkin -	-	0	17	8	William North -	-	0	11	6
William Smith -	-	0	13	0	Thomas Butler -	-	0	13	3
William Oliver -	-	0	9	6	William Dutton -	-	0	13	0
Charles Savage -	-	0	12	0	John Lamb -	-	0	12	3
Joseph Meaking -	-	0	8	6	William Savage -	-	0	13	2
John Meaking -	-	0	7	7					
John Riley (<i>Twills</i>) -	-	1	8	5					

Average 12s. 8d. per week.

MAY 2d, 1801.

William Kendal -	-	0	5	10	Charles Roberts -	-	0	14	0
William Oliver -	-	0	11	3	George Judson -	-	0	8	9
Thomas Butler -	-	0	12	5	John Gothard -	-	0	10	7
William Topler -	-	0	13	5	John Mitchell -	-	0	11	5
Richard Bug -	-	0	13	10					
William North -	-	0	12	1					

Average 11s. 4½d. per week.

MAY 8th, 1802.

Henry Atkin -	-	0	15	8	William Allen -	-	0	7	6
John Brogdale -	-	0	13	3	Thomas Meaking -	-	0	18	2
Robert Cullin -	-	0	14	2	John Moss -	-	0	13	9
John Eyeley -	-	0	8	6	Thomas Price -	-	0	7	3
John Mee -	-	0	9	7					
William Smith -	-	0	13	2					

Average 12s. 1d. per week.

FEBRUARY 5th, 1803.

John Eyeley -	-	0	13	9	George Savage -	-	0	13	0
John Mitchell -	-	0	10	1	Charles Roberts -	-	0	18	5
John Drabble -	-	0	7	8	Thomas Butler -	-	0	8	0
William Shaw -	-	0	12	0	John Stapleton -	-	0	10	9
William Topler -	-	0	11	1					
Thomas Brown -	-	0	10	6					

Average 11s. 6d. per week.

RECAPITULATION: Average of weekly Payments to each Person.

1794 -	-	0	12	4½	1800 -	-	0	12	8
1796 -	-	0	12	7½	1801 -	-	0	11	4½
1797 -	-	0	12	3	1802 -	-	0	12	1
1798 -	-	0	11	7	1803 -	-	0	11	6
1799 -	-	0	11	11½					

on PETITIONS of FRAMEWORK KNITTERS.

21

	£.	s.	d.
General Average of Nine Years, per week	0	12	0½
DEDUCTIONS:			
		s.	d.
Seaming	-	1	0
Needles	-	0	2
Oil	-	0	0½
Candles for six months, 2d per week	-	0	2
Coals	-	0	1
Frame-standing	-	0	3
Expenses sending in work (will be more if taken in person)	-	0	3
Frame-rent is generally deducted in the above Statements.		0	1 11½
Clear Earnings per week	-	0	10 1

NOVEMBER 1811.

Weekly produce of each Frame, of the following Gauge:

Gauge.	Pairs.	Women's Shapes. Full Price and Fashion.	s.	d.	s.	d.
40	- 6	making	2	8	-	16 0
38	- 6½	-	2	6	-	15 8½
36	- 7	-	2	2	-	15 2
34	- 7½	-	1	11	-	14 4½
32	- 8	-	1	8	-	13 4
30	- 9	-	1	6	-	13 6
28	- 9	-	1	4	-	12 0
26	- 9½	-	1	3	-	11 10½
24 Sham.	10	-	1	1	-	10 10
24 Altered	11	-	0	11	-	10 1
Average per week	-	-	-	-	-	13 3½

WEEKLY DEDUCTIONS:

Seaming	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Needles	-	-	-	-	-	0	3
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	0	0½
Candles	-	-	-	-	-	0	3
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	0	1½
Frame standing	-	-	-	-	-	0	3
Expenses taking in Work (will be more if he goes in person)	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Frame-rent	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
						3	3
Clear Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	0	10 0½

Appendix, No. 5.

STATEMENT, by the Framework Knitters, of the GROUNDS of their petitioning Parliament.

THE following are the Grounds, on which it is proposed, by the Framework Knitters Committee, to petition Parliament for an Act to regulate the various branches of their Trade:

- 1st—THAT all kinds of Cut-up Framework-knitted Goods, be prohibited; except the Hose of ribbed and plaited Hose, Petticoats, Breeches, and Waistcoat pieces, and the Peaks of Cotton Caps.
- 2nd—THAT all kinds of plain and ribbed Stockings and Gloves, made of whatsoever material wrought upon the Stocking Frames, have their sizes regulated by the number of jacks; the quality of each article to be regulated by the gauge of the Frame, and to be distinguished by corresponding denominative marks, and the number of threads of which each article is made (except those made of Silk) be distinguished by proper marks.
- 3rd—THAT the measure of every species of Net, wrought with a machine, be regulated by the Rack.
- 4th—THAT all sorts of Net, wrought with a machine, when offered for sale, whether on cards or in vails, pieces, &c. shall have a stamp affixed to them descriptive of their real quality.

March 3d, 1812.

WE, the Undersigned, have attended at Mr. Stubbs, at the desire of some of the Stocking-makers, to consider the propriety of sanctioning the annexed Propositions; but, in consequence of the smallness of the number of Hosiers who attended, we think it improper to enter at large into the merits of the Question, though we see nothing in them particularly to object to.

Nottingham,
March 4th, 1812.

*John Allen.
Thos. Hall.
Thos. Brooksopp.
Sam. Clark.
Alexander Strahan.
Geo. Bradley.
Thomas Jenum.*

S.

QUALITY.	SIZE.	ORNAMENT.					PRICE OF ORNAMENT.	Dates of Prices.
		Thousand.	Hundred.	Score.	Machine.	Description.		
Slights	Maids							
Slights	Womens							
Slights	Mens							
Slights	Outsize Mens							
23	Maids							
23	Womens							
23	Mens							
23	Outsize Mens							
24	Maids							
24	Womens							
24	Mens							
24	Outsize Mens							
26	Maids							
26	Womens							
26	Mens							
26	Outsize Mens							
28	Maids							
28	Womens							
28	Mens							
28	Outsize Mens							
30	Maids							
30	Womens							
30	Mens							
30	Outsize Mens							
32	Maids							
32	Womens							
32	Mens							
32	Outsize Mens							
34	Maids							
34	Womens							
34	Mens							
34	Outsize Mens							
36	Maids							
36	Womens							
36	Mens							
36	Outsize Mens							
38	Maids							
38	Womens							
38	Mens							
38	Outsize Mens							

IF Sizes of PLA after the Ratio of the Prices affixed to the Sizes in this
 Schominations contained in this Schedule.

S E C O N D R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to take into Consideration the several Petitions, which have been presented to this House, in this Session of Parliament, by the Persons employed in the **FRAMEWORK-KNITTING** Trade; and to examine the Matters thereof, and report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to the House; and who were empowered to report the **MINUTES** of the Evidence taken before them; and to whom several Petitions of Persons carrying on or concerned in the Trade and Business of **HOSIERS**, were referred;—**HAVE** considered the Matters submitted to them; and have agreed upon the following **REPORT**:

YOUR Committee proceeded to examine the Witnesses produced by the Hosiers, and to hear the Objections to the different Clauses in the Bill now before the House, for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Framework-knitting Manufacture, and in the payment of Persons employed therein: They have heard evidence at considerable length from the Nottingham Hosiers, but did not think it necessary to hear evidence at the same length from the Hosiers of Leicester, as they stated to the Committee, that their testimony would be generally given to the same purport as that already taken.

Your Committee, in their former Report, stated the difficulties they had met with in procuring full and satisfactory evidence on the general state of the Framework-knitting Trade, and therefore necessarily made a Report founded almost entirely on ex-parte evidence; but they now proceed to inform the House, that from the evidence since adduced on the part of the Hosiers, they feel themselves called upon to state, that a considerable difference has taken place in their opinion as to the propriety of enacting several of the provisions in the Bill.

Your Committee have been confirmed in the Opinion expressed in their former Report, that the Workmen suffer considerable inconveniences, and are liable to deductions in various ways, in the payment for their work; but They have found it very difficult to suggest

measures that can meet or obviate all those abuses ; being of opinion that legislative enactments alone will not have that effect ; and that trade of every kind should be left as much as possible to find its own level.

Your Committee, however, on consideration of the whole Evidence, beg leave strongly to recommend the removal from the Bill of certain Clauses relative to the Hosiery business ; and also to recommend the enactment of certain Regulations for the Lace Trade, which they confidently hope will tend to remove much dissatisfaction between the Masters and Workmen in that trade, and to encourage the more general use of that article, by ensuring its more serviceable and perfect quality.

Your Committee are so strongly impressed with the importance of some relief being given to the Trade at this moment, that they feel it to be their imperious duty to press it upon the immediate consideration of the House ; and, notwithstanding they can see no objection to the provisions of the Bill, they consider it in some degree as a Bill of experiment, and therefore recommend it to be passed only for a limited time, by inserting a clause, that unless it shall be renewed by Parliament, it shall expire early in the year 1815.

16 July 1812.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

VIZ.

Mr. John Parker - - pp. 67. 85. 96.	Mr. John Nixon - - - p. 90.
— James Hooley - - - p. 76.	— John Coltman - - - p. 100.
— Thomas Nelson - - - p. 85.	

Select Committee on the Petitions of the Framework Knitters.

Sabbati, 11^o Julii 1812.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esquire, in the Chair.

THE Petitions of the Hofers of Leicester, and the Manufacturers of Hofery Goods at Nottingham, against the Bill, were read ;

Mr. Warren was heard on behalf of the Petitioners, as to the mode of proceeding ;

Mr. Harrison was heard on behalf of the supporters of the Bill.

The Committee-room was cleared.

Resolved, That the Counsel on both sides be permitted to go into argument, only so far as they feel to be necessary for their case, the Committee at the same time expressing their unanimous and decided opinion, that no time may be lost in the argument or examination of any evidence which may not be absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That the Counsel for the Petitioners against the Bill do call in evidence on their part ; and that it be left to the future discretion of the supporters of the Bill, how far they may think it necessary to apply to the House by Petition, for leave to adduce evidence to any new points brought forward by the evidence of the opposers of the Bill.

The Counsel and Parties were again called in, and informed of the resolutions of the Committee.

Mr. Warren was heard in support of the Petitions.

An extract was read from the Journal of the House of Commons 1753, Vol. 26. pages 788 and 794, on the subject of Framework-knitting.

Mr. JOHN PARKER called in, and Examined by Mr. Warren, against the Bill.

WHAT are you ?—I am a Manufacturer of Hofery.

At Nottingham ?—Yes.

Have you seen the Bill ?—I have ; I have one in my hand.

Mr. J. Parker.

Will you be so good as to look at the first enacting clause. You observe there, all Framework-knitted goods, pieces or articles, made, wrought or manufactured of cotton-twist yarn, of nine or more hanks to the pound, containing 840 yards in length to each hank, composed only of one single thread; are prohibited to be made after the 1st of October ; state to the Committee your opinion of the effect of prohibiting those goods, and what goods will be prohibited by it ?—It is not in my competence to state what goods will be prohibited by it, because the quantity of goods I make myself of single-cotton yarn is very small ; but I would wish to make one observation on the effect of this, that I know the quality of yarn here prohibited is delivered in a state of great variety, with respect to its goodness by the Cotton-spinners, to us, in consequence of the greater or less supply we have of cotton goods in the market ; and that when cotton wools are cheap, it is sometimes rendered to us of a very superior quality indeed, and is much less objectionable than

Mr. J. Parker. than at other times; and I apprehend, that under circumstances when cotton wool is cheap, articles may be made from it with great propriety, which at other times may be more objectionable.

Your information relates more to silk?—Yes, it does.

Turn your attention to the third enacting clause; have you read it?—Yes, I have.

State to the Committee, what, in your opinion, would be the effect of that?—I do not see any thing that would affect my own manufactures under that clause, except, that I conceive, that by a misprint this clause goes to the total prevention of the selling or exposing to sale any stockings, or any part of our manufactures; that, I conceive, to be an error of the press. I see nothing objectionable, as to goods which I make myself, in that clause.

Do you approve of the prohibition of those articles?—Certainly; I disapprove of the prohibition of them on general principles; I only mean to say, that nothing herein contained would extend to my manufactures.

Committee.—Do you make these articles?—Some of them I do.

Do you approve of the prohibition on those articles which you so make yourself?—No, I do not.

Mr. Warren.—Which are those articles which you make, of the prohibition of which you do not approve?—I do not approve of the prohibition of any one of them; there is only one article I make, silk knotted hose, of which I believe it is allowed that the feet shall be cut; I understand the cutting of the feet of silk cotton hose is admitted in this clause.

Then you do not object to this clause on your own account, but merely generally, as it relates to the trade?—Yes.

Committee.—Do you manufacture only one article mentioned in that clause?—At this moment I make only one; and that if I understand this clause right, it is allowed the feet may be cut, that is, silk knotted hose.

Mr. Warren.—Look at the schedule?—I have the schedule clause before me.

Do you see any objections to that, as likely to affect your trade?—I have great objections to this clause.

Be so good as to state them to the Committee?—I believe it is in its principle a violation of the right which every man possesses of preserving the secrecy of his contracts in business; and I apprehend that I should sustain many injuries by an exposure of those contracts. That, with respect to the exhibition of this schedule, a correct list would be unattainable, owing to the extent and variety of the articles, and the minute description requisite for the fashion, which I believe would render misapprehension unavoidable, and litigation with my own workmen perpetual. I object to the obligation of exposing the whole of my concerns to my workmen in order to effect a contract with one of them; I object to the exposure of my mode of manufacturing, as an injury to me, or to any other person, in the exact degree of my own, or any other person's skill in the manufactory; because, if I have any superior mode of manufacturing my goods, which I might derive from a more accurate or a more extensive knowledge of my business, I am hereby compelled to expose that knowledge to every person less knowing than myself, and who may be my rival in business; and I should thereby be deprived of the advantages of skill and of experience. I wish to state to the Committee, that, as I understand the operation of the Act, there is no sufficient standard by which the schedule writer may know when he has stated a satisfactory schedule; and that after he has used his best diligence, and exerted his best knowledge in producing one, he may be liable to the penalties of this Act for the incompleteness of it. I conceive myself liable to great and frequent injury from my being obliged several times in the year to be absent from my manufactory; at which times this perilous schedule must be drawn up by some Agent, and I employ Agents who have now served me long, whom I consider to be very skilful in the manufactory; but I would not to any one of them willingly intrust the drawing up of this schedule. I consider that it would expose me to public resentment, if I should at any time exhibit a schedule, which from the variation of its prices should be considered unpopular.

You observe that by this clause a schedule is to be put up, containing the quality, size, length, number of needles, and courses to the inch; could that be done with any degree of accuracy, so as not to be likely to incur the penalty?—Not at all; it is impossible.

Explain

Explain to the Committee what the difficulty arises from?—The number of needles I do not know. I do not know the number of needles my workmen put in. *Mr. J. Parker.*

Do I understand you to say you could not put the number of needles yourself?—I am not quite certain that I could not do it; but I am certain that if I attempted to do it I should incur a very serious injury; for the same number of needles would not have the same effect on any two of my frames.

Do you conceive there would be great inconvenience to your trade, if you were obliged to put up the number of needles?—Very great injury indeed, because no two frames would yield the same work upon the same number of needles.

Committee.]—How does the different size of the material operate on the number of needles in a stocking of certain dimensions of six hanks; what is the proportion of needles you will have to make six inches width, and what is the proportion of one where there are nine hanks?—It is impossible for me to describe the proportion; it is so absolutely impossible, that when we use silk threads of different sizes, I am in the habit of desiring that my Workmen will make me a stocking, and bring it in for my inspection; and on my inspection of his first stocking I give him subsequent directions how to make the second; and we very frequently make two or three successive ones in silk before the employer is satisfied that the exact article he wants is making. And I could wish here to introduce a remark, which escaped me before, that this is so necessary in the silk trade, that it would be absolutely impossible for me to bind myself, for fourteen days, to make any particular article whatever in silk, the variations required are so minute, so very delicate, and so frequently required. It is no uncommon thing to alter a man's work in some very nice points, two or three times in a week, and even sometimes two or three times in a day.

Mr. Warren.]—There is a description of narrowings, bindings, a quantity which is to be found in the schedule; would there be any difficulty in doing that?—Yes, very great difficulty.

From what cause does that difficulty arise?—A difficulty to me would arise; I should not choose previously to state in any species of silk work, within a few needles, what number of narrowings or bindings in I would have; the value of the silk is so great, the varieties required in it are so nice, that the production of silk hose requires a constant and unintermitting attendance on the part of the master, in the hourly progress of his manufacture; and he must be at liberty to inspect every day of the week, and every hour of the day, the state of his manufacture, and be at liberty to make such alterations in it as he shall direct his workmen to perform. I wish to state the material cause of this to be the extreme value of silk; and that it is the wear of the superior ranks of society, who are of course very nice in their articles of dress; and these niceties must be complied with, or the manufacturer will lose his credit for skill, and of course his customers.

You mean to say it will be greatly detrimental to your manufacture?—Yes.

The next article is "An account of all the different descriptions of goods or articles in which he is desirous of employing any workmen;" what objection have you to that?—I object to that on account of the extreme labour of it, arising out of the multiplicity of articles.

Can you state, as to your own branch of business, the silk trade, what number of articles you should be obliged to put upon your schedule?—Indeed I cannot.

You have no list of them?—No, I have not. I am very sensible that I could not adopt any such list as this schedule lays down at the end of the report.

For what reason?—From a general impracticability; there is scarcely any article mentioned here which I make according to this schedule. If I was to make any article according to this schedule I should not produce any article which I am now making, at least I believe so; I have not tried to make a stocking from the schedule.

That is, the schedule, which the parties who propose the Bill put in?—Yes.

According to that schedule, you could not possibly make in your trade?—No, I could not. I wish to state, that even upon frames of the same gauge, the slight variations of gauge are so great, that I believe even the same number of courses would not produce the same effect, that two Frames of exactly the same gauge, both employed by me upon silk, would produce me a very different sort of work; complying as nearly as possible with the conditions of this schedule.

That is, the schedule relating to silk stockings?—Yes.

That is an article in which you deal?—Yes.

Mr. J. Parker.

You could not make out such a schedule as that?—I certainly could make out that; but I object to the trouble and the inconvenience; and I object to be bound to make every frame make exactly alike.

Then I understand you to say you could not make the goods you sell according to the principles laid down upon this schedule?—I am sure I could not; I could certainly make them, but having made them I could not sell them.

Then I need not ask you whether it would not be detrimental to that branch of your trade?—Certainly.

There is a direction that every charge intended to be made, or deducted by the master to the workmen, shall be stated on the schedule?—I conceive that would be attended with a labour infinite and absolutely impossible.

Is that from the number of things that might, under particular circumstances, be deducted in one case, and not in another?—Yes, certainly; and a difficulty of specification.

The next clause is, that as often as any alteration shall be made, or intended to be made by him, or any new invention or variation shall take place in the nature, quality, or kind of work, or in the price or sum to be by him paid, given, or charged for each quality or species of work, or in the price or sum to be received by him, as rent for each sort of frame or machine put up, there shall be a new schedule, what inconvenience would arise from your having to make a new schedule whenever you altered your work?—I object to that, from its being so excessively burthensome, and so hazardous, in case of my absence, as to involve me in great peril.

As to the permitting persons to come in at all hours in the day to take a copy?—I think that would be a very offensive right; and I cannot see with what reason it is asked that the workmen I employ in one branch of my manufactory should be entitled to a copy of all the articles which I manufacture. I object to it on account of its injurious tendency.

Do you apprehend any danger to your property, or any interruption to the course of your business, in consequence of the number that might be induced to come?—I think, under some circumstances, there might be some danger; but I do not place so much reliance upon that, as it enacts that my own workmen shall come; but I do seriously object to their being allowed to come at any hour they please.

Do you conceive, from the nature of the trade, that any regulation in the nature of this schedule is necessary, to provide for the men being paid by their masters?—I apprehend it not to be at all necessary.

Do you speak to the subject of the rack?—I never saw one; but I object generally to its application.

You have observed the clause, enabling the Magistrates to grant search warrants?—Certainly; I object to that generally.

As incommoding your trade, and putting you into an unpleasant situation?—Yes; with respect to the rack, it gives the workmen a very unfair advantage over the master, because the workmen, if I understand the rack right, counts his courses as he works, without any detriment or loss of time to him; but to the master, the counting of the number of courses would be a labour which would employ his whole time, and more than his whole time.

There is no trouble at all to the working manufacturer to count the courses by the rack, because he counts them as he works;—Yes, so I understand; but I beg to say, I never saw one worked.

A master must have the trouble of counting the work after it is made?—Yes.

The working manufacturer counting it while it is making?—Yes; for which reason I object to the schedule declaring the number of courses there must be on each, for he must discover it by a process so extremely laborious we could not manufacture ten dozen pair of stockings per week. The penalty is on a single pair, upon every pair manufactured contrary to the schedule. I could not be delivered from the penalties but by counting every stocking I took in. I have one further observation to make; the preamble of this Bill states, "whereas many frauds and abuses are now used and practised by Framework-Knitters," and I observe, upon looking through this Bill, there is not one fraud of a Framework-Knitter upon his master; the remark I mean to make is this, that it is not the Bill which it purports to be, for the arrangement of disputes generally between masters and workmen; that it does not propose a remedy of one single abuse of the Framework-Knitter upon his master.

You

Cross examined by Mr. Harrison, in support of the Bill.

Mr. J. Parker.

You have stated, that if you had any superior mode of manufacturing your goods, you would be deprived of the benefit of your skill and experience by this exposure which is required?—Yes.

You do not manually manufacture yourself?—No.

Is there any part of your manufacture which must not be known to the workmen who make them for you?—Every part of my manufacture is not to be known by the men, except that in which they are employed.

Must not each know the part of the manufacture upon which he is employed?—Certainly.

Then upon the whole of the manufacture you carry on, each workman is acquainted with his own particular share?—Of course he is.

You have no obligation of secrecy upon him, that he shall not disclose how he manufactures your particular goods?—I have not.

And at the expiration of each week, or any given time, that workman may go and work for any body else?—Yes, he may.

If he has acquired any secret at your manufactory, he may carry it to his next master who works in the same article?—He may. I should observe upon that, that the information he would carry to his master, of any thing relating to that part of the work in which he was himself employed, would not be of advantage to any third person, unless they also knew the market for which I intended those goods; I mean to say, he might make for another master the same goods he made under my directions, and it might be no advantage to that master to be so informed.

In the employment of those who work for you, do you make any agreement with them, or pay them entirely as you please, when they bring home the work?—There is a general custom in the manufactory, of paying for certain sorts of work at certain prices.

Then if a man is employed by you to manufacture any given quantity of stockings, or any other article, is there any actual or understood agreement between you, that he is to be paid at a given rate?—There is.

Would there be any difficulty in putting it down on paper, before the workman took away the material from which he is to make the stocking or other article?—There would be a great difficulty in putting it down.

How can there be an understanding between you and your workmen, which you cannot put down upon paper?—It could be put down upon paper, but with extreme difficulty and loss of time; so much, that if a workman required it of me, I should decline to employ him.

Then you would decline to make any written contract with any of your men?—Yes, I should.

Has any workman the means of recovering to a certain extent against you?—In case of a dispute, a man may apply to a magistrate, who might call in such parties as he thought proper; and determine, upon the evidence, whether the work was fairly paid for or not.

So you understand the law?—Yes.

In what way would you proceed, to let the magistrate understand the contract between you?—That is very difficult, in a trade in which no written contract has been yet adopted, to make the magistrate understand it.

Then I am to understand, that it is extremely difficult to make the magistrate understand the contract at all; and that the workman is to be at the mercy of the master?—I do not think that follows; but I think the magistrate very rarely does understand, or can be made to understand, the nature of the contract; they have usually called in persons whom they considered expert enough to give them advice.

Then the difficulty being such that the Magistrate cannot himself understand it, but is obliged to resort to those who do, he is able to call in some persons who do understand the contract?—Yes.

What description of persons are they, are they masters or servants?—That is carried so far, that if I should apply to a Magistrate to decide any thing between me and my workmen, and that Magistrate happened to be a hosier, he would decline to interfere in the dispute; that has been repeatedly done.

The difficulty is, such a Magistrate would not interfere?—If he was a hosier he would decline it.

You

Mr. J. Parker.

You do not apply of course, then to a Magistrate, who is a hosiery?—I never did.

A Magistrate who is not a hosiery, calls in somebody who is competent to assist him?—Yes.

What description of persons does he call in to assist in interpreting this contract?—He would call in hosiery, persons in the same line of business as myself.

Are they able to make out the contract?—That it is not for me to say; the Magistrate may call in whom he pleases.

Is it difficult to be understood, that the Magistrate cannot make it out?—The contract is an unwritten contract.

Do you mean to say it cannot be reduced to writing?—I do not know that it cannot be reduced to writing.

You think it would give you some trouble to reduce it to writing?—It would give me great trouble.

You have looked at this sketch of a schedule; you do not make plain silk stockings yourself?—Yes, I do.

There appears to be nothing here of a description that you could define by way of a schedule?—No, I do not mean to say that I could define them.

We will take this column by column, the size you can have no difficulty in entering; I suppose you could state that?—Yes, but not always.

Do you mean to say, you do not give the workmen some direction as to the size of stocking he is to make?—Yes, in some degree; but I give out some which do not come under any size, those made to patterns.

Could not you measure the pattern before you give it out?—Undoubtedly, and generally do.

Is there any difficulty in putting down the measurement?—The measurement of the pattern stocking will not always answer to any one of those laid down.

Taking an open column, and not supposing there is any thing in the first column, can you have any difficulty in inserting in that column the size of the stocking that would be made by your workmen, either by a known description in your trade, or by description in size?—Undoubtedly I could describe the size, but with great difficulty to answer some of the known sizes.

You would put in the known sizes by names known to every body?—Yes.

The sizes that are not, if they are to be made to pattern, cannot you measure the pattern and put it in?—Yes.

The length to the bottom of the heel, that describes the size, does not it?—Yes.

There can be no difficulty in doing that?—The size as far as the length.

The number of needles?—That I could not describe. I would not undertake to describe it. I would never undertake, previously to making any stockings, to tell a workman how many needles he should use.

Does a workman know the number of needles?—Not in pattern-work, they cannot; nor can they always in common sizes.

Not only you cannot do it, but you say the workmen cannot ascertain the number of needles necessary to make a given size of stocking?—They cannot always, because I should certainly require, in delivering out silk to any workman, that he should make the stocking of sufficient size, whether the number of needles was complied with or not.

Is the number of jacks the same as the number of needles?—They are relative.

Can you tell the number of jacks?—No, for the same reason that I cannot tell the number of needles.

And you cannot tell the number of needles necessary for any work you would have?—No, not the precise number.

The courses to the inch you cannot tell?—No.

The narrows in the calf?—No.

Then with the exception of the first thing, the mere size, you could not enter any one single thing in the schedule but the length of the stocking?—I should not choose to do it but by compulsion.

Can you do it?—The difficulty of doing it would be so great, that legal compulsion only would induce me.

What is the nature of the deductions you are in the habit of making when a workman brings home his work?—I do not admit that I am in the habit of making any particular deductions.

What

What is the sort of deductions made by the masters from stocking work?—*I Mr. J. Parker.* should think it fair to deduct for any sort of injury or deterioration which the workmen made.

When the article is brought home, in what sort of way do you pay; you look at the stockings?—Yes.

Do you then say, without having made any previous contract, I will give so much, and leave the workman to take that, or go before the magistrate?—The hose are entered in a book at a given price.

Before he begins?—No, when he comes in with his work; as to which price it is perfectly understood before what it is to be.

There would be no difficulty in entering that price, which is entered when he brings back the stockings, before he takes away the material?—There would be no difficulty in entering it.

Then upon what principle is it entered when he brings back his work?—When he brings back his work which he has undertaken to make at that price, he is paid that price for it.

In what way do you make that entry?—I never do make any previous entry.

In what way do you make the subsequent entry?—It is almost uniformly in a book called the workman's book, which book contains an account of the weight of silk delivered to the workman, and the account of the silk received from him; and against the account of the silk received from him we insert, in a parallel line, the number of pairs he brought in at such a price.

And at that price you pay him?—The book is then turned over to the cashier, who pays him from the workman's book.

Supposing any of the articles are manufactured in such a way as to induce you to think deductions are necessary, how do you proceed to make such deductions?—I really do not know how to describe it further than that I make the deduction, and pay the man so much less.

You say, it is understood between us that you were to have so much, but you have not worked them well, in my opinion, and therefore I shall give you so much less?—Yes.

And the man is obliged to take that, or go before a Magistrate?—Exactly so.

Then there does not appear any contract under which the man can demand any thing?—That is a question of law, but in the custom there is a contract the man having made before, at the same price.

Then you do admit, that the course of the trade is, that it would be considered before a Magistrate as a contract?—I conceive so.

And you make the deduction; and he takes it, or goes before a Magistrate?—Yes.

You say you do not understand the nature of the rack, you have never seen one?—No, I have not.

Is it an instrument that measures the courses, and gives a signal at every given number of courses?—I conceive that to be something of the nature of it.

And when that signal is made the workman inserts some mark, does he not?—I do not know that; it may be so; I do not mean to dispute it. I never saw one, nor did I ever see an hose that was wrought under the operation of a rack.

In the present state of it, you think no security necessary to the workmen for the value of his labour on the article?—No.

You think that amply secured to him already?—Yes, I do.

Did you ever agree to any bill of rates, in which the jacks were specified?—No; I have been many years in the trade, and, to my recollection I never did agree to any bill of rates in which jacks were specified; and my objection to schedules is so strong, that I have attended the three last public meetings in the Town of Nottingham for the express purpose of objecting to sign any of the public schedules, that I might not be bound by them.

Re-examined by Mr. Warren.

You make deductions according to the work?—Yes.

They cannot be made before the work is brought home?—No.

Then of course that cannot be made in the schedule?—That is absolutely impossible.

You are aware that is directed to be done by this statute?—I did not understand that. I put a more liberal interpretation upon it.

Mr. J. Parker.*Examined by the Committee.*

Does not the size of the material vary the quantity of needles used in the width of any stocking of a given width;—In cotton it will vary a little; in silk materially.

Are you competent to speak to worsted?—The same principle will apply; but I am very little conversant with the manufacture of worsted. I wish to give no answer as to worsted.

Do you conceive you could carry on your business to its present extent, under the operation of the schedule clause?—I am very certain that I could not.

Would the schedule clause enable a Magistrate, who is not a hosier, to decide upon the merit of any dispute between a Hosier and a Framework-Knitter, without the aid and intervention of a competent judge?—I must read the clause very carefully before I should be prepared to answer what it would enable the Magistrate to decide. I have not read the clause with that view.

Is not the decision of a Magistrate uniformly framed upon the basis of the pieces of work agreed upon between the hosier and the Framework-Knitter?—Of course, I presume it must be; it is not for me to say in all cases.

Have you been before a Magistrate?—Two or three times.

Were those disputes in which you were interested decided upon the price of the work agreed upon between you and your workmen?—To the best of my recollection that question was never at issue; it was upon some defect in the work.

Let the deduction be what it might, there must have been some basis by which it was settled; upon what ground was it that the decision upon those disputes took place?—The contract price of the goods was no part of the dispute, but how much should be abated for an imperfection.

Then that referred to an agreement, that if the work had been perfect it would have amounted to so much?—Yes.

Look at page 3 of the Bill, the clause respecting the penalty, if any hosier, lace-manufacturer, or other person, shall pay or give any greater or less price for the rent of frames?—In that particular class of frames of which I am the owner it does not vary much, except with respect to gauge; the regular rent is one shilling a week, and the coarser are nine pence a week.

Are there in general plenty of frames to be hired by workmen?—At this time there are great numbers. I have known when there were not.

Have the rates of hire varied much within these five or six years?—I am not competent to speak to the rate of hire. I never hired any frames myself.

Do you let out frames?—I let out my own frames. If a workman hires from another person, it is by a contract of his own, of which I know nothing.

Has the rate of rent at which you have let out your own varied much within the last five years?—It has never varied since I have been in trade.

Is it a practice to give out silk wet, and to expect it shall be brought back dry, without making an allowance for the difference of weight and moisture?—Not in my warehouse, and it cannot be in any reputable one.

Do you, in point of fact, believe it to exist in the trade, so as to be a serious grievance to those who are employed in the trade?—To the extent of my knowledge, it does not exist in the trade at all.

Have you heard that it does exist with any?—Yes, I have heard occasionally of it.

Have the wages of your workmen varied much within these ten years for the same articles?—I am not competent to speak to dates. There has been an advance made in the articles of cotton work; and I think within ten years more than once; I should think there have been two advances within that time.

Are the wages now received from you higher than they were in 1806, 1807, 1808 or 1809?—I presume, in cotton, they are higher. I think by two advances, making two pence, or three pence a pair difference, and I think one advance in silk.

Can you recollect how much a workman in 1805, 1806, or 1807 could earn per week, and how much he could earn now at any kind of trade?—I never made any such calculation as to the earnings of workmen, and am incompetent to speak to it.

Are any deductions made now from workmen which were not formerly made?—I do not know of any in the plain hosiery.

Do you think your trade has been on the decline these last two or three years?—I am afraid it has contracted.

To what cause do you suppose that to be attributable; to the manufacture of goods

goods of an inferior quality, or any want of demand in the foreign or home market?—I am afraid it is to the want of demand; I am not acquainted with any article to the inferior production of which I should attribute the loss of any of our markets. *Mr. J. Parker.*

Do you believe that it is the want of the usual export; are you competent to state that articles now exported are refused export, and that therefore a decay in trade has taken place?—I apprehend, to the best of my judgment, there has been a deficiency of export in the cotton trade; and in the silk trade, I am afraid, there has been a deficiency, both of the home trade and of the export trade, which I attribute to the very high price of silk, and the scanty supply of the material.

Has not the late high price of silk contributed very materially to lessen the quantity manufactured of silk goods?—I apprehend it has.

In your opinion, have plain cotton stockings wholly cut, been a great injury to the trade?—As far as my experience goes, there has not been any quantity of them made; and I very much doubt whether any have been exported.

Have you ever seen them?—I have never seen one. I never saw a whole plain cotton stocking cut up; and I have not the least hesitation to say, that I have very little doubt, my experience of the trade is such, that if they had existed in any quantity I must have seen them.

What are the principal causes of making deductions from the understood price to be paid to the workmen?—They are so many, in so nice an article, as that I could not very readily state them; the most prominent are, the hose being made too little, the hose being made too slack, in which we always meet that dispute, which is now the principal allegation of the petitions respecting the width which the hose are set on upon the frame; and I think, that the next great subject of deduction in the silk work is generally want of cleanliness on the part of the workmen in their manufactures; the article of white silk is of extreme delicacy, of very great value, and subject to serious injury from very slight causes.

When you give our work of the same sort to different workmen, do you give it at the same price, or do you vary the price according to the excellence of the workmen?—I give it out at the same price; but I wish it to be understood, that if a workman was very excellent, or inferior, that though I should pay him for one or two weeks, what we deem the regular price of the trade, I should certainly not continue him at that price; if he was a better workman, I should probably put him on better work, and the inferior workman on inferior work.

Do you conceive that other gentlemen in the trade, generally speaking, pursue the same course?—I apprehend they do.

When, through an unexpected order, or very large orders, you are in great haste to have your work made up, do you alter your prices with your workmen for a time?—Some houses do; I never do. I do not wish to state that as peculiar to myself, but to the nature of my trade; we are not subject in the London trade to those great variations of demand; the gentlemen in the foreign trade are subject to them, and sometimes the men get much higher wages for a time.

Do you conceive that those gentlemen who are in this sort of trade, which is subject to great variation of demand, must frequently find it very convenient to change their prices very suddenly?—I apprehend they must; though I am not subject to very sudden alterations in the price. From the variation in the nature of my demand, I am very subject to vary the species of work which my workmen are put on, at very short notices; indeed from the extreme delicacy of the silk manufactures, we are liable by every post, to receive orders to vary our quality.

Would it then be very inconvenient to you not to be able to vary your quality of work, without a fortnight's notice, in a new schedule?—It would be so difficult in the London trade, it would be completely destructive.

Are many other gentlemen in trade circumstanced as you are, with respect to market; do they supply the London market as you do, and so stand in your situation in those respects?—There are two or three houses who stand in my situation; but the greater part of the houses have mixed connections, they have both London and foreign trade.

In proportion as any house supplies the London market, must it be in your situation, as far as regards that part of its trade, which is for the London market?—It must.

Do you know that it is the custom in any trade for Masters and Workmen to enter into written engagements or contracts for the furnishing of work, or whether it is not common to settle by verbal agreement only?—I never heard of any written contract

Mr. J. Parker. contract between master and man in our business; I cannot answer as to other trades, my mind is employed in my own trade.

How many men or frames do you generally employ?—I am not prepared to answer that question exactly; at this moment about 200; about three years ago I employed about a hundred more hands, which is a very great difference.

How long have you been in that business?—About thirty years. I should wish to explain one thing; I have said that there have been no alterations lately in frame rent, but among some of the houses I understand there has been an alteration, but it is not connected with that rise and fall which the petitioners speak of in the lace trade.

State whether there has been a rise, or whether it has fallen?—It has been a fall of one half in the plain trade.

Mr. JAMES HOOLEY called in; and Examined by *Mr. Warren* in behalf of the Petitioners against the Bill.

Mr. J. Hooley.

YOU are a manufacturer of hosiery goods in Nottingham?—I am.

How long have you been in that business?—Upwards of forty years.

Has the hosiery business in Nottingham decreased lately?—Certainly.

To what cause do you attribute that decrease?—To the state to which the manufacture is reduced by the War, and by contingent circumstances; we have no trade on the continent; we have lately had no trade with America; and are circumscribed to the country trade, and to the London trade, except a little trade to the Mediterranean.

These are the causes to which you attribute the decrease of trade at Nottingham?—Yes.

Do you attribute it to the manufacture of any inferior species of goods?—No; and I beg to explain why I believe no such circumstance takes place. It is a known fact, that the Leicester houses have always been celebrated for making light low-priced and cheap articles; now it is equally notorious that their trade has been very superior indeed to ours; we have made substantial goods, that the low-priced article has been in demand, whereas the trade of the houses who make for the home consumption has been very much reduced, owing to the gentlemen who were formerly in the foreign business being obliged to make goods for the home consumption.

Look at the first enacting clause in the Bill; do you make any of those goods that are by that clause intended to be prohibited from being made in future?—I do materially; I am materially interested.

You are in an extensive line?—Pretty well.

Have you got with you any specimens of the goods that will be prohibited by that clause?—I shall beg leave to exhibit some specimens.

Have you been in the habit of employing a large capital in the fabricating of the articles prohibited by this clause?—I have.

Have you employed a great many men in that manufacture?—I have.

State to the Committee what you suppose is likely to arise to you and other persons in the same branch of business in which you are, if this clause passes into a law?—I must first beg leave to remark, that Mr. Parker you have heard declare that he did not do much business in the plain cotton trade, particularly in the article of single cotton; that fact is the reverse with me; I do a good deal in it. I only mean to note, and to remark, in contra-distinction to Mr. Parker's testimony, that I have not found the article of double-spun, or single cotton, to vary so much in the material as may be impressed upon the mind of the Committee from his testimony. I use a good deal of it, and am in the habit of buying of Mr. Arkwright. I do not know any thing of Mr. Robinson's spinning. Mr. Arkwright we have both bought our materials from, and his article has been uniformly excellent. I have from time to time had so little occasion to make any sort of variation in my article, that I do not know when his single cotton was better, and when it was worse, perhaps a little shade of distinction might take place; but without our notice. Our trade has been carried on in that even way that we have no difficulty or fault to find. In the first place, we are prohibited by this clause from making any article of single cotton as high as No. 9, now it so happens we are in the habit of making a considerable quantity of cotton caps which we make from No. 9, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 10; those caps go to the Mediterranean; it is a recent trade with us; heretofore the Germans used to have this trade, but by our industry, by our attention, and by our small profits, we are enabled to meet them in the market, and indeed to be superior to them; hence it is that

that we have the trade, and I believe I am borne out when I say, that in the course of the last year there were not less than 10,000 dozen of this article made.

Mr. J. Hooley.

Have you got any of that article with you?—I have [*the witness produced a cap.*]

That is an article of which so many thousand dozen were manufactured last year?

—Yes.

Is that an article that will be prohibited under this clause?—Certainly it is; I beg to state that that cap is not made to be seen by this Committee, it is not better than the generality of caps made for that trade; it is a fair sample taken promiscuously from a dozen.

Supposing that to be made of double thread, should you have the same market for it you have now abroad?—No; for this reason, in the first place it would come considerably dearer; the Germans will have a preference, and not only that, but being made of two threads it is harder to the head, it is more wiry, and would not please the people in that hot country so well.

Are there many persons in your employ who manufacture this sort of article?—I have at present not so many orders for them as I have had, owing to the season of the year; I received an order a few days ago for five hundred dozen, which if this Bill takes place I must write to my correspondent that I cannot send. We did make two thousand dozen of them last year, but we are excluded from this trade if this bill passes into a law.

Should you be underfold in the Mediterranean market by the Germans, if you were obliged to use double thread?—Yes.

Is that ever sold for double thread?—I do not know of any such circumstance; we do not sell them for double thread; I will not say it never was done, but it is not done in the course of the trade; my opinion is, that what is there termed a fraud is no fraud at all, for that cap will wear very well, and it is sold as a single-thread cap.

Are there any other articles to which you would wish to speak?—I would wish to call the attention of the Committee to a more important article than that; it is the Berlin, or warp pieces, webs for making pantaloons [*specimens were produced*] that is made of No. 19, or 20.

Of what are the white made?—The same as the others.

Is not this made by Barber's patent?—Late Barber's patent; as in case of the caps the same thing exists; you have before you one pattern of two-threads; the difference between the two-thread cotton and the one thread is such as no man, except he is a manufacturer of it, without great difficulty, could tell. I have no doubt that the one thread will wear rather longer than a gentleman who does wear them would wish them to do; they would wear till they were tired of them: A number of gentlemen do not want these things to last too long; they may give them to their servants. I do not think they would wear much worse than the two-threads. I have not worn any of the two threads myself; the difference between the two-thread and the one-thread cannot be less, I suppose, than about fifteen to eighteen pence per yard, probably more than that: we have made so little of the two-threads lately, I have not made any calculation.

Have you ever received any complaint from your correspondents abroad on the subject of these caps not answering?—No; never; the demand is great, though we are not so fortunate as to have a great many of them ordered just now, in consequence of a great many having been sent; still we have beneficial orders. I have one order for five hundred dozen, from a very old correspondent.

Is this one of the prohibited articles [*a buff pattern*]?—Yes.

What do you make of that article?—Pantaloons.

Are those Pantaloons in request?—Yes; very much.

Are they worn in England or abroad?—Both; but principally abroad.

Have you had a considerable demand for that article?—A very considerable demand; and it is the only trade that is at all beneficial just now.

Are there many others besides yourself engaged in that trade?—A great many.

What numbers of men do you suppose may be engaged in that branch of the trade?—A great many, but I do not know how many.

Some hundreds?—No; I should think not. In making that description of article, perhaps there are a hundred frames upon it, and they come to a great deal of money. I have at this minute between twenty and thirty frames employed on that very fabric; in truth I have an order shortly to go, and I am making rather more than I usually do.

Is this fabric made up into gloves?—I never saw it.

Are you acquainted with this pattern [*a glove*]?—Yes.

Mr. J. Hooley.

Is that prohibited by the third clause?—Yes, it is. That is a cut-up glove.

That is made out of a whole piece?—It is cut up. It is a prohibited article; the fingers are cut.

Of what material is that made?—I have not examined whether it is one thread or two, I think it is two-threads, we generally make them of two-threads; they take so little cotton it is not material.

Is that an article that sells?—To Canada and America we send a very great quantity.

Are those Gloves ever sold for any thing else than what they appear to be?—Decidedly not.

Can a man turn that round, and not see what it is?—There is nothing deceptive in it.

That is an article of great demand in America?—Yes; it would stop a vast number of hands in our place if that was prohibited.

State in what it differs in its make from a common glove?—The difference is this, we used to make them heretofore exactly upon the frame, shaped according to the hand, for which we used to pay thirteen pence, but the price has been reduced to a shilling for that glove, which is just as good as the other; we pay five and ninepence per dozen; hence there is a great saving, and we can sell them much cheaper; but we are every day, with leave of the Legislature, making improvements, and I hope that I shall ere long exhibit a glove, not cut up, and that we can probably make at the same price; but this can have no bearing on the injustice of stopping our making them, because, though by the ingenuity of our mechanics these may be invented, we may have orders that will exceedingly enforce them, and in that case we must come to the old system again, and cut them. I have had orders this spring for Canada, for a greater quantity than we could make in the way I now speak of, and we must resort to our old system of cutting.

If this clause is enacted, it will be extremely detrimental to your manufacture?—Exceedingly so; if these single-cotton articles were to be prohibited it would throw some hundreds of hands out of employ.

And of course a very large capital?—Yes, a very large capital.

Have you any thing else to state as to that clause?—I do not know that I have any other information to give upon that subject.

When these gloves were made without seams, were they at a higher price?—The difference of the price of making, was 5s. 9d. and 12s.

Were they sold at a higher price?—Certainly; and in consequence of a fall of price the demand has been very much increased; when they were at the higher price, I used to have orders for a few dozen for the higher orders, but being rendered so cheap, the demand is very great indeed; I know too of other houses where the orders are greater than they are to my house.

You have found a market in America for these goods at the reduced price, which you would not have found at a higher price?—Exactly so, it has increased the demand to a great degree.

Have you looked at the clause relating to the schedule?—I think there is one other article I ought to speak to; I remark here, that cut-up hose are entirely prohibited. I beg leave to state to this Committee, that I never saw a complete cut-up Stocking, not all the way up from the top to the bottom; I have seen a Stocking cut up from the calf to the bottom, which I think a very bad thing. To show to this Committee that I have taken pains to be informed of this, I have repeatedly by my workmen offered them half a crown to bring me a dozen to look at; I would not give it for a single pair, for they would be too cunning for me, and make one to bring. I have taken pains to get a sight of them; I consider it a tub thrown out to amuse the whale.

Have you read the clause relating to the schedule?—Oh, yes, over and over.

Supposing that clause with respect to the schedule to be enforced, shall you be enabled to carry on your trade as beneficially to yourself in future as you are now?—Distinctly not.

Take the clause in your hand, and inform the Committee of the objections you have to make to it?—In the first place, I really conceive it is impossible for me to comply with what the clause here requires; upon my honour and conscience, I believe I cannot. The trouble, the plague, and the vexation that it would be attended with is such, that I never could comply with; in the first place, the plague and the vexation that it would be attended with, admitting the possibility of it, which I do not admit, would be such, that I could not endure it; nor can I see the benefit

benefit of it. I do admit, that perhaps in some instances it may benefit a certain description of workmen; but if it benefited one description of workmen, I am sure it would pull down another.

Mr. J. Hooley.

Explain to the Committee on what you form that judgment?—The reason I say so is, that it brings the good and the bad workmen too near together. According to this schedule I am compelled to pay a given price for articles set on a given width, and made a certain length; I must have this set on this width and this length, and the good workmen and the bad must work on the same principle. It is a rule with me, that if I have a good workman I give him encouragement in every way I can; and for a thirty stocking I cannot tell this man how many jacks he shall set this on; I shall give him finer cotton, or I shall not; but if he makes this stocking to please me, I give him a better price than I would to an inferior hand. We have general rules to go by, I am ready to admit, and by these rules I generally abide, but we do make distinctions. This is the rule of my house, I do not speak for others.

This schedule would put you into a situation in which you could not make those distinctions, though you wish to do it?—I could not; the danger of making a schedule of my manufacture is so amply and fully described by the last witness, Mr. Parker, that I think it unnecessary to go into it; I beg leave most fully to confirm that part of his evidence where the trouble and danger attending it is mentioned; I must beg leave to increase on Mr. Parker's observations a little; my manufactory being very extensive, (I mean to say in the variety of its articles) I make for instance the smallest childrens stockings, which we call ribbed ankle hose for the very little children; now this small hose (it is not much longer than your finger) is made upon two machines, the ribbed top upon one machine, and the bottom upon another; having but one of these machines, if we receive an order for coarse or low priced goods, we give out a number of cotton accordingly; and if we want them finer, we give out finer cotton to the same frame; so that it is totally impossible, if I was ever so inclined, to define and describe this article according to the article; it is made upon two machines, two different stocking frames: the first is a ribbed machine, it is taken off from that, and put on to a plain frame. It does not enter into my capacity how I could describe this; I believe I could not do it so as to enter it in my schedule; this I instance as one difficulty; and I also mean to show, that making from these very little things, I go up to the finest silk stockings that are made; we make from these things to the finest cotton; I have a fifty-gauge in cotton, and I do not know of any gentleman that has finer. The different things throughout this whole long gradation only of cotton, would to me be insufferable to describe them all, I think impossible in a year, not accurately, not positively. I should be a year learning my trade. We make worsted stockings also, of various descriptions, and cotton and worsted; silk and worsted knots, twills, and a vast variety.

All these would be to be enumerated in the schedule?—Yes, to the tune of many hundred articles.

You are aware that if any one of those articles is omitted you are liable to a penalty of £. 20 for each omission?—Yes.

Could you carry on your business under such circumstances?—Yes; but I should be liable to penalties. I will say one thing, that I would not carry it on; I should be liable to the law, and I would not carry it on. I do not hold out this as a threat, or mean to dictate to the Committee, but it would be so vexatious to me at my time of life, that I must be excused from entering upon it, and must let somebody else take it.

A person may come and take copies of the schedule, if he pleases?—Yes.

Would that be an interruption in the course of your business?—It could not be endured that so large a schedule as I must have, I must hire a porter; it would be my best and cheapest way to hire a man to attend to this, if they were to come and take copies.

You would have a man to attend if persons were to come and take copies —Yes, if the people were all to come, which I expect would be the consequence every one of our hands would want a schedule perhaps every week.

Are there a great many persons carrying on as extensive a trade in your branch of business as yourself?—There are, more so.

The inconvenience to them would be greater than to yourself, in proportion to the magnitude and extent of their business?—Yes. One word more as to the uncomfortable situation in which I should be placed; I am here compelled to take in stockings

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stockings according to the number of needles that they shall be set on, I must have them set on such a width; as to the length I care nothing about it; we could measure, and go on, but I must have them set on so many needles; how can I ascertain this. These Gentlemen have got a glass, they can put it down and count the courses; how am I to correct the courses of all the stockings I take in, admitting I count only one pair from every workmen who comes to my house. I pay upon the average, nearly £. 200 per week for workmen; of course we should make a good many cotton stockings for that sum; inasmuch, that if I count only one pair of stockings out of every man's work, I am confident that if I was to begin from day-light in the morning I could not do it in a day, nor in two days. If I take in a stocking that has more or less needles in it, I am liable to the law.

Do you make deductions from your workmen?—If I am asked as to the custom of my own particular house, I say I do not.

There is a clause in page 4, relating to the rate of payment, to be ascertained by a machine called a rack, have you attended to that clause?—Certainly; I think the rack a very pretty invention, and as far as the Berlin pieces go, I think it would do. It is the custom of the trade, in a great degree, to deliver out so many slips of worsted, and that number is worked up, and we pay for it according to that rate, which amounts to pretty much the same thing; we can tell by the weight; however I think it is a very pretty invention; and as far as the lace goes it is admissible. I make some plain net; and I would not on any account take in any net without it.

Is it a proper machine to ascertain the rate of payment for the manufacturing of all goods or pieces whatsoever?—Certainly it is not.

State why it is not a proper machine to be applied to any thing beyond lace?—I fear I should not be understood without going into technical explanations. We make a good many plain worsted pieces. We make of two descriptions, the one for the home consumption, which is made of what we term hand-spinning, that is the old fashioned hand-spinning, these are generally made in colours, Oxford greys, dark drabs, and self-colours, this is for home consumption, of course we make them as good as it is possible; they are worked up stiff, and the thread being full we make them of three threads; we are compelled to make them on coarse gauge frames, but the labour that is required makes this sort of work require a better price than if they were finer and lighter; for instance, I have two descriptions of frames in one shop, the one is such as I have already described, a twenty-eight gauge, that works the self-colours; I have other frames that go up as high as thirty-three and thirty-four in the same shop; I pay the same price for each, because the finer gauges we work single-worsted or double-spun for the foreign trade, No. 9, which is far finer than a three-thread drab worsted; now for these goods, of these two descriptions, I pay precisely the same price. Now I have asked my workmen, my master stockinger, which of these two were the best work, the one twenty-eight gauge, and the other thirty-three; and he says there is very little difference, sometimes one and sometimes the other, according to the goodness of the worsted; in a heavy worsted in working a frame, there is trouble in getting on with the lighter work; a man can, what we term, press over the work quick; this brings these two articles nearly together at the same price; but apply the rack, then the coarse article would either be so reduced in price that the men could not live, or the fine goods would be so advanced that I could not live.

In what manner do you agree as to the sum to be paid to your workmen, is it in writing, or verbally?—We have no written agreement, there is a little printed schedule somewhere, that I have stated I should have no objection to put up in my own warehouse. We pay a regular price, and I have before stated, that if a man makes his work particularly good, I make him a sort of remuneration; on the other hand, if a man makes his work bad, I turn him off; if a man makes superior and very excellent work, he is paid a better price, but he always knows to a shilling and to a penny what he is to take from my house when he brings in his work, he knows he is not to have less than a certain price.

How is that regulated?—By the custom of the trade.

There is a custom understood by the employers and the persons employed? As distinctly as possible; every person concerned in the manufactory knows it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harrison, in support of the Bill.

And no material goes out for the purpose of being manufactured, for which you cannot name the price before it goes out?—I have not said that.

Then

Mr. J. Hood.

Then you say no, to that?—Yes, I do.

I understood you to say, there was an understood practice in the trade, by which the manufacturer paid his workmen?—Exactly so.

Does that apply to all the manufacturers, or only to some of them?—I have said it is directly paid to the men when they bring in their work; that they know their price; it is generally known, with this difference, that it is only to the common-place articles. If I had the honour of making a stocking for you, I could not tell what price I should give for it till it came in.

When you had known the size I should want, and had delivered out materials to a workman to make a stocking of that size, should not you know what you were to pay the workman, and would not he know the price he was to receive?—No; provided I had your pattern.

I suppose you to have my pattern, and to know the size, and the sort of stocking, do you mean to say you could not tell the price you should have to pay?—Certainly, when I come to speak thus particularly. It is a rule in my house, if we have an extraordinary pattern from any customer, we highly value, to send for a workman, and describe this, that it must be made very nice in all its points and bearings. You must be very exact to this pattern. Perhaps, as Mr. Parker remarked, a man may make two or three stockings before he brings it to the pattern. When the man brings in the work,—“My good fellow you have done this very well, what is to be the price of it?” He sets the price, and not me; if he sets it exorbitantly, I say it is too much; but in the general way, in fitting patterns considering that they have running backwards and forwards, and that a poor man’s time is his bread, and that they cannot afford to do that, I generally give them what they themselves fix.

Do people come to be measured for a pair of stockings, and have their legs measured, as I was this morning, for a pair of boots,—Do I come to your manufactory, and you take measure for a pair of stockings the same as if I wanted a pair of boots?—That is a very different question from what I stated; if you come you bring your leg with you, but if you stay in London you will not bring your leg, nor send it; I will do any thing I can for you, if you come to Nottingham; but not in making a single pair to your leg.

You have stated instances in which the price would not be known, but it would depend upon the article when brought back; do you mean to say that that is often done, or only now and then?—It is a general known fact, as to the common line of our business; we pay certain prices that are well known.

With the few exceptions you speak to there is an understood price between the Master and the Workmen?—I do not call them few.

Are they many?—Yes, they are many.

As to all but these articles you could specify the prices?—Here is a paper here that proves that.

You would have no objection to hanging it up?—Not at all.

This is the paper [*producing it to the Witness*]?—Yes

That contains nothing in statement that you could not comply?—No.

Does this contain courses and jacks?—No, it does not.

As far as the gauges go, and this particularity, there is no difficulty; are the gauges and courses, described here, equivalent to each other?—Certainly not.

You mean to state that it would be impossible to put down the number of courses and the number of needles?—No, it would not be impossible to put them down, but I could make nothing of them when I had done it. I will state a case that occurs to me in silk stockings: I am working a number of courses, I shall work a very fine silk on a twenty-four frame for one stocking, for the next stocking I shall work a full size; the same number of courses shall be in each stocking, and one shall be from four to six inches longer than another.

Does that result from accident, or does the workman when he gets the material, and do you, as Master delivering it out, know that that will be the effect?—We do.

Then a relative variation in the price might still be fixed for that, though they were both of the same number of courses?—How could that be; because we go by gradations, we cannot have a separate price for every pair of stockings.

You may have a different price for different qualities?—That we have.

It is not necessary to fix the price according to the number of courses?—I think it could not be done.

You might describe the number of courses, and the sizes and qualities, might you not?—Yes.

And you might give different prices for each?—Yes; but when that was done,

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it would avail nothing; we could not do it to our satisfaction, and so as to carry on our business. I admit the possibility of doing it, but not the propriety.

You state that you know the number of courses, and the number of sizes, and the different sizes, when it is delivered by the master; do you actually know when you deliver out this work to be made what will be the price of each?—I have already answered, that in common-place articles we do not know so well that there is no difficulty at all attending it; the price is established, and we know what we have to pay, and a workman knows what he has to receive.

Does the number of the cotton adapted to each gauge give you the number of the courses?—No; that is impossible; nor does it give the size.

Were stockings ever paid for by courses?—I never heard of such a thing.

Were they worked by a certain number of jacks?—Certainly, the silk ones.

Are the number of jacks relative to the number of courses?—No, that does not ascertain the number of courses.

You could ascertain the number of jacks?—No doubt.

And you do not recollect that the number of courses was ever resorted to in the making of plain silk stockings?—Never, in my knowledge.

Have you ever worked twilled hose?—Yes.

How many years ago were you in the habit of making twilled hose; twilled single cotton?—I never made such a thing.

Did not you in 1787 make twilled single cotton?—No, I believe not; I have bought them.

Hose of cotton and silk?—Yes.

In 1787?—I cannot remember so far back as that.

Have you no recollection of bringing into vogue such an article as that?—I know it was in fashion about that time, but I trust the Committee will not call upon me to state the precise time.

It was an article in vogue at that time?—Yes.

How long did it continue so?—Till the people became tired of them.

How long was that, two or three years?—Longer than that.

Three or four?—Thereabouts.

Can you give a guess why people became tired of them?—Yes, I can give not only a guess, but a certainty.

What was it?—That they went out of fashion.

Was that the only reason?—I cannot say that was the only cause; I know the article was made inferior; but I cannot say that that was the reason why they went out of fashion.

Though they were a very nice cheap article?—No, they were not a cheap article, except when you came to the lowest article.

But some how or other they went out of fashion, and have never come into fashion again?—No, they have not. Now I will beg to explain why they are not in fashion; the truth is, every body knows fashion does vary; coloured stockings of every description have gone out of fashion. I beg leave to state to this Committee why these are not worn. There is a fashion, as I before observed, which fashion, for what cause I know not, makes a thing come into demand to day, and to-morrow it cannot be sold. About the same period that these things were very much in demand, ribbed hose were so much in demand that we could not make enough of them. Ribbed cotton stockings I made at that time 20, 30, and 50 dozen a week, sometimes a great many more. Now the same article is positively made better than I ever knew them, but we have no demand for them. When I speak so I speak comparatively; there is not one twentieth part of them made now that were then.

Now as to the gloves; can you make gloves as cheap without cutting as by cutting?—I hope it will be done by the ingenuity of our mechanics.

Have you any doubt of its being done?—I have never done it; a man of mine has told me it can be done, and I rejoice in it.

Done as well and as cheap?—I cannot state that; he did not say anything as to the cheapness.

You have no doubt of the superiority of that over the cut?—They will wear more pleasantly.

Will not they wear longer?—No, I do not think they will. I wear these which I have in my hand, and am not so delicate, perhaps, as to feel any inconvenience from their being cut, and I have worn them a considerable time, and there is not a flaw in them, that I know of.

You

You had them sewed at home perhaps?—No, they were taken out of a dozen promiscuously. *Mr. J. Hooley.*

They were not a household pair?—No; that would be a thing I would abhor bringing before this Committee. I will not mislead this Committee in any respect.

Re-examined by Mr. Warren.

These ribbed hose were a very good article when they went out of fashion?—They were a most excellent article, and we make them a great deal better now.

It was the whim of the day brought them into disuse, and nothing else?—Yes, exactly.

Mr. Harrison.] You do not mean to say that twills are in fashion now?—No.

Nor that they have been since they went out of fashion in this unfortunate way?—They were certainly made very indifferent; certain gentlemen in a neighbouring county made them very cheap.

Mr. Warren.] Are these cut gloves made badly?—Far from it. I do not make such, or send them abroad; some persons may for aught I know.

Committee.]—Do the objections you have stated to the prohibition of cut-up stockings and gloves apply equally to half-stockings, sandals, and socks?—I do not make these things at all, I make no cut-up work but the gloves; but I know that there is a great quantity of it exported from Leicester, and to good account; and I know further, that if this trade was to be cut up, it would cut up the Leicester trade very much. That these goods go abroad, and that the orders are frequent for them, and that they are repeated, and the thing, I believe, is not at all complained of. It would hurt the Leicester trade very much, in my opinion.

What would be the effect of the prohibition of drawers cut up in part, excepting the waistbands?—It would subject every man to the penalty of being had before a Magistrate by his washerman. We send them in whole pieces to the tailors, and they cut them up into drawers, and the tailor and wearer are liable.

Would that prohibition injure the sale of the article now in the habit of use?—It would totally preclude his making them; he could not make them at all after that.

Having stated that the establishment of a schedule would be injurious in the various articles of your manufacture, particularly in the single articles worked on various frames, could you under that schedule carry on your business to its present extent?—No, I could not.

Do you conceive that the prohibition of these articles, so enumerated, would be beneficial to the workmen?—Indeed it would be very much the reverse. I do not give an opinion of that that should at all admit of a doubt. I am sure it would be prejudicial to the workmen, because it would throw numbers of them out of employ; I mean to say as far as regards my own manufacture, that it would prohibit many articles; I cannot speak to the business of others so distinctly.

Would the schedule, as you understand it, prevent you from paying any superior workman more than an inferior, if his work was better?—Certainly it would.

Do you not consider that that would operate against the ingenuity of the workman as much as against the master?—It prevents a man making exertions, and endeavouring to make excellent work; it would be a sort of preventive to his stimulus; he would say, here is a schedule, and I cannot get forward; if I make them according to this, they must be taken in, and my master must pay my price.

In your opinion, would not such a regulation operate to prevent the work being made more perfect than it now is, by preventing that emulation?—I conceive it would, it would take away the encouragement the men would have.

State how many days per week the workmen at Nottingham, employed in the hosiery trade, are in the practice of working, whether four, five, or six?—These men have a sedentary life, and perhaps it should be required that they should take their amusements. On Monday they go fishing or take their amusement. A good quick hand does not work on a Monday, unless he is required; on Tuesday they will go to work, and work a great many hours; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; many of them come in on a Friday, and my silk-stockings makers come to work on the Tuesday; during those days Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, they

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they work a great many hours; I do not think there is any blame attaching to the working men from taking their amusement; they work a fair number of hours.

Can a workman earn as much by manufacturing ten dozen of stockings now, as he could in 1805, 1806, 1807, or 1808?—Yes, certainly; they can earn as much money now as they ever could in their lives, for aught I know, if they have as much work.

Then does the deficiency arise from the deficiency of employment?—Certainly.

Can you give any information as to lace?—I should beg to be excused doing that—there is one thing I would beg leave to mention; speaking to the schedule again, according to this Bill we are compelled to make our goods according to a schedule that we put up fourteen days; we must give fourteen days notice before we can make any alteration; now I put up my schedule on Saturday; perhaps there shall be an article very much in demand, as has been the case heretofore, silk gloves, for instance; I am bound to pay that price for a fortnight; the article is very much in demand, and these glove hands work for different warehouses; here comes an order for a considerable quantity; on the Monday morning some other house puts up a schedule 3 s. a dozen more than me; now I know the time when I should have been glad to have done the same; I am bound to give my own price for fourteen days, away go all the workmen to this warehouse where they can get 3 s. a dozen more; this is an evil which must result from this.

Look at the Bill, page 3, clause A. Is the mode here prescribed that which has been in practice for some time heretofore in Nottingham, or is there any thing new?—There is nothing new in it; it is suggested by some persons that it is not law, but it is the custom among us.

Has it not been the practice among you?—Yes; during the whole of my life; I never was before a magistrate myself, but I know it is the custom of the place.

You have mentioned some articles that can with propriety be wrought with single cotton above nine hanks to the pound; are you acquainted with other articles that are wrought with single cotton of that fineness, though they cannot be properly wrought so as to make good articles of them?—I presume I may.

State what articles are wrought of cotton of that fineness that ought not to be so wrought; articles so weak when wrought, as not to wear properly?—I have heard of such things, and there may be such things done, I believe there are; but I believe further, that it is upon a very small scale, for the thing would soon work its own cure; if a pair of gloves is made of this, probably the finger would go through the glove, and the thing would soon work its own cure. I cannot conceive that any restriction can with propriety be laid upon that; I wish no single cotton should be worked above a certain number, but that may be applied to good purpose, and I should think the Legislature ought to be extremely cautious how they put any restrictions, for this reason; supposing you were to abolish single cotton above a certain number, it is a known fact that in our neighbourhood, in this age of ingenuity, and in Lancashire and Manchester, and so on, they get new improvements highly advantageous to commerce. When spinning commenced, single worsted was only made from one roving, it was then made of two rovings, it was better; now it is made of three rovings, and it is still better now. I do not know that cotton has ever been made from three rovings; but though I am no mechanic, I am convinced that it may be made of three rovings; nay, further, a further invention may come out, that the single cotton which may come out, may be very superior to two threads; and I express in common terms, as a mercantile man and as a manufacturer, that my decided opinion is, that the Legislature should be extremely cautious of laying restrictions upon trade.

As the cotton now stands, do those gloves, or other articles, which ought not to be made of that very fine single cotton, look so like articles made of double cotton as not to be distinguished by the person who goes into a shop to purchase them?—It is almost impossible for me to say. I knowing them so well, the moment I touch them, I know what they are.

Do you think I should know them?—There is such a difference that any body must know them.

Do you think if I went into a shop, I should at once say, these gloves do not suit me, or that I should purchase them as readily as if they were made of good materials?—If you had ever seen the good materials, you would say in a moment, this is an article that will not suit me.

You say, that you have seen stockings with the lower part cut up, but not the

whole; and that you thought they were a bad thing?—I do not think them a good one. Mr. J. Hootley.

Give your reason for thinking the stocking that is half cut up a bad thing?—My reason for it is this, that elasticity is a most desirable thing in a stocking; our stockings spring from the selvage and the seam; if made in a proper way, but when cut up in this way they cannot spring, there is not that elasticity, and it is difficult that the parties will get them on and off, hence it is that I call them bad things, and that will work its own cure, for a person who has bought one pair of them will take care to turn them down when he buys again, and examine the seam, for any person who has the faculty of seeing may distinguish.

Can they tell before hand whether they will spring and come over the heel?—If they put their hand into them, which I observe ladies generally do when they purchase stockings.

You seem to have a doubt whether there were not some articles that ought not to be manufactured with single thread; is it not your opinion, as a merchant, that every manufacturer, in whatever line he is, should be allowed to manufacture any article that he can sell?—Most distinctly; I beg to be understood, that any restriction on trade is injurious; they are all proper to be made if gentlemen choose to have them.

As a merchant and a manufacturer, do you suppose any thing can be improperly made that it is possible to find a market for?—That is too extensive a question to answer forthwith; it requires some sort of consideration. I do think most distinctly that all goods ought to be made that there is a market for; but at the same time, I do contend that if a man makes a very fraudulent, or a very bad article, it ought to be so marked as that a man shall know it.

I refer to a thing being sold, the buyer understanding it to be the same thing which you sell, do you think you would not be authorized in making any article, selling the article such as it really was?—Yes, and for what it is.

Do you recollect your people having worked by this paper [*producing a printed paper*]?—I do not interfere in the taking in the work. I do not know this paper; I do not know that I ever saw it in my life; I believe there was such a paper in circulation.

Were you ever asked to sign it?—I was asked to sign a paper, and I put a positive negative upon it; that may probably be the paper, but I said I would sign no paper.

Mr. JOHN PARKER again called in; and Examined.

Have you any explanation to give of your evidence?—I was asked whether any alterations had been made in the prices paid to workmen of late years, and I stated that there had been two advances in the cotton, and one in silk, I should wish to be understood that I do not think the workmen at present reap any great benefit from that last advance in silk, owing to the very great scarcity and dearness of that article, which has made the silk-work proportionably more disadvantageous from the extreme fineness, consequently upon that the workmen are not much benefited by that advance. Mr. J. Parker.

Lunæ, 13^o die Julii, 1812.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. THOMAS NELSON called in; and Examined by Mr. Warren against the Bill:

STATE to the Committee in what branch of business you are engaged?—I am a Hosiery. Mr. T. Nelson.

At Nottingham?—Yes.

In a pretty extensive line?—Pretty well; the house has been established about seventy or eighty years, and I have been in it nearly forty myself.

You have got in your hand one of the Bills?—I have.

Look at the first enacting clause in that Bill; at the bottom of the first page you observe that certain articles there mentioned are to be prohibited from being made in future, under certain penalties; what effect will that have upon that branch of

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trade in which you are engaged?—It will prohibit my making a number of articles, caps, and Berlin pieces, and other articles, for which I have, at present a considerable demand.

Have you with you any of those articles?—I have not myself.

Are they the same as those articles that were produced by Mr. Hooley?—They are.

Do you employ many men?—I am sorry to say not so many as I have done; I have made a hundred dozen of these caps in a week.

The trade of Nottingham has decreased lately?—Very considerably for the two last years.

To what do you attribute that decrease?—In a great degree to the want of a foreign demand, being shut out from foreign markets.

Do you attribute it to the making of fraudulent articles?—By no means.

Does it come within your knowledge that fraudulent articles have been made to such an extent as to injure the trade?—I never knew fraudulent articles made and sold.

By fraudulent articles, am I to understand you to mean those, which being of one description, are sold as being of a better description?—Yes.

It is your opinion, that it is not the sale of such articles as those that has affected the trade of Nottingham?—Yes.

You have now the articles to which I just referred?—I have [*the witness produced a cap*].

Is this cap to be a prohibited article?—Yes.

That is made of but one thread?—Yes.

And would come within the prohibiting clause you have looked at?—Yes.

That glove is made out of a whole piece, is it not?—No, it is only partly cut; it comes within the third clause.

Is that article in great request?—It is in very great request, both at home and abroad; it will wear as well as one that is not cut.

In your opinion, can that be sold to a man without his knowing how it is made?—It is impossible that that should be so; if he turns the glove he sees how it is made.

Of course it is sold much cheaper than if it was not made that way?—Yes, it may be sold eight or nine shillings a dozen cheaper if it is made of single cotton: fifteen or twenty years ago, when this glove was made not cut, gloves were not then known to be cut, we used to send them to America at about a guinea per dozen; now they are cut we can send them at 11 s. 12 s. and 13 s. a dozen, and in consequence of that the demand has considerably increased: we used to ship thirty, forty or fifty dozens in a year, so small were the orders at that time, and since then we have received orders for two or three hundred dozen in one letter.

Supposing the trade of this country should be again opened with America, do you imagine you should have a demand for that article again?—A very considerable demand.

I need hardly ask whether the prohibition of these articles would be detrimental to your trade, and the general trade of Nottingham?—Undoubtedly, very detrimental.

Are there many persons engaged in the manufacture of that same article as well as yourself?—A great many in Nottingham.

Are there many persons engaged in the manufacture of these articles living at other places?—Yes, a great number at Leicester.

Of course it would be equally detrimental to the manufacturers of Leicester as of Nottingham?—I conceive it would.

Look at the third clause, and state whether you have any thing to observe upon it to the Committee?—By the third clause I should be prohibited making any article wholly or partly cut, stockings, caps, gloves, mitts, or drawers; as for stockings, I never saw a dozen of stockings wholly cut in my life; and I believe there is no such article made: I saw a pair about thirty years ago, but I have never seen any since; and the reason I give for saying there are no such things made is, that it is not the cheapest mode of making them, and therefore I conclude there is no such thing made, because manufacturers are not apt to pay the greatest price to make a low article.

Can you speak to the other articles, sandals and half-stockings?—The prohibition of them would be detrimental to the trade of Nottingham in a very great degree.

Are

Are there many men employed in that branch of the trade, and is there great capital employed in it?—Yes. *Mr. T. Nelson.*

By yourself and others at Nottingham, and likewise at Leicester?—Yes.

Will Berlin cotton be prohibited by this clause?—It will be prohibited by the first clause, being made of single thread.

Is that specimen you hold in your hand made of single thread?—Yes.

Are pantaloons and breeches made of that article?—They are.

Have they been in pretty general wear?—In very great demand.

They are in great demand now?—Yes.

Are they worn by persons of all descriptions?—They are worn by people very generally, both at home and abroad; in some countries abroad they are worn very generally; it is not necessary to make them of double cotton.

The article made of single cotton is a very useful and good article?—Yes.

Then it would operate to the prevention of a very useful and good article?—Yes.

Will not the prohibition be very detrimental to the men, as well as to the masters?—Yes, for in consequence of this Bill I have given every man employed in that branch by me notice that I cannot employ him any longer; and I conceive others must be obliged to do the same thing, if this Bill passes.

Of course that will throw a great number of men out of employ?—It must.

You observe they are prohibited to be made under certain penalties, would that amount to a prohibition?—Certainly, for the penalties are greater than the value of the goods.

Look at the clause relating to the schedule, have you any objections to make to that clause?—Indeed I have many.

Have you considered it attentively?—I have, I do not conceive it would be possible for me to carry on my trade under this prohibition.

State your particular objections to it, and to what parts of it?—In the first place, I should state that in the course of my business I keep a warehouse at Loughborough, fourteen miles from Nottingham, that warehouse is open only one day in a fortnight; under the provisions of this clause I must keep somebody there constantly, lest any person should demand a copy of my schedule that relates to my second warehouse.

That would be a very great additional expense to you?—Undoubtedly; I must keep a man for that purpose, and that purpose only; the next objection I have to it is that it goes to a complete regulation of prices between master and man, which I conceive to be very detrimental, and highly improper.

In what way are the men paid now?—They are paid so much per dozen, or so much per pair for every article they make.

Is that fixed by particular agreement, or is it understood in the course of the trade?—It is generally understood in the custom of the trade, but we consider ourselves entitled to make a private agreement with our workmen.

There is a general custom in the trade, which is known to the masters and the men?—Yes.

There is no misunderstanding between the masters and the men, as to the prices of the articles they make?—No; I conceive by the operations of this clause I shall be totally prevented carrying on my business; that I shall be obliged to describe every article I make so minutely, that where there are hundreds of articles made I could not possibly comply with the requisitions of this clause. I will show the Committee to what extent it goes; I have no doubt there are many thousand articles I may be called upon to describe in my manufacture.

The improper description of any one of which might subject you to the penalty of £. 20?—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Harrison stated to the Committee, that he had been informed, that another Petition was about to be presented against the Bill, on which other Witnesses must be examined, and that it was therefore impossible, he conceived, that his Clients could carry the Bill through during the present Session; that he conceived, if the matter were fully gone into, he should be able to support the Bill against the objections made by Mr. Warren; some alterations being made in the phraseology, and the prohibition of certain articles being omitted; and that he had advised his Clients not to be at the expense of his further attendance, and he should accordingly withdraw. That his Clients had no objection to the Committee proceeding in the examination, they claiming the right of answering the evidence now given, to show that a fair result was not deducible from it; and that so far as the evidence had gone, he should feel it necessary to request leave to contradict it; that

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that if unexpectedly circumstances should allow, his Clients would still attempt to carry through their Bill; and that he wished it to be understood that his Clients did not abandon the Bill.

[The Committee Room was cleared. After some time the Counsel and parties were again called in, and Mr. Warren was directed to proceed in his Evidence.]

The Witness was again called in, and Examined.

Proceed with what you have to say on the subject of the schedule?—It may be necessary for me to enter into a minute description of the articles, in which we should labour under a difficulty; here is a cotton stocking, this schedule requires I should describe the exact number of needles it contains in the round, round the stocking; also the number of courses to the inch, also the number of narrowings down the leg of the stocking, and bindings in at the heel; the bindings in at the beginning of the foot bottom; the bindings in at the toes; the number of turnings in the shape; also the diamonds; we have perhaps a thousand articles in our manufactory which I must thus minutely describe; therefore I contend it would be utterly impossible for me, or any other manufacturer making two or three hundred dozen a week, to carry on his business under these restrictions; if the workman of this stocking deviates from his instruction, he may make them six or eight needles wider; he may put six or eight courses more to the inch, and all this totally unknown to me; and if I only give him the price that I there name in the schedule, he may contend that I have not paid him sufficiently for his work, because he has put more work in than I have described in my schedule, and this may be all unknown to me, and I cannot ascertain it without counting those stitches which I cannot possibly see; and I suppose by the meaning of this schedule clause that I shall be liable to a £20 penalty for every pair of stockings so made, or a penalty of £240 per dozen; the only means I have of ascertaining this is to count the stitches in this stocking, which is to me impossible, I cannot do it; I must not only count the stitches of one pair, I must count it for every pair in the dozen I take in, otherwise I am liable to the penalty, for if one single pair is found I am liable to the penalty for one pair, and I do conceive it is utterly impossible, under these restrictions, for any manufacturer making two or three hundred dozen per week, to carry on his business, and if he leaves out a given number of courses to the inch, or takes out six or eight needles in the width, and I still pay him the price in my schedule, I am paying him a greater price than my schedule fixes, because he has left out a certain portion of work, and therefore I conceive I am liable to the same penalties, and this on the information of my own workmen, and who, by the former clauses in the Act is entitled to half the penalty. If this clause passes into a law I shall be under the necessity of giving up my manufactory immediately.

It would be impossible for you to count the stocking?—I cannot do it; I must not only count one stocking, but every pair in a dozen, to see that they are all right.

Would you in your absence trust it to any agent of yours to describe the articles required in this schedule?—I durst not trust an agent to make out a schedule, nor I dare not trust an agent to take in my goods under the schedule, for it would be impossible for me to leave to him the counting of these stockings.

Are you in the habit of making any deductions?—No, I am not in the habit of it.

Do you know whether, in point of fact, deductions are sometimes made for bad work?—They are, undoubtedly.

It would be impossible for you to specify on the schedule the deductions to be made for bad work?—Certainly.

Are you aware, that you are bound to put down the deductions before you know them?—I understand it, that I must; if a man does not make his work as I like I discharge him; I never appeal to a Magistrate against a man, nor a man never has against me.

Are you aware, that if you make any new invention, or vary your work, there must be a new schedule?—Yes.

Are you in the habit of varying your work?—Very frequently.

What would be the effect of that?—It would be impossible for me to make a schedule of all I want. I am frequently obliged to leave it to the workman how to make the thing I want, and cannot describe it to him perfectly.

In

In your opinion, it would actually destroy your trade ; you cannot comply with it ?
—I cannot.

Turn to the fourth page of the Bill, you will see an article there, rate of payment to be ascertained by the rack ; are you acquainted with that machine called the rack ?
—I have never seen it at work on a stocking frame ; I have seen it before it was put to a stocking frame.

Are you able to state, whether it can be applied with propriety to the purposes stated in that clause ?—I apprehend it cannot.

State to the Committee, why you think it is not a good measure of hosiery goods ?—I understand the operation of the rack to be this ; merely to ascertain the number of courses to the inch or to the yard, but it does not at all times put a value on the work ; certain species of work, with fewer courses to the yard, may be worth as much money to the workman as certain species that have more courses to the yard, particularly in worsted pieces ; the same frame and the same workman are frequently called upon to make worsted pieces of a fine thread, which will require a given number of courses to the inch ; the week following, he may be called upon to work a thread considerably thicker, which will require fewer courses to the inch ; the prices we give for these two articles, are expressly the same, but I conceive that the piece that has the most courses to the inch, is equally if not better work to the workman, that that work which has the fewest courses to the inch, because one is light and easy work, and the other is heavy and harder work ; I also conceive that, as the rack has never been tried, but is a mere experiment, it would be a great hardship to oblige any manufacturer to apply it to any machine, as it is yet untried.

You mean to say, that more courses may be done by a workman, of a light work, with less trouble than the same number of courses of a heavier work ?—Clearly so.

Your objection to the rack is, that it gives the same rate of payment to works that are very different in their performance ?—Exactly so.

Both in respect of time and difficulty ?—Yes ; a man that is making the light work, will make a greater number of yards than he can of heavy ; it is an unequal mode of payment.

If it is a proper mode in one case, it as an unjust mode' in another ?—Yes.

Have you considered the effect of the clause, as to a search warrant, in page 6 ?
—I have.

What is your judgment upon it, as likely to affect your trade ?—I do not see that it can affect my trade, but it may affect my personal comfort ; allowing a constable to come into my house at any hour of the night, to search for what they may consider prohibited goods, is a thing I would rather give up my trade than submit to.

You observe by the Schedule clause, any person, coming in may take a copy or copies, would that be an inconvenience to your trade ?—A very great inconvenience.

For what reason ?—They may come in at times when I am particularly engaged ; and from the situation of my warehouse, I must have a person there to attend to it.

Do you think it would endanger the safety of your property ?—I do ; I must have a servant to attend to it ; and in one instance here ; I have a warehouse in a distant part of the country, open only one day in a fortnight ; if it is exposed every day and at all times of the day, I must have a servant to attend that.

[The following questions were put, by Mr. Warren, at the suggestion of the Supporters of the Bill.]

Were you once one of a Committee of Hosiery, for regulating the making of silk stockings by the number of the jacks ?—No ; I do not know that I ever was ; such a regulation was proposed to a Committee that was appointed for other purposes, and I have no hesitation in saying, that regulation I agreed to, but the Committee was not appointed for that purpose.

Do you give directions how your stockings are to be made, when you give out your work to be made ?—Not in every instance ; they make them one week as they have done before, provided I make no complaint.

Do you give directions that they shall put on a certain number of jacks ?—Undoubtedly I do, if I wish the stockings to be made wider.

Do you give directions how many narrowings and bindings in, there are to be ?—No, I do not ; this Schedule would oblige me to do it, but I do not do it now.

If the hose was not narrowed regularly, would you receive it ?—I cannot say that I ever found fault with a man for such a fault, that I ever noticed such a thing.

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Do you not require a certain number of bindings-in at the heel, and at the foot-bottom?—No, I do not.

Do you ever take in any silk stockings not narrowed at the heel, the beginning of the foot-bottom and the toe end?—I do not know that I do; I believe I do not.

Are you at all acquainted with the making of lace?—Not at all: I would beg leave to make a few observations on these questions. Some little time ago, when the disturbances at Nottingham were at a great height, I received a threatening letter, stating that I should not make my silk hose any wider than that Schedule required, which Schedule I had agreed to; and it is I believe the Schedule attached to the Report of the Committee. This letter said that I should not be allowed to make them any wider, although I paid an extra price for them; I did make them wider, and paid an extra price: in consequence of that, I called my silk hands together, one of whom is now present: I asked them if they all made their hose an extra width; they stated that they did: I asked them if they were paid for it; they stated that they were: I asked them if they were satisfied; they stated that they were. A few days afterwards I received a letter from this city, from a customer here, stating, that unless I made them still wider, he would not buy any more of me; I then sent for my stocking-makers again, read them the letter, asked them all what I must do; on the one hand I was threatened if I made them wider; on the other hand I was threatened, if I did not make them still wider than I was then doing, my customer would not buy them: their reply was, "Make them, Sir, as you please;" and I have still continued so to make them, and I still say I will continue so to make them, if my customers require it, paying for the extra width they put in.

Examined by the Committee.

Have you read that part of the Bill which alludes to the lace trade?—I have.

Have you any objections to the clauses relating to it?—As an individual I have; I object to any prohibitory clauses on manufacturers, making any thing they can sell; I have no interest in the lace trade, but I object to it on general principles.

To your knowledge, has not the increase of some other trade, such as that of Buckingham and Loughborough, tended to reduce the demand for the Nottingham lace?—That is a mere matter of opinion, to which I cannot give an answer, not being in the trade.

Mr. Warren.] Was that regulation, referring to the making of silk stockings by the number of jacks, which was made by the Committee of which you were a member, published in any public paper?—I believe it might, but I cannot say positively; I rather think it was.

Was that before, or after any disturbances commenced?—Oh, it was before.

Was it in the year 1809, to the best of your recollection?—No, I should think it was in the year 1810; I am not certain.

Mr. JOHN NIXON was called in, and Examined by Mr. *Warren*, on behalf of the Petitioners against the Bill.

Mr. J. Nixon.

WHAT is your situation?—I am a Master Hosier in Nottingham.

In an extensive way?—Tolerable.

Have you been long in that situation?—I have been in business on my own account twenty-two years, having previously served between six and seven years apprenticeship.

Have you got a Bill before you?—I have; I observe that the preamble states, "frauds and abuses manifestly tend to the injury of the manufacture, and prevent the sale and increase thereof; it is therefore expedient that such frauds should be prevented;" it will be my duty to prove there are a great number of articles contained in the first clause, that I export, that are neither fraudulent nor deceptive in any respect whatever.

Look to that clause, and state whether there are any articles you are in the habit of making and selling, that are there prohibited?—Yes; I will begin with cotton night caps, made of certain materials which are prohibited by that first clause, inasmuch as you are not to allow any double spun or single yarn above eight and a half.

half. I last year exported above 3,000 dozen of this article [*producing one*] which is a sound and good article, and if it has a fault it is that it will wear too long, and they were all made, or nearly so, (I will not speak to forty or fifty dozen) of No. 9, 9½, and 10.

Was that for the foreign trade?—For the Mediterranean, where, if I was to make cotton caps stouter, they would not be well received, and therefore I cannot make them of a number less than No. 9.

It is an article suited to that market, and which they prefer?—It is.

State at what they sell at a reasonable price by the dozen?—They are sold very low; they are for the wear of the peasantry, who wear them instead of hats.

Do you employ many men in that branch of the trade?—In the winter of 1810, and the winter of 1811, I employed fifty men, who would have had no other work if I had not employed them in that article.

Is there any other article, in the course of your trade, prohibited by that clause?—Yes, there is one of greater consequence still, the article of Berlin cotton pieces, which we almost invariably make of single cotton, No. 18; to 20; consequently they are prohibited by the first clause.

Is that an article of much request?—I exported last year to the Peninsula and to the Mediterranean, I should say from three to four thousand pounds worth of these articles.

Of course there are many men employed in that branch of the manufacture?—There are a considerable number.

And who would be thrown out of employment, if it was discontinued?—They would; I do affirm, that this article, made of single cotton, is a sound good article.

Do you think that either of these articles could be properly called a fraudulent article?—It is impossible, because we all sell it for what it really is, and at a price proportionably lower than if it was made of two threads; the difference is about 1s. 6d. per yard, which, in a foreign market, is a considerable difference.

Do you export to America at all?—To Canada only.

Any of the articles we have been mentioning?—A few, not many.

Do you observe any thing else in that first clause that is prohibited, the prohibition of which would be detrimental to your trade?—No; I do not see any other articles than I have mentioned.

In the third clause, in page 2, is there any thing prohibited that would affect your trade?—I have brought with me a letter from my correspondent abroad, in which he acknowledges having received eight hundred dozen of caps, and orders eight hundred dozen more. In the second clause, there is the article of cut cotton gloves, a specimen of which is here. I am in the habit, some years, of exporting a good many of these to Canada: they come extremely low; and that, I conceive, is the means of their sale being so much increased; because when they were formerly made with seams, and thereby came at a price from sixty to seventy or eighty per cent. higher, there were very few of them ordered. It is a sound good article, and will wear as long as those with seams; the inconvenience is to the weaver; and the difference between these cut up and others is very perceptible to every one.

It is quite apparent to the persons wearing it what is the difference, by the edges within?—Yes.

Is that an article in which you employ many hands?—Yes, we do. There is a man works for us, of the name of Henry Johnson, who has twenty-five frames of his own, of that description. He works to almost every warehouse in Nottingham, and at every warehouse is respected. That man will entirely be thrown out of employ, and lose his business, if this Act passes into operation.

Is it within your knowledge, that a great number of persons are employed in manufacturing these articles besides yourself?—If this Act passes into a law, I have no hesitation in saying, I shall discharge forty or fifty hands immediately.

Can you form any conception of the number of hands who will be discharged by the whole of the trade?—I cannot, indeed.

Some hundreds?—Yes, certainly; unless they can get work in other branches.

All the capital employed in that branch must be employed in another way?—Yes.

Is there any thing else in that clause you object to?—It does not immediately affect my trade; but I see drawers are prohibited being cut off the piece. We do make

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make some for sleeve linings and drawers. Now I think there is an absurdity in prohibiting drawers being cut, while breeches are allowed to be cut.

Do you know of your own knowledge, that any number of persons have been in the habit of making fraudulent articles?—I really do not comprehend what is meant by fraudulent articles.

Something that is one thing, and is sold for another, one thread sold for two threads; do you know whether persons have been in the habit of manufacturing goods with that view?—I never did myself, nor do I think any other manufacturer has, at least it does not come within my knowledge.

The trade of Nottingham has decreased lately?—It certainly has, in common with all other manufactories.

You do not attribute that to the making of those fraudulent articles?—By no means in the world; I do not allow them to be fraudulent.

State what you consider to be the causes of the loss of the Nottingham trade?—The loss of the Continental and the American trade. The American trade has been lost for the last eighteen months, and it is owing to that the trade has decreased, which must be obvious I conceive to the mind of every one.

Have you considered the effect of the clause relating to the schedule?—In the first place, it would be impossible I could comply with this requisition.

State some of the reasons of that impossibility.—I can state many reasons, but I will state only the principal ones. In the first place, I make such a multiplicity of articles, that I am satisfied if I was to describe every minutiae for a month, I should forget a great many; and if I had a twelvemonth given me, I am persuaded I could not do it. As to the stockings being set on a certain number of jacks and needles, it is impossible that I can carry on my business under such a restriction. For the Mediterranean I work my stockings slack; in that climate they cannot wear them without; a certain number less needles would be sufficient then for a stiff one; it also affects the length, if a stocking is worked slack, it will be longer, there will be a lesser number of courses to the inch. But there is another objection, which is stronger to me than even that; I am obliged to set every stocking on a certain number of jacks and needles. Now I am completely within the power of my workmen; if he, unknown to me, takes out even one needle, and it is not likely that when he brings in his stockings, I should be able to discern to a needle, this man if he has any enmity against me, may lay an information; and if the whole of the dozen have only one or two needles deficient, I am liable to forfeit £.240; it would be impossible I could get through my business. For twenty-two years I have been my own taker-in; I take in all my own work, and it is as much as I can do from seven in the morning till five in the evening, to finish my business with only giving the work a slight view as I take it in. To count the number of courses, and the number of needles, would be absolutely impossible; as to the number of needles, it would be absolutely impossible. I could not, under these circumstances, take in five dozen stockings a day, if I was to examine every one. My warehouse would at all times be liable to be visited by my workmen, who might be influenced by one motive or another, to take a copy of my schedule; this would necessarily oblige me to have one of my young men constantly in the taking-in warehouse, which is distinct from the other, consequently it would be an additional expense to me, and I should be obliged to keep probably an additional servant; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I could not, nor would I carry on my business under the operation of that clause; by which means I should throw at least four or five hundred people out of employment. If I could so far degrade myself, as to carry on my business under the influence of this clause, I would hang the schedule in the street, that I might not suffer that intrusion which I should do, if it were in my warehouse.

Unfortunately, it must be in your house, or in your passage?—To that I most pointedly object.

You think your property would be endangered, as well as the inconvenience you would suffer from it?—Yes; for I have things constantly stolen out of my warehouse, if my young men turn their backs for a short time.

You have many small articles lying about?—I have.

Have you observed, that in case of any new invention or variation, the schedule must be altered?—Yes.

You mean to express that among the difficulties?—If a person sent me an order for a dozen of stockings, requiring them to be made in a particular way, I must consult with my workmen, and insert it in my schedule a fortnight before the goods could

could be made, there would of course be a very considerable delay, before the order could be executed, and frequently they are required to be made within that time, more frequently than otherwise. Mr. J. Nixon.

You observe, the effect of the schedule would be, that no master could give more nor less than a certain sum to his men?—I understand it so.

Would that not be a discouragement to the men?—I am in the habit of giving the same price to all my men, but I should claim the privilege of rewarding a workman; I do not say that I have not done it, but not frequently.

Do any other difficulties occur to you upon that clause?—No; I do not know that I have any objection stronger than those I have mentioned; that I should be put completely into the power of my workmen, to put a penalty upon me every day of my life.

You heard the evidence of Mr. Nelson?—Yes; I most entirely and distinctly concur with him in the difficulties he stated, and in the whole of his evidence; we make stockings from twenty-two gauge up to fifty; and every article, from a child's stocking up to a gigantic size, must be expressed, with the number of narrowings in the foot, bottom, heel, &c. therefore it would be absolutely impossible.

You observe, in another clause, there is a power in a Magistrate to grant a search warrant to enter the premises of any manufacturer, for any sort of prohibited goods, at any hour of the day or night; what would be the effect of that upon the trade in general?—It is more objectionable to me than almost any other, because I will never carry on a business where I have not the protection in common with other manufacturers of the British Constitution; I would never continue any business where my house or warehouse was liable to be searched at midnight.

You consider that it would be prejudicial to the manufacturing interest?—If every manufacturer feels as I do, and I have no doubt they do.

The following questions were put by Mr. Warren, at the suggestion of the Supporters of the Bill.

What is the difference of price between a cap made of single, and a cap made of double cotton?—If they are made of two threads, they would weigh heavier, and of course they would be of more value on that account; but I should say a shilling a dozen; but that is a considerable difference to the description of persons who wear them.

Can you make a cap of single cotton, to weigh the same as a cap made of double cotton?—Not of the same number; for instance, No. 9 corresponds with 18 two threads; a cap made of that, would weigh two or three ounces per dozen more than that made of No. 9.

Can any person out of the trade distinguish double from single cotton?—I do not suppose that those who buy them of us could; I could distinguish them very easily; I do not suppose my connections abroad could, but the cap made of single cotton is superior to that made of two threads, in this respect, that made of one thread is softer to the head; and I am persuaded that those made of two threads would not be bought if they were both proposed to the wearer; and if they wear long enough and give satisfaction, why should we alter them.

How many various sizes do you make of stockings?—I would say from children's stockings which are still smaller than No. 0. up to double outsize men, and sometimes larger than that; I cannot speak to the number without making a calculation.

Are socks stockings?—They are half-stockings, or rather what is called pantaloon stockings; there are what are called foot-socks.

Do not you give regular directions what width your stockings are to be brought in for regular sizes?—I do; but not how many needles or jacks they are to set on.

Are you not aware that a given number of cotton upon a given number of needles, will give a certain width?—By no means, for it depends upon the stiffness with which the cotton is worked, as well as the size.

If you were to give directions for the stiffness, could not you tell then what width it would be?—No, I could not, because men have such a different mode of working, for the same gauge frame set on the same width to the needle, two different hands working them, and yet both working to such a stiffness as you would approve, they would vary in the width and vary a good deal.

If two different hands were ordered to make both of the same number of needles, would not they both fit the same leg?—I have frequently observed it otherwise; I

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have frequently two frames of the same gauge in the same shop; the men assure me they are set on the same width exactly, and when they come in I find one wider or narrower than the other; and on my telling the narrow hand to put on wider, he says, probably, Sir, "they are both on the same width."

Does not that depend on the stiffness of it?—A good deal on the stiffness certainly; every man's mode of working is something different; they do not work alike.

Have not you persons visiting your warehouse upon different business at all times of the day?—Certainly, they are coming at all times, but we receive them at our upper warehouse; our taking-in warehouse, where we take in our work, and where the schedule is required to be hung, is a distinct warehouse.

Are you not aware that you may hang the schedule where you please?—No; I am told I may not.

Are you not aware that bad frames will frequently make as bad work as bad workmen; that bad work is as often owing to bad frames as bad workmanship?—It is more generally bad work, because we have workmen and several that work in very bad frames, and yet make exceedingly good work. I have one man who has worked one frame 30 years, and had nothing done to it, which is a proof of it.

Do you make any children's hose that are so fine as fifty gauge?—We do not.

Do you make any children's hose that are so fine as forty gauge?—We do not; from 24 to 36, I should make children's, unless we have specific orders: I have made some for a specific order.

How long have you made Berlin pieces?—From two to three years, or something more, or three or four, perhaps.

Do you think that a sufficient time to judge of the goodness or badness of the article in the foreign trade?—I have exported these articles for the last three years, and have never in any instance had a fault found with them; and the same of caps.

Did you ever make any common warps?—I do not understand what is meant.

Plain common warped pieces?—Those are plain common warped pieces; some years ago, we made the vandykes.

For what reason did they fall off?—They went out of fashion, as all fancy articles will, sooner or later.

Were they fancy articles when they were made in breeches pieces?—I certainly should call them fancy articles; they were made in various forms and stripes and colours.

Were they made into stripes for making breeches pieces?—I have made them in stripes.

In distinct colours?—In mixtures, plain colours, and two or three colours in a piece; all sorts of colours.

Have you known of any prohibitory Acts of Parliament, with respect to any other manufactures?—Yes, I have.

What other manufactory?—The Spital-fields manufactory.

Are you able to speak to the effect of that prohibition, on that branch of trade?—I believe it speaks for itself; the manufactory is removed to Coventry and Leek.

That, you consider the effect of the prohibition?—I do.

Does not that arise more from the price of silk, than from any other cause?—How is that possible, because the Spital-fields weaver can buy it as cheap as the Leek or Coventry weaver; they both buy their silk on the same terms; it must be in the price of wages that the difference consists. I would beg to make one observation, which is, with regard to these goods being fraudulent and deceptive, and made of such a slight texture, that no person would buy them a second time. Have we not as much interest in making a good article as a stocking-maker can have? are we not as much interested in preserving our trade as they can be? surely, it is not my interest to sell an article that would ruin my own trade. I would beg leave to turn to Grosvenor Henson's evidence in page 38 of the Report. I merely refer to this, to prove how incompetent these petitioners are, from their confined knowledge of business, to legislate for merchants and manufacturers; he says, there is a material difference between making worsted into plain pieces, and making them into what is termed German ribbed pieces; what I mean by German ribs, are ribs, made with one loop behind the other; consequently, the work is doubled, though I have seen single worsted made into this kind of work; it requires a considerable quantity of mending by the hand, after it is finished, by the workman. I have seen great heaps of it when wound upon bobbins, thrown away by the side of the woman when

when winding, the having taken out the thin pieces. I have seen workmen compelled to splice threads into the work two or three times in one course; though with three-thread worsted, that operation would seldom or never occur; the articles, I conceive, so made, would not possibly wear. Frame-work should always be made with a good material, because it is much unlike cloth, being worn as an elastic article, consequently, in pulling on and off, every part of it is stretched, and the weak places naturally burst; single worsted is also made into Berlin or double lap warp; this is usually termed Barber's Patent. The defects of single worsted, are more injurious to the work in this branch, than in some of the others. Now I must tell this Committee, that that cannot be made of any thing else than single-thread worsted, and that two-thread worsted was never used in that article; I merely mention this, to shew their incompetence to speak to the point that they have spoken to. I believe I shall be borne out in that assertion, by the Leicester manufacturers, who make more of the article than I do myself, though I make a great deal; and I never made them of any but single worsted; it is not possible to spin two threads fine enough for it.

Examined by the Committee.

Have you looked at the second clause in the second page of the Bill, respecting lace?—Yes, I have.

Have you read over that clause?—I have.

Are you aware of any reason why the manufacture of single press lace should be prohibited?—I am not a manufacturer of lace; I am sometimes a considerable purchaser; and as we are not instructed by our brother manufacturers of Nottingham to oppose any of the lace clauses, I would rather be excused giving any opinion upon it; nevertheless, if I am pressed I must give an answer to it.

Do you know that any frauds have existed in the mode of hiring frames?—I have heard, that with regard to the lace frames, some gentlemen had charged a higher rent for them than was customary; but I never heard that it was so in the stocking frames; we now charge the same rent for our stocking frames that we did twenty years ago.

In point of fact, you make no difference?—No.

Generally speaking, is there much difference?—I do not think there is any warehouse in Nottingham makes a higher charge than was made twenty years ago.

Do you do any thing in the silk way?—I purchase silk stockings; I do not manufacture them, though I was brought up in that line.

There is a practice mentioned there, of giving out work wet, and receiving it dry, thereby producing a considerable loss to the working manufacturer; can you speak to that?—When I was a manufacturer of silk, I never did it; nor do I believe that any respectable men would do it; they could not indeed; but that the generality of the manufacturers in Nottingham would do such a thing is impossible; I cannot answer for what a shabby man would do; but that the generality of the trade would not do it.

You are in the habit of making these Berlin pieces?—Yes.

The Berlin piece is not narrowed in the frame?—No.

It would come then under the measurement of the rack?—Yes.

What do you conceive would be the effect of the application of the rack to the measurement of a Berlin piece?—I do always pay my workmen by the rack for the Berlin pieces, that is, I do so in fact; I pay them by the piece; it is warped like calico or cloth, and if they put on so many yards, they are paid for that length when they bring it in, whether stiff or slack; if a Berlin piece is stiff, there will be a less length; if it is worked slack, there will be a greater length; we pay for the number of hanks put in.

Is the payment according to the quantity of material given out and put into that piece?—That is my practice, and I believe it is that of most in the trade; I do not measure a Berlin piece once in three months, or six months.

It is by the quantity of material worked up?—Yes.

Have you ever paid any of your workmen in goods, truck, or any thing but money?—O never.

To the best of your judgment, and from the information you possess of the custom in the trade, do you believe that to have been done to any great extent?—It has been done, most assuredly, but it is principally done in the country villages; there

Mr. J. Nixon. there are some small manufacturers who take advantage of the badness of trade, to make what bargain they can with their workmen, and to pay them in goods; that applies more to lace I believe than almost any thing else.

Mr. Warren, [at the suggestion of the supporters of the Bill.] Are you not aware that the single worsted that Berlin is made of, is very different from that that is made into stockings?—With this difference, that being twisted a little harder, of course it will shew the imperfections the more. In fact it is a worse article, because it is spun from one roving, whereas the yarn generally used for stockings is spun from two.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Mr. JOHN PARKER, called in again, and Examined by the Committee.

Mr. J. Parker. IN case of an abatement being made from a workman, does not the decision by the magistrate usually refer to some understood price between the workman and the manufacturer?—I must answer that, by saying Yes; but the difficulty I was before under in making the answer was, that I was sensible I was putting the Committee into possession only of an abstract truth in practice. I believe that no appeals ever are made to the magistrate respecting the price originally fixed for the goods; the few applications that I made, were made on the ground of injured work and work spoiled; but the variations that are made by the workmen to the prejudice of the masters, are generally so slight, and the magistrate is so little able to ascertain them, that I believe no instances are ever taken before him; the last instance which occurred with me, I would wish to state, as showing the nature of the application: it was on account of a man having made his foot-bottom of silk a great deal too thick, and having worked it a great deal too slack; the injury to me was great, it was even greater from the relative price of the material to the fashion, than the value of the fashion was to the workman; I perceived the difficulty the magistrate was under in deciding, I took back the goods, and told him I could not put him to that difficulty, that I would bear the loss myself, and discharge my workman; and I have ever since observed the same practice; it is many years ago, and I have never since that taken a workman before a magistrate.

Mr. Warren, [at the suggestion of the supporters of the Bill.] In the orders for stockings, do not some gentlemen require more courses in their stockings than others of the same price?—I apprehend it possible they may receive more courses, but I do not suppose it is ever pointedly required.

Does not it frequently happen that gentlemen require more bindings-in and narrowings for the same price than others do?—I dare say they do; I would observe that, from the necessity of the case, many of my goods are made with trifling differences of bindings-in and narrowings.

Has it not been usual in the trade, ever since you have been in it, to make hose by a certain rate, regarding the number of jacks?—Yes, it has; but I must remark that that rate has never been considered as necessary to be exactly adhered to; I should require from any workman more or less according to the thickness of the thread of the silk he was employed upon.

Is that usually done in the trade?—I believe it is.

Do you, when you give out seven drachms of silk, or when you give out nine drachms of silk for the same size and quality of work, order the workman to make a variation in the number of his jacks?—I do not verbally, and I expect that he should make his alteration, for some alteration I acknowledge will be necessary, so as to suit my object in making the goods.

Are silk stockings made upon the same principle as cotton stockings, by measuring them over the calf when they are taken in?—Not by measuring them over the calf; the length both of the leg and of the foot is determined by the measure, but the width is determined by the eye and the discretion of the master, which has almost always a relation to the weight of silk required in the market for which the hose is ultimately intended.

Is it not a regular custom in the trade, to make women's six-and-twenty hose the same width they were twenty years ago?—I believe it is.

Are you not aware that workmen have been employed for years together making various sizes of silk, without widening their frames?—I rather think not; it is impossible that they could be so employed without making their work variable in size, to a degree which I should call inferiority.

Was it once the custom in the trade to make plain silk stockings by the gauge?
—It was. Does

Does not it frequently happen now that a workman is obliged to give as much as six or eight gauges in the make of a stocking?—I think not quite so much, but I think four very frequently; and I shall beg to carry back the attention of the Committee to the last answer I gave in explanation on Saturday, that I do consider that the fineness of the silk we have been lately compelled to give out, has produced that detrimental effect to the workmen, which I conceive it was the object of the Petitioner's question to draw from me the avowal of, and which I am very willing to make, being sensible it is to the detriment of the workmen; but that is a mischief which I believe the present Bill cannot remedy, because I am very certain that, if the compliance was pressed upon us with the requisition of the workmen, by the enforcement of a schedule, it would be impossible for the silk master to effect the sale of his goods.

What do you think is the difference in the price for a pair of stockings, between their giving these four gauges and working to the gauge?—I do not think myself a very accurate judge, but I should think it may be a disadvantage of sixpence per pair in men's hose of large sizes, not so much in women's.

If a workman was making an eight-and-twenty stocking from an eight-and-twenty frame, and his master required him to make a six-and-twenty stocking off the same frame, is not that a loss of eleven-pence a pair to the workman?—Certainly not so much; if I understand right, eleven-pence is the whole difference between the twenty-eight and twenty-six silk pair of stockings; and as I should not require the twenty-six hose to be set on so wide as the twenty-eight, the whole difference of value would not be to the loss of the workman, but a proportionate difference only.

Do you not consider that six-and-twenty stockings are made as stiff now as eight-and-twenty stockings were eight years back?—Probably nearly so; the workmen are better judges of that than I am.

Have not the workmen by that lost nearly eleven pence per pair for the last eight years?—They have suffered a loss, but not to that amount.

What is the difference in price for the extra width, leaving qualities out of the question, for a six-and-twenty and an eight-and-twenty stocking?—I cannot leave quality out of the question, it is a difference in quality.

Admitting a six-and-twenty stocking to be made on an eight-and-twenty frame, what is the actual loss to the workman?—There must be some loss to the workman undoubtedly; by stating the gauge as a twenty-eight gauge only, I think the workman has not much reason to complain.

Are you not aware, that there never was a dozen of silk hose made of Organzine silk, that there was not a variation of the width of them when brought in?—I do not know that I have observed more variation in hose made of Organzine silk, than of other silk.

Is there no difference between silk when it used to be sized, and now that it is worked ready prepared?—I think not, when it is in its last stage of preparation for the workman.

Have not you frequently reduced your workmen, for changes in silk hose?—I have, but as much upon one species of silk as another.

Are you not aware, that there used to be very seldom any changes in sized silk?—That depended entirely upon the skill with which it was sized; if it was sized well, the work was deemed properly executed; if it was not sized well, the fault we call changes was found, and abatements were occasionally made.

Are changes in silk hose always the fault of the workman?—That is a question merely relative, the change is never occasioned by the workman, it is a defect in the silk trade, which the hosier expects that the stocking-maker shall remedy in a certain degree, which degree is utterly undefinable by words; and must be left to the good temper of the workman, and the discretion of his master.

Are not you well aware, that if a workman does that, one hose will be considerably stouter than another?—One hose will be either stouter or lighter than the other as the case may be, and a difference in the width will be occasioned.

If a workman brings in a pair of fine hose, do you reduce for the width?—I should be determined in that by my opinion of the care or the want of care on the part of the workman, and of which I conceive no third party can possibly judge.

Then you infer from that, that the workman, when he brings in his work, is to be reduced for faults that he cannot remedy, and which lie only in the opinion of his master?—I conceive it is a fault which he can remedy, and that it is a real fault.

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Are you not aware that there are very few silk stockings that have not changes in them?—I am.

Then you must be sensible it lies only with the master, for what sort of changes he chooses do reduce?—It does, and must continue to do so.

Mr. Warren.]—Were silk stockings ever made according to the gauge?—Not within my recollection; but I think, very shortly before I came into the trade: both my father and my grandfather were manufacturers, and I happened to have a great deal of knowledge, derived from them, on the principles of trade, before I came into it; and I am inclined to think, that at a time not distant from that at which I came into the trade, they were made according to the gauge, but I think never scarcely since I have been in the trade. I beg to state to the Committee the nature of the silk manufacture; certainly, a very frequent source of disagreement and dissatisfaction between the master and his workmen, is the difference in the degree of perfection in which the article of silk is delivered to the workman; it is by the skill of Mr. Arkwright only, that a very nice degree of perfection has been attained in the production of the cotton yarn, but the silk thread is not capable of that perfection; and the peculiar species of silk, necessary to be used for the manufacturing of white silk hose, is peculiarly defective in that point of perfection, I mean evenness of thread, and its freedom from what are called gouts or burrs; the Committee will therefore readily see, that the silk is at all times delivered to the workman in a state in which its degree of perfection can never be seen nor ascertained, till it is exhibited in the manufactured piece; whilst it is working from the thread, those imperfections arise under the finger of the workman; the degree in which it is imperfect, is not capable of being determined with any exactness, except in articles of great fineness and value; the degree of the care therefore, which the master is under the necessity of exacting from his workman, is utterly undefinable; it falls to the lot of every master, at different times, to have silks of the same original cost, that shall prove, upon their being produced in a fabric, to be of very different degrees of perfection, and therefore the degree of care which will be required from the workman, can never be precisely ascertained, and must always be matter of attention on the part of the workman, and of discretionary judgment on the part of the master; it is wholly incapable of being defined by any rule or gauge; if the workman is extremely negligent, the whole value of the hose is destroyed.

Committee.]—You mentioned before, that there were defects and grievances under which the workmen laboured; state to the Committee what, in your opinion, would remedy those grievances which they suffer?—I admit, that the great difference of gauge from the standard, to the loss upon which the workman is at this time called to submit, is a grievance to him, and that it is principally owing to the extreme high price and scarcity of China silk, which is the staple of the silk hosiery manufacture; whereby we are obliged to use the thread in a state of such unusual fineness, that we have been obliged to depart from the use of our gauges in the old mode, and we have not been able to make the workman a complete compensation for it; but if he could insist upon that compensation by law, the silk trade, in my opinion, would be almost lost to the community.

What, in your opinion, would be the best means of remedying this?—The best means of remedying it would be, to enlarge the supply of the necessary material; that would render the raw material comparatively cheaper, and we should be required to make our hose upon gauges comparatively coarser.

What would be the means of removing the loss altogether?—I am not master of any other remedy, except a greater demand for goods, which I presume would be consequent upon a lower price for the material.

Are you aware of any regulation that could be introduced by the masters with the workmen by mutual consent, that might be considered fair, and be the means of preventing this eternal source of litigation and of grievance?—I am very much of opinion that there cannot; and I apprehend that every man who receives from his master weekly wages in the successive weeks, admits that very agreement himself.

In Nottingham, is there any thing that prevents individual workmen from changing their masters, if they should find that one master makes a greater deduction than the custom or general usage of the trade admits of?—None whatever.

In point of fact, do the workmen frequently change their masters?—Many will, and many work twenty or thirty years for the same master; there are both sorts: there

there are workmen who work for me, and have worked for my father and grandfather before me; and others who change every week. *Mr. J. Parker.*

At the suggestion of the Promoters of the Bill.] Do you ever recollect in the business, during the life of your father, a method of making silk stockings by the number of courses to an inch?—I do not.

Are you not well aware that it has been the regular rule of the trade, though it has varied at different times according to circumstances, to make silk hose by a given number of jacks?—It has been; but no hosiery, I presume, ever thought himself bound to make his hose within a few jacks of the reputed standard, but to vary in some small degree from that standard, as suited the purpose for which the hose were made.

Could you not instruct your workman to put what number of jacks you required?—I should instruct him at the hazard of the stocking when made being suitable or unsuitable, which could not be determined till it was in a state to be inspected, till it was wrought into a stocking, and upon a sight of that stocking (and that is in fact the course of my business) I could, in most cases, determine what deviation from the reputed standard I should require.

Would not a price according to the number of jacks and the number of courses, be the best and the only means of preventing the disputes between masters and men?—If it was compulsory upon the masters I apprehend it would not, because it would, in very few instances, be competent to the master to discover if the workman defrauded him of the stated number, and the peculiarities of the nature of the silk thread already stated, would render an occasional deviation perpetually necessary; deviations too small to be ascertained so satisfactorily as to warrant an increase or decrease of price to the workman.

Could not those deviations be limited?—I think not, the delicacy of the article is so great.

Are you not well aware that the embroiderer or mender would count any silk hose in the course of a few minutes?—I have never made that remark.

Do you not think it possible they can do it?—I admit the possibility of counting certainly, the sand on the sea shore might be counted in time.

If that method was adopted, what inconvenience could possibly arise?—That there would be an uniformity in price only, there would be a total want of uniformity in every part of the product of the manufacture; there would be a want of uniformity which would be totally destructive of the sale of the goods; I mean to say, that hose in general would not be alike, although the number of needles and of courses might be the same.

Supposing an allowance was made of four courses to the inch in a certain gauge stocking, could not the workman, having that allowance, make the size of the stockings all alike?—I very much doubt whether he could, and there is a further doubt whether he would; I mean to be understood, that the formation of the stockings is under his hand for seven days before I see it, unless by particular order; I can only pronounce upon it after it is made.

Committee.] Taking a silk stocking of twenty-six gauge or any given quantity, what is the rate paid now for the making of it, and what was the rate ten years ago?—The present rate of a man's twenty-six gauge stocking is 3s. 7d. per pair from the master's warehouse that used to be 3s. 5d. and the workmen have that advance of two-pence which I alluded to; but the year that allowance was made, I forget at the present moment.

Has there been any improvement in the frames so as to enable a workman of equal abilities to make more now than he could then?—I am not aware of any improvement in the plain silk frame.

Then in your opinion frames and wages have been nearly stationary?—Yes.

At the suggestion of the Promoters of the Bill.] Do not you think you are a judge of stockings within four courses to the inch?—I never put myself to the trial; I am inclined to think that I am, but I do not wish to say any thing particular respecting my own skill, nor do I think that that is a fair point for the workmen to put questions upon, because masters must of course have different degrees of skill; mine is derived from a very early attention to it; that sort of skill cannot be made the subject of legal provisions, one man may have it and another man may not.

Are not you well aware that from making the coarsest to the finest stocking, allowing a regular gradation, not above six courses to an inch difference in each gauge.

Mr. J. Parker. gauge can possibly be attained?—I never attempted to make an estimate. I have always judged of hosiery by my eye and by the touch.

Mr. Warren.] Could you carry on your trade if you were compelled to work your frames to the gauge?—No, I could not.

Could you within two gauges?—That would be entirely relative to the price of silk.

Mr. JOHN COLTMAN called in, and Examined by Mr. Warren, on behalf of the Petitioners, against the Bill.

Mr. J. Coltman.

WHERE do you live?—At Leicester.

In what branch of business are you engaged?—The hosiery.

Have you carried that on for any length of time?—For about seventeen or eighteen years.

Have you had an opportunity of looking at this Bill?—I have read it, not very accurately perhaps.

Have you heard any of the evidence which has been given to-day — I have.

Did you hear the evidence of Mr. Nixon?—I did.

Do you agree generally in what he stated?—I believe he is quite correct as far as I am a judge; my manufactory is a very different one from Mr. Nixon's; mine is confined to worsted and woollen principally; partly cotton, but not much.

Look at the first clause, and see what goods of your manufacture would be prohibited by that clause; it says, that after the first of August next, no person shall make or manufacture, or cause to be made or manufactured any frame-work knitted goods, pieces or articles, made, wrought or manufactured of cotton, twist, yarn of nine or more hanks to the pound, containing eight hundred and forty yards in length to each hank, composed only of one single thread; will that clause affect any part of your trade?—It will affect the Leicester trade materially.

Are there many articles made in the Leicester trade with one thread?—A considerable number, both hose and gloves and socks, and other articles.

Are there many houses employed in that branch of business?—Yes.

A great capital and a great number of men?—Yes.

Have you any specimens of articles with you, manufactured of one thread?—No, I have not, in consequence of coming from home in a hurry.

Are those articles, made with this single thread, in much request?—They are sold to a considerable extent both to America and to the foreign markets, and partly the home trade.

Do they wear well?—I believe they wear well, perhaps not quite so well as two threads.

What are they?—Stockings, gloves, sandals, and a variety of other articles.

And are of course a great deal cheaper than two threads?—They are cheaper, not a great deal.

They are suited to the foreign market?—They are.

Do you consider them good articles?—They are good articles.

Are they sold for what they are, or are they sold for two threads?—I never heard of their being sold for two threads; I think I can confidently say that they never have been by the Leicester houses.

Has the trade of Leicester decreased?—It certainly has, as all other trades have.

Do you attribute that to the circumstances of war, and so on?—Yes.

And not to the mode of manufacture of the articles?—Certainly not.

The next clause you will find relates to half-stockings, sandals or socks, cut goods; would that affect any branch of your trade?—Perhaps not very materially, but it certainly would affect the trade.

Are these articles of the Leicester manufactures which are affected by that?—Yes.

Is that branch of the manufacture much in request; have you any foreign market for that?—Yes, we have.

For what?—Half-stockings, sandals, socks and so on; all those articles are made in Leicester, both the single and two-thread cotton.

And made in whole pieces?—Yes, they are made in the cut way, and in the usual way by the seam.

Is that a good article in your judgment?—Yes, we do not conceive they are bad articles

articles when they are properly made; they will not wear so well as by the loam, but it is necessary to make them, to meet the cheapness of the articles made abroad. *Mr. J. Colman.*

And you make them because they wished to have them?—Yes, I have no idea that those goods have ever been sold as what are called perfect goods.

Can any person buying these goods know what the nature of them is, if he inspects them?—Certainly.

Can he be deceived in them?—Not if he examines them properly,

There is no difficulty in his examining them?—None at all that I know of.

Are the cut goods sold for the Army at all?—They are.

For our Army here?—I cannot speak positively to that, but I believe it is so.

Have you had time to look at that clause, enacting that a schedule shall be stuck up in the house of the master?—Yes, I have, and I think it would be particularly objectionable; so much so that I, as a manufacturer, would retire from business if it was to become the law; I could not carry on my trade, and would not do it on any account.

Were you here when Mr. Nixon was giving his evidence on that part of the Act?—Yes, and I agree with Mr. Nixon in all he said upon that subject.

There is a power of entering the house at all hours of the day and night?—Yes, and I feel the same objection; that it is invading the rights of an Englishman in a very improper manner.

You think it would be injurious and detrimental?—Yes, I do.

Questions proposed on the suggestions of the Promoters of the Bill.] Have you not said that you make single cotton stockings on account of their cheapness?—Yes.

What is the relative value of a coarse stocking, made of single cotton, and one made of double cotton of the same weight, of a four-and-twenty gauge?—That is a question which I cannot answer accurately; I should think it might make a difference of five per cent.

Is it a difference of a penny a pair?—I should think it must be more than that, three halfpence perhaps.

Do you know the price of single cotton and double cotton, of number 9 and number 16?—I do not recollect the price.

If one was £. 1. 5s. 6d. and the other £. 1. 7s. 6d. what would be the difference in price of a pair of stockings?—That is a very nice question; I do not know the exact difference it would make per pair; I suppose the difference in price would be about three halfpence, or eighteen pence per dozen.

Do you conceive that it is any thing derogatory to the rights of an Englishman, for his own workmen to come into his warehouse?—I conceive it derogatory to the rights of an Englishman, for him to come in at any hour in the night that he pleases.

Are socks, sandals, and stockings cut to a great amount in Leicester?—Not to any very considerable amount, I should suppose.

Are they cotton or worsted stockings that are in general cut?—Both.

What may be the amount of cotton or worsted stockings so cut in the year?—I really cannot speak to that; I do not know how any man can speak to that.

Can you tell the Committee the difference in the price of a pair of stockings cut and a pair made with selvages, supposing they were of the same quality, and made for the same quality in size?—That is rather a vague question, which I feel some difficulty in answering, unless a particular gauge was mentioned.

Take the case of a 9 and an 18 gauge stocking?—It is a question that involves a good deal of difficulty in my mind, because the articles which have formerly been made in the regular way with selvages, and seemed in the regular way, have lately been cut in order to enable the stocking-maker to get a greater sum per work. I do not believe any hosiery in the first instance has ordered goods to be cut, but it is my opinion, that it is a custom which the stocking-makers have introduced into the trade, till at length it has become general in low goods; but it appears to me, they are seeking redress of an evil which they have brought upon themselves, if it is an evil. I mean to say, that I think the hosiery have not introduced the custom of cut goods, but the stocking-makers; that is my belief. I should think the difference would not be more than a shilling a dozen, in the description of hose mentioned.

Not more than a penny a pair?—Not in that quality.

Mr. Murray.] Have you ever seen a pair of stockings wholly cut out of the piece?—I have a pair of stockings in my pocket which appear to me to be; they are a

Mr. J. Colman. pair of German cotton stockings. Whether that has given rise to the custom of cutting in England I cannot tell. (The Witness produced a pair of stockings.)

Did you ever see any stockings wholly cut out of the piece in the trade of Leicester?—I never did. That pair of stockings I have produced was bought for 3s. Such a pair of stockings, made in the usual way in England, would be nearly double. It appears to me, if we destroy the cotton manufactures altogether, we shall not be able to meet the foreign manufacturers; and it appears they have set us the example. A relation of my brother's bought these in Germany.

Examined by the Committee.

You stated, that there was a considerable demand for articles of single thread for export?—Yes.

Have you continued demands from the same foreign correspondents, for articles manufactured from single thread?—We are very little in the foreign trade ourselves; I speak from what I have heard other manufacturers say.

Are there continued demands to other manufacturers for articles manufactured from single thread?—I can speak confidently to their being.

Are those articles such as would be likely to be sold as two-thread articles?—I think not; it is not usual in making out an invoice of cotton goods to specify the number of threads; I believe it is never done, unless it is three-threads, but it is very unusual to work three-thread cotton in hose.

Are you acquainted with the rack?—Indeed I am not; it was quite a new term to me till I read this Bill; it is an instrument which has never been used in the manufactory; I am totally unacquainted with what it means.

Questions at the suggestion of the Promoters of the Bill.] If piece-work was made by the number of courses, would not that be agreeable to the masters and workmen?—It would not be agreeable to me as a manufacturer, for this reason; the size varies so very materially that I think it must always be left to the judgment of the workman either to set on wider or narrower, according to the size of his material.

Do you understand the question to refer to piece-work?—Yes, I was speaking of piece-work.

Could not the work be taken in by the number of courses as well as it is now by the yard?—It certainly could, but I should think it would be a very troublesome thing to count the number of courses in pieces, and a very unnecessary trouble.

Are you aware that the same objection would lie to the lace?—The lace trade is a trade of which I know nothing.

If there was a variation in the size of stuff or the quantity of labour, would not that alter your price for a certain number of courses?—I object to the mode of paying by courses; as I said before, I think the better course is to pay by the yard, it is easier, and I do not see but that it answers the same purpose to the workman.

Supposing there were nine hundred courses in a yard of worsted, what would be the difference between paying for that 900 courses and paying for a yard of work?—The difference would be, that I should have a great deal more trouble in one case than in another.

Committee.] The rack is an instrument which correctly measures the courses; could you, under the operation of an instrument so measuring the work which is to be brought in, carry on your business to the same extent as at present?—I should apprehend I could; I do not see any particular objection to the rack as it is explained, further than giving trouble unnecessarily.

Do you conceive that that would take up such time as to occasion inconvenience?—I think it would, and I do not perceive any good purpose it would answer.

At the suggestion of the Promoters of the Bill.] Did you give in this stocking as a cut-up stocking?—I conceived it to be such, but I may be mistaken; but I think it will shew that we have a great difficulty to contend with in the foreign market, if such stockings as these can be sold at 3s. a pair, and that was the view with which I brought it; if we cannot meet this in a foreign market by articles equally cheap, we have no chance.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
OF THE BOSTON BAR
AND
JAMES B. BOWEN
OF THE BOSTON BAR
PUBLISHED BY
J. B. BOWEN
1855

SECOND REPORT

FROM THE
COMMITTEE ON THE FRAMEWORK-KNITTING
PETITIONS.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
16 July 1812.*

R E P O R T

FROM THE

S E L E C T C O M M I T T E E

ON

THE ORPHANS FUND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
11 June 1812.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the Receipts, and Applications, of the several **DUTIES** granted by the Acts of 5 and 6 *William and Mary*,—21 *Geo. II.*—7. 18. 35. 39. 40. 42. 44 and 51 *Geo. III.*—commonly called by the name of **THE ORPHANS FUND**; and to report to The House, how far the said Funds appear to have been applied to the Purposes directed by the said several Acts, together with their Observations as to the probable produce of the said Funds, and their adequacy to liquidate the several Charges for which they have been granted:—**HAVE**, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the Matter referred to them, and agreed to the following **REPORT**:

YOUR COMMITTEE have felt it their duty to enquire into the Origin of the said Fund, and to ascertain the objects for which it was first instituted, as well as those to which, by subsequent enactments of Parliament, it has been since applied.

It appears, by immemorial custom, that a Court of Record has been and is still held in the City of London, for the care and government of Orphans, and that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were invested with the custody and guardianship of all Orphan Children of Freemen while under age and unmarried, and with the management of the Personal Estate of deceased Freemen, and in some cases, of their Landed Estates, and with power to require the Executors and Administrators of Freemen dying to exhibit true Inventories of their Estates before them in the Court of Orphans, and to give security to the Chamberlain of London and his Successors, by recognizance if the parties live within the City, and by Bond if without, for the Orphans part; and in case of refusal, to commit them to Prison till they obeyed. Whence it appears, that the Investment of the Property of Orphans in the Chamber of London was a matter of obligation, not choice.

It appears that Freemen of the City have also the privilege of investing their Property at Interest in the Chamber of London, and have usually availed themselves of such privilege when the Interest to be obtained from Investment on other Securities was less than 4 per cent. the rate allowed by the said Chamber:

From these sources very large sums had accumulated in the Chamber of London in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. which, in the eventful periods of public calamities that followed, were so entirely lost to the Corporation and their Creditors, that they were compelled to declare themselves incapable of discharging either Interest or Principal of their Debts to the Orphans and others, out of the Surplusses that remained of their Rents, after discharging the necessary Expense of the Government of the City.

Under these circumstances, in the year 1689, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty presented a Petition to Parliament: in which they set forth, That by general and national troubles after the reign of Charles I. by their former payments of large sums for Interest to the Orphans, by the great Fire of London, by reason of the late illegal Quo Warranto brought against them, and by other great losses, their

their Debts to the Orphans amounting to a sum vastly greater than they were enabled to pay, they prayed the House to assist them by making provision for the discharge of these, and the claims of other Creditors.

This, and subsequent Petitions, appear to have occupied the serious attention of both Houses of Parliament for several Sessions; two Bills were introduced into the House of Commons, and having been read a second time, were referred to Committees, in whose Resolutions various expedients appear to have been suggested for the purpose of affording the relief required. But these, in neither case, proving satisfactory to the Petitioners, the Bills were not further proceeded in. Two Bills were likewise passed by the Lords; the first in 1690, to erect a Court of Inquiry, in order to the relief of the distressed Orphans of the City of London; and the other in 1692, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of the Orphans, &c." and both which were negatived by the Commons. Nor was it till the 5th and 6th William and Mary, that any effectual relief was afforded by the Establishment of the Fund which is the subject of reference to Your Committee.

This Statute, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of the Orphans and other Creditors of the City of London," first charges the Estates of the City of London with an Annual Payment of £. 8,000. for ever, and assigns to the Fund the Rents and Profits of the City's Aqueducts, or right of bringing Water to London; imposes a Duty of £. 2,000. per annum to be levied upon the Personal Property of the Inhabitants of the City; assigns the Rents and Profits arising from a Lease to the exclusive privilege of lighting the City with convex Lights; imposes a Duty of Half-a-Crown upon the binding of every Apprentice, and Five Shillings on the admission of every Freeman into the City; a Duty of four shillings per tun on all Wines imported into the Port of the City of London, and a Duty of fourpence per chaldron on the metage of every chaldron of Coal and Culm so imported, and sixpence for every chaldron to be imported for fifty years, from the year 1700. At the expiration of that time that tax to cease, and the Estates of the City to be further charged with the payment of £. 6,000. per annum, in addition to the former £. 8,000. to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

Liberal, however, as were these Grants, for many years they proved insufficient in their produce to keep down the Interest of the Debts, which, at the period of passing the Act, was calculated to amount to £. 747,472. 18s. 4½d. and at 4 per cent. the rate of Interest directed by the Act, required near £. 30,000. per annum to discharge; and from this insufficiency, between the years 1694 and 1713, an arrear of Interest had accrued, or in other words, the Capital of the Debt was increased by no less a sum than £. 90,631. 1s. 9½d.

In the year 1728, a Bill was filed in the Court of Chancery against the City, requiring an account of these deficiencies, and by a Decree obtained in that Court, the reduction of Interest that took place during the insufficiency of the Fund, was directed to be paid up, which, by the application of the surplusses that had since accrued, was fully effected in the beginning of the year 1737. About the year 1714, the Fund had first become equal to the charge upon it for current Interest, and thenceforward produced Surplusses, which, after the payment of the arrears of Interest above-mentioned, were subject to no further charge; the Act of the 5th & 6th William and Mary not having directed the application of them to the reduction of the principal Debt.

Another Act passed 21 Geo. II. for the further relief of the Orphans, &c. which provided for the continuance of all the Duties imposed by the former Act, including the sixpence per chaldron on Coals and Culm for thirty-five years from the year 1750, and relieved the City Estates from the further charge of £. 6,000. per annum, to which, by the Act of William and Mary, they were made chargeable at the expiration of the Grant of sixpence per chaldron on Coals, and charged them only with the sum of £. 2,000. per annum, in addition to the former sums of £. 8,000. per annum.

By this Act the Surplusses that had accrued since the year 1737, including an arrear of personal Tax due from the City, amounting to £. 39,106. 2s. 10½d. were directed, together with all future Surplusses that might accrue after discharging the Interest and charge of management, to be applied towards the reduction of the principal Debt.

By

By the 20 Geo. II. the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were empowered to raise the sum of £. 160,000. for erecting a Bridge over the River Thames, in the parish of Saint Ann's Blackfriars, and to charge that amount upon Tolls which they were by the same Act empowered to levy upon the Bridge when built, till the Principal and Interest of the sum so raised should be extinguished*; and in the 7th of the King they renewed their application to Parliament to be enabled to raise a further sum of £. 58,500. and £. 7,500. for completing the said Bridge and the embankment necessary for the North Abutment, and instead of discharging these Debts by Tolls to be levied on the Bridge, as was provided by the Act of the 29th George II. prayed to be empowered to charge them, together with £. 144,000. part of the £. 160,000. which had been raised under the provision of the former Act upon the Orphans Fund*, and at the same time to charge it with the further sum of £. 10,000. proposed to be raised for the repairs of the Royal Exchange, £. 50,000. to rebuild the City and County Gaol of Newgate, and £. 30,000. for the purpose of buying up certain Tolls then levied and taken by the City of London upon all carriages, &c. passing over London Bridge: this sum to be vested in Trustees, and to be applied to the uses to which the produce of the said Tolls had been heretofore applicable.

Thus by this Act of the 7th of the King, were these several sums, amounting together to £. 300,000. permitted to be charged upon a Fund, the original establishment of which had for its sole object to enable the City of London to discharge Debts to a numerous and unprotected class of its Citizens, who were the more objects of the compassion of the Legislature, as they were compellable by Law to become Creditors to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c. under the authority of the Court of Orphans; and to render the Fund adequate to the original purpose of its institution, and the new burthens hereby charged upon it, a further term was granted by this Act for the continuance of all the Duties imposed by the former Acts for forty-six years from the year 1785, and a further sum of £. 1,500. per annum charged upon the Estates of the City, in addition to the former £. 10,000.

By the 18th George III. the Corporation of London obtained power to raise several further sums for the following purposes, and to charge them upon the Surplusses of the Orphans Fund, viz. to make a Street from Moorfields opposite Chiswell Street towards the East into Bishopsgate Street, and also from the East end of Chiswell Street westward into Barbican, being within the County of Middlesex - - - - - £. 16,500 — —

(B. N° 1.)	For discharging a Debt incurred in rebuilding of Newgate, and a Sessions House adjoining, and Infirmary; and for purchasing several Houses in the Old Bailey, being within the City - - - - -	40,000 — —
(B. N° 2.)	For building the New Sessions House for the County of Middlesex - - - - -	11,000 — —
(B. N° 3.)	For building a Sessions House for the City of Westminster - - - - -	5,500 — —
(B. N° 4.)	For making a Street from Spital Fields to Bishopsgate Street, being in the County of Middlesex - - - - -	9,000 — —
(B. N° 5.)	For completing of the Paving of the Town and Borough of Southwark - - - - -	4,000 — —
(B. N° 6.)	For widening certain Avenues into Goodman's Fields, being in the County of Middlesex - - - - -	1,500 — —
(B. N° 7.)	For widening and improving Dirty Lane and Brick Lane, and other purposes, both in the County of Middlesex - - - - -	1,500 — —
(B. N° 8.)	For opening Communications between Wapping Street and Ratcliffe Highway, both in the County of Middlesex - - - - -	1,000 — —
(B. N° 9.)	For paving the High Street from Aldersgate Bars to Goswell Street Turnpike, both in the County of Middlesex - - - - -	5,000 — —
Carried forward - - - - -		£. 95,000 — —

* For the application of these several sums, see Appendix, Letter (A.) N° 1, 2, & 4.

	Brought forward	£. 93,000 — —
(C. N° 1.)	By the 35th of the King, the Corporation was empowered to raise and charge upon the same Fund, for the purpose of widening and improving the Entrances to the City at Temple Bar and Snow Hill	100,000 — —
(C. N° 2.)	And by another Act of the same date, for repairing the Common Sewer in Bridge Street, Blackfriars	9,000 — —
	By the 39th and 40th, they were empowered to raise the further Sums of £. 30,000. and £. 60,000. for carrying into execution the Act for improving the Avenues at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, and to charge the same upon the Surplusses of the Orphans Fund, and upon Ground Rents and Reversions, Freehold and Inheritance of Ground to be purchased for those purposes, but not laid into the public ways	90,000 — —
	42d of the King, an Act passed for raising a further sum for the same purposes, and to be charged on the said Fund	50,000 — —
	44th, authorizes the raising a further sum for the same purposes of	100,000 — —
	And the Duty of 6d. per chaldron on Coals was thereby continued for Five years and three quarters from Michaelmas 1831, to July 5th 1837, and the additional £. 1,500. charged on the City Estates by the Act of the 7th continued for the same period.	
	And by the Act of 51st of His Majesty, a further sum was raised for completing the Works at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, and charged upon the same Fund	40,000 — —
	Which, with the Sums raised by the 7th of the King,	300,000 — —
	Make a Total	£. 784,000 — —

Exceeding the original Orphans Debt by £. 36,527. 1s. 7½d.

It is proper to observe, that the whole Estates of the City of London are pledged for the due payment of the Principal and Interest of the original Debts; and by all Acts by which any additional sum is raised upon the credit of this Fund, their Estates are also pledged for the Principal and Interest of the additional sum so raised.

- (B. N° 9.) The Act of the 18th of the King provides, That any Surplus arising out of the £. 5,000. raised for paving Goswell Street, should be applied to the Orphans Fund, and a sum of £. 1,399. 1s. 11d. was carried to the credit of that Fund, being the amount of such Surplus.

Appendix,
(C. N° 2.) The sum of £. 60,000. which was, by the 39th and 40th George the Third, directed to be charged upon the Orphans Fund, and upon the Ground Rents, Reversions and Freeholds of Inheritance, necessary to be purchased for the improvement at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, has been wholly discharged out of the produce of the sales of such parcels as were not required to be thrown into the public ways, and the sum of £. 50,000. directed to be raised under the 42d George III. and charged as the foregoing, has not only been repaid out of similar sales, but a further sum of £. 6,000. has been produced thereby, and carried to the credit of the Orphans Fund; and further sums are expected to be produced, and made available to the credit of that Fund, to the amount of about £. 25,000. The whole amount authorized to be raised and charged upon the Orphans Fund, for the purpose of executing the important improvements at Temple Bar and Snow Hill being £. 380,000. will thus, it is hoped, have been reduced by the sum of £. 141,000. and leave the actual cost of those improvements £. 239,000. exclusive of the Interest paid upon the several sums borrowed prior to the sums produced by sales, becoming applicable to the extinction of such a proportion of the Debt.

Your Committee have directed their enquiries into the mode in which the several sums have been raised by the Corporation of London, under the powers vested in them by these several Acts of Parliament, and observe with satisfaction that the Loans under

under the 7th. and 18th George III. were raised at par, and upon terms highly advantageous to the Public. A considerable loss, however, appears to have been experienced in effecting those under the 35, 39 & 40, 42, 44 & 51, on almost all of which, though an Interest of 5 per cent. was paid, great discounts were allowed, amounting in the whole to no less than £.44,055. 15 s. But as all these Loans were offered for public competition, these losses must be considered attributable to the depressed state of public credit at the periods when they were severally effected.

Accounts have also been submitted to Your Committee, shewing the manner in which the same have been expended; into these, from the magnitude of the works effected; the great details into which the purchases of Properties (a very extensive head of Expenditure) necessarily branched; the utter impossibility of Your Committee being made acquainted with the local or peculiar circumstances of advantage which must have regulated the estimate of value of Sites, whereupon Improvements were to be effected, together with the distance of time since many of the said works were carried on, Your Committee were precluded from any very minute investigation. They were nevertheless satisfied from the documents laid before them, that every judicious attention and every principle of economy had been applied by the Corporation of London, that was consistent with the attainment of the great public objects with the execution of which they were entrusted. They also think it incumbent upon them to declare, that having had occasion to inspect the various and complicated Accounts which the management of so extensive a concern indispensably requires, and which were produced with a laudable readiness, it appears, after full investigation, that all the details, both of the Receipt and of the Expenditure, are kept with an accuracy and checked with a vigilance which reflects honour upon all who have any part in the superintendence of this Fund.

Your Committee cannot in this place refrain from offering some Observations upon the operation of these Grants, and upon the objects for which they have been authorized by the Legislature in the several Acts recited.

When it is considered that the Orphans Fund was established upon principles of justice towards innocent parties suffering by a course of public calamities which bereft them of their whole property, it will be difficult to reconcile the diversion of those Funds towards objects, of however great improvement, while yet so small a portion of the objects for which they had been assigned were accomplished. In the year 1767, £.137,388. 11. 6½. only of the Orphans Debt was redeemed; when, by the Act of that year, not only the progress of its liquidation was retarded by the appropriation of £.11,220. per annum of its Fund to pay the Interest of the New Debt, but it was suspended for a considerable length of time, by the preference given to the Creditors of the Loan of £.144,000. as to the payment of their Principal, during the discharge of which, claims of from eighty to a hundred years continuance were directed to remain unsatisfied, a provision which Your Committee cannot but regard as an act of injustice towards the parties whom it affected, in contravention of the faith of Parliament pledged to them by the Act of 21 George II. whereby the Surplusses were as much assured to them for the redemption of their Debt, as the sums for the payment of their Interest; although it is proper here to observe, that the Corporation of London were at that time enabled to raise the £.156,000. mentioned in the said Act, at par at 3¼ per cent.

By this Act, however, the precedent was established of converting this Fund into a general source, whence Monies might at any future time be procured for effecting Improvements within the City of London and its vicinity.

Had these Grants been confined to the execution of great public Works of equal utility and ornament to the Capital, it might perhaps be difficult to devise a Fund out of which (when it should have discharged its prior obligations) such works could with more propriety have been effected than this, of which so large a portion is contributed by the inhabitants themselves of the Metropolis, and the rest by the Counties immediately adjacent thereto.

Of this description are, in the opinion of Your Committee, the great and useful work of the Bridge erected at Blackfriars. The purchase also of the Tolls on London Bridge, thereby removing an inconvenience greater even than the burthen of the Toll, and with either of which it was highly inexpedient that the access to the Metropolis of a great commercial Country should be embarrassed.

Such

Such also are the improvements of widening Streets within the City, and opening new and more dignified, as well as more commodious approaches to it in every direction. Though as to these, it may be questionable how far it might have been proper to have defrayed the whole burthen out of a Public Fund, or how far in many instances, a large portion of the expense might not with propriety and public advantage have been charged as a Debt upon the local Districts which reaped the greatest benefits from the improvements, and the value of whose adjacent property was increased by them, to be discharged progressively by Rates to be levied upon them for that purpose.

Your Committee entertain great doubts how far the Pavements (although not within the City of London) which have been effected out of this Fund, can be classed in the description of Improvements, to which it ought to have been applied; the real and substantial conveniences derived by the Owners and Occupiers of contiguous property being such as none can object to defray the charge of, and if the credit of the Fund had been used to procure the advance of capital necessary for executing the works, in this instance as to the whole, as in the former instance as to a part, the Parties benefited might justly have been charged, and would cheerfully have contributed towards reimbursing the sum expended.

The effect of some of these Acts have been to charge upon this Fund the expense of works which, by the Law of the land, and the unvaried practice of every other County in England, have been defrayed out of Rates raised within the limits of the County or Districts for whose local use such works have been constructed.

The Royal Exchange is vested in the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and of the Mercer's Company, by the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, in trust for certain purposes. But with equal propriety might sums of Money have been raised upon a public Fund for the repair of any other public Building, as upon this Building, and yet it is one to which the favour of these Acts has been extended by the appropriation of £. 10,000. towards its repair in 1767.

Your Committee are aware, that some additional charges necessarily fall on the Metropolis from the custody of State Prisoners, of Convicts under sentence of transportation, and other circumstances of a public nature; and they find, that the whole expense respecting the Prisons and Prisoners in this District is borne by the City of London, without the assistance of a Rate from the County of Middlesex. This apparent hardship may have occasioned those Grants which the Legislature has at different times sanctioned in aid of these burthens; and Your Committee cannot help expressing their decided opinion, that, as the purposes for which these charges are thrown on the City of London are wholly public and national, it would be more just that any allowances made should be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund, rather than out of one of which by far the largest proportion is raised on the Metropolis, and the remainder on the adjacent Counties, which, instead of being justly so chargeable, are nearly in the same situation with respect to offenders of a similar description, as to additional expenses, with the City of London itself, and might not, without reason, expect similar assistance from the public.

By the 21 George II. as has before been stated, the City of London was directed to apply all Surplusses arising from this Fund, after discharge of interest and expense of management due from it, towards the reduction of the Principal Debt, and they were further directed to make an annual Return to both Houses of Parliament, of the amount of such Surplusses, and of the progress made by the application of them towards the extinction of the Debt; and Your Committee feeling it to be their duty to enquire how far the directions of the Act had in this instance been complied with, further report, That it hath been the practice of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen to examine the Accounts of the said Fund twice in every year, about Lady-Day and Michaelmas, in order to declare a Balance or Surplus of the preceding half-year, ending the 5th day of January and the 5th day of July respectively, applicable to the reduction of the Principal Debt, and which Surplus it has been their practice to apply to that purpose at the end of six months from the period of each such declaration; and these Accounts have been annually audited by the Auditors of Public Accounts. It appears by the annexed Account from the Chamberlain's Office, of the state of Balances in that Office, that in each of the four quarters in the last five years, a balance on an average of £. 20,000. has remained unappropriated

(D. N° 1.)

(D. N° 2.) unappropriated in the hands of the said Chamberlain, or his sub-Accountants. A practice which Your Committee consider prejudicial to the progress of the liquidation of the debt, and the less warrantable, as it seems calculated to afford an indirect advantage to some one or more persons charged with the management of the receipts and expenditure of the Fund, who, in their opinion, if not fairly compensated by the salaries and per-centage annually charged in the account, amounting to near one thousand pounds, should be remunerated by direct charges appearing in the Accounts of the said Fund.

A notice of six months is required by the 21 George II. to be given to the Creditors, who in case of Orphans Stock are drawn by lot, and if Bond-holders, are paid off numerically out of the Surplusses applicable thereto respectively, when declared; and it appears from the practice of successive Chamberlains to have been their opinion, that this clause (which was evidently designed by the Legislature as a protection to the Creditor against the inconvenience of having his capital returned upon his hands before he had found securities on which he might re-invest it at interest), was imperative on them not to pay till the end of six months, even with the acquiescence of the Creditor; whereby it must be obvious, that the Creditor must in many cases have been deprived of the benefit of receiving his debt when it might have been most desirable to him to have been paid, and the liquidation of the debt charged upon the Fund has been protracted by the sum of annual interest that might have been saved, upon the amount of whatever Balances have been retained in hand, in conformity to this practice. On this subject, therefore, Your Committee recommended, that provision may be made (in a Bill now before Parliament for raising a sum upon this Fund for the future support of Blackfriars Bridge), whereby the most active collection of the Revenues belonging to it may be enforced, and the progress of liquidation of the Debt facilitated, by immediate application of Surplusses to the payment of Creditors, who are willing to receive the amount of the debts due to them; and with a view to the more certain observance of the regulations that Parliament in its wisdom may think fit to prescribe, that there be laid annually, before each House of Parliament, an Account of the total Receipts of this Fund, distinguishing the several heads under which they may have accrued, and of the Expenditure, under the heads of Interest, Expense of Management, and Surplusses applied towards the extinction of the debt, together with a Statement of the Debts, distinguishing that due to the Orphans, and the several other Debts that have been subsequently charged by the Acts of Parliament which have been cited, and which at each period may remain due and unsatisfied.

(E. N° 1.) With a view to the last point of reference, namely, to examine how far the Revenues assigned to the Orphans Fund were adequate to the probable extinction of the several Debts now charged upon it, within the period for which those Revenues are now granted, Your Committee have called for the Accounts subjoined, from the Chamberlain's Office; first, an Account of the Produce of the several Duties granted by the 5th and 6th William and Mary, stated yearly from the passing the Act, till their amount became equal to the amount of Interest and Expense of Management charged upon them, (1714) periodically only from that date to the year 1800, and yearly from that time to the present; the second, an Account of the Original Debt, with the several Sums since charged upon the Fund, shewing at the same time what Amounts have been discharged, and the Balances which remain unsatisfied under each Act; and lastly, an Account of the Average Receipts of the Fund on periods of the preceding ten, five, and three years, to which is added, the Account of the actual Receipt of last year, and exhibiting Calculations as to the Periods when the Receipts on either average, or upon the actual produce of last year (supposing that not to fall short) would extinguish either the actual Debt, or the Debt increased by the amount of £. 120,000. as it would be, should Parliament be induced to grant the sums solicited in the three Bills now before it, for the maintenance of Blackfriars Bridge, for the projected Improvements in Moorfields, and for purchasing a Site and constructing thereon a Gaol, supplementary to the City and County Gaol of Newgate.

From these calculations it will appear, that even upon an average produce of ten years, the present Debt would be extinguished five years within the term for which the Fund is now established; and upon the same average, though a protraction of the term would be required of one year and three quarters should an addition of

£. 120,000. be made to the Debt. When it is observed, first, that the latter and shorter periods of average appear to be the more reasonable grounds of estimate, inasmuch as the increase in the produce of the Coal Duty has been more rapid in the later than in any former periods, and the increase of Buildings in the Metropolis and its vicinity, appear at this moment to be rapid and extensive, beyond all former experience; and also, that large sums (not considered in these calculations) are probable to arise out of the Sales of Lands in the event of the Moorfields Improvement Bill being passed, which are destined to be carried to the credit of this Fund, Your Committee can entertain no doubt of the adequacy of the present term to defray even the increased burthen of £. 120,000. should the Parliament in its wisdom consent to make such further Grant.

11 June 1812.

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A P P E N D I X.

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AN ACCOUNT of the MONEY Received and Paid for building and completing *Black Friars Bridge*, and making the Avenues leading thereto, from Fleet Street in the City of London, to the Upper Ground Street in the County of Surrey; from the 16th of June 1759, to the 31st of March 1784.

A. LOAN, raised in pursuance of the Act made for building the Bridge - - - - - £. 144,000 — —	By CASH to Artificers for building and completing the Bridge, and making certain Avenues leading thereto;— <i>Viz.</i>
A Ditto, - - - raised in pursuance of the Act made in the 7th of Geo. the III ^d .—for building and completing the Bridge - - 58,500 — —	To Joseph Dixon, mason - - - - - £. 111,569 2 8½
The net Produce of the Tolls collected by means of the temporary Bridge, and on the present Bridge, from the 19th of November 1766, to Michaelmas 1770, after deducting £. 1,669. 9. 9½. the expense of building the temporary Bridge, and of collecting the Tolls - - - - - 10,878 18 2	To Dixon and Spencer, carpenters - - - 35,844 8 5
Interest of Money invested in the public Funds, and Profit arising from the advanced Price of Stocks - - - - - 12,806 1 6	To Messrs. Cox & Co. 10,687 16 7
Cash by the sale of Old Materials - - - - - 1,194 11 —	To W ^m Bryant, blacksmith - - - - - 3,555 11 4
Rent of Premises - - - 3,879 2 10½	To sundry other Artificers employed in the said Works - - - 9,194 14 11½
Cash by the sale of Ground Rents, which ground was part of those purchased with the Money belonging to this Fund - - - 9,967 15 —	To the Surveyor's Commission of £. 5. per Cent. on Artificers Bills, and £. 1. per Cent. on the Purchases and Sales of Premises - - - 9,130 1 —
The net Produce of the Sheriffs Fines from Midsummer 1758, to Midsummer 1767, 19,000 — —	By five years Salary, for his constant attendance on the meetings of the Committee, and for inspecting and taking care of the Bridge, Streets, Roads, Sewers, new Buildings, and various matters belonging thereto, from the 1st day of June 1773, to the 1st day of June 1778 - - - 525 — —
Rent for Premises - - - - - 15 6 6	To Salaries and Gratuities paid to the Clerks of the Committee, from Midsummer 1758, to Michaelmas 1778 - - - 1,683 2 6
Received from the City's Cash, being the consideration for licence to build upon Ground purchased by this Fund - - - 1,639 15 —	By ditto paid to Mr. Chamberlain's Clerks, for keeping and stating the Accounts, from Midsummer 1760, to Christmas 1777 - - - 693 15 —
Carried forward - - - £. 261,881 10 —½	By Ditto, and Gratuities paid to Mr. Hallkeeper and his Man, for summoning and attending the Committee, from Midsummer 1759, to Michaelmas 1776 - - - 433 — —
	To incidental Expenses - - - - - 4,507 8 8
	Carried forward - - - £. 187,824 1 1½

Brought forward - - -	£.261,881 10 —½	Brought forward - - -	£.187,824 1 1½
		By Interest paid on the sum of £.144,000. before it was transposed and charged to the Orphans Fund - - -	25,920 — —
		By the purchase of Ground and Premises - - -	35,584 1 11
		By Cash to the Watermens' Company, for the purchase of the Sunday Ferry - - -	12,250 17 6
			<u>261,579 — 6½</u>
		By Balance in hand on the 18th Decr 1784, transferred to the Fund for Lighting, Watching, &c. Black- friars Bridge - - - - -	302 9 6
	<u>£.261,881 10 —½</u>		<u>£.261,881 10 —½</u>

AN ACCOUNT of the Application of the MONIES raised by virtue of the Act of the 7th Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 38.
for the Embankment on the North Side of the River Thames, within certain limits therein mentioned, from
28th September 1767, to Lady-day 1784.

The Loan raised in pursuance of the said Act, £.7,500 — —		Paid to Artificers for executing various portions of the Embankment, including the part in front of the Temple Society's Premises, lengthening Sewers, rebuilding Stairs, &c. - - - - -	£.6,061 13 3
Received from the Society of the Inner Temple, for making the part in front of their Premises - - - - -	1,150 — —	Ditto to Surveyor, his Commission, Surveys, &c. - - - - -	319 9 —
Received of the Society of the Middle Temple, for ditto - - - - -	410 — —	Ditto for incidental Expenses, Law Printing, &c. - - - - -	54 13 2
		Total Expense of forming the Embankment	6,435 15 5
		By Balance remaining after completing the aforesaid Embankment, invested in the Public Funds as directed by the Act, and applied in aid of the Fund for Watching, Lighting, Cleansing, and Repairing Blackfriars Bridge - - - - -	2,624 4 7
	<u>£. 9,060 — —</u>		<u>£. 9,060. — —</u>

Chamberlain's Office, }
9th April 1812. }

C^t Montague.

Appendix A.—No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the Application of the MONIES raised by virtue of an Act of the 7th of Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 38.
for Repairing The Royal Exchange.

BY the Sum produced by the Disposal of £.10,000. 3½ per Cent. Annuities, raised in pursuance of the said Act - - - - -	£. 10,000 — —	1768 to 1777.	TO the Artificers employed in repairing the Royal Ex- change; viz. Masons, Bricklayers, Car- penters, &c. - - - - -	£. 8,633 2 10
		To Surveying - - - - -		547 7 9
		To a Compensation to the Tenants on the West Side of the Royal Exchange, for the Loss they sustained during the Repairs -		525 7 —
		To Disbursements and Incidental Expenses		294 2 5
	<hr/> £. 10,000 — — <hr/>			<hr/> £. 10,000 — — <hr/>

Chamberlain's Office, }
23d March 1812. }

C^t Montague.

Appendix A.—No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the Application of MONIES raised by virtue of the Acts of the 7th Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 38. and 18th of Geo. IIIrd. ch. 48. for rebuilding the Gaol of *Newgate*, from 1768 to 1781.

BY the Sum produced by the Disposal of £.50,000. £.3½ per Cent. Annuities, raised by virtue of the above Act of the 7th of Geo. the III rd . and charged upon the Credit of the Orphans Fund - - - - - £. 50,000 — —		1768 to 1781. TO the Purchase of Ground necessary for building the Gaol of Newgate - - - - - £. 3,542 10 7	
By Cash received of the Corporation of London, on account of Monies expended out of this Fund for building the Sessions House in the Old Bailey - - - 15,000 — —		To Artificers employed in erecting the said Gaol and Sessions House - - - 76,622 16 5½	
By the Sum produced by the Sale of £.20,000. £.4½ per Cent. Annuities, raised by virtue of the Act of the 18th of Geo. the III rd . and charged upon the Credit of the Orphans Fund - - - 19,888 10 3		To the Surveyor - - - - - 3,998 7 —	
By Interest on such part of the above Annuities as accrued due prior to their being disposed of - - - - - 94 10 —		To Expenses attending the Application to Parliament - - - - - 574 17 10	
By the Sale of Old Materials - - - 1,586 15 9		To Salaries - - - - - 998 12 —	
By Casual Receipts - - - - - 498 6 6		To Disbursements and petty Expenses - 1,953 11 6	
£. 87,068 2 6		To Transfer to the City Cash, being the Balance of the Money heretofore advanced by the Corporation, in order to replace such Sums as were paid out of this Fund in building the New Sessions House - 740 6 2½	
By Transfer from the City's Cash, being part of £.1,600. granted by the Court of Common Council - - - - - 1,362 19 1			
£. 88,431 1 7		£. 88,431 1 7	

Chamberlain's Office, }
23d March 1812. }

C. Montague.

Appendix A.—No. 4.

AN ACCOUNT of the MONIES raised by virtue of the Act of the 7th Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 38. to be applied in the Redemption of the Tolls of *London Bridge*.

BY the amount of the Loan raised for effecting the said purpose - - - - - £. 30,000 — —		PAID and carried to the Bridge House Account, towards the Redemption of the said Tolls - - - £. 30,000 — —	
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Chamberlain's Office, }
8th April 1812. }

C. Montague.

Appendix B.—No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the Application of the MONIES raised by virtue of an Act of the 18th Geo. the III^d. ch. 74. for making a Street or Opening from *Moorfields* opposite *Chiswell Street*, towards the East into *Bishopsgate Street*; and also from the East End of *Chiswell Street*, Westward into *Barbican*, from April 18th 1778, to the 29th September 1811.

BY the produce of the Sale of the Sum of £.16,500, £.4½ per Cent. Annuities, raised by virtue of the above Act - - - - - £. 14,755 18 1	TO Fees, and Disbursements, in the Application to Parlia- ment - - - - - £. 419 17 —
By Interest on such part of the said Annuities as accrued due prior to their being dis- posed of - - - - - 3,519 — —	To the Purchase of Ground and Premises for making the said Streets - - - 22,643 16 4
By the Sale of Old Materials - - - - - 651 13 9	To Artificers and sundry Expenses, in making ditto - - - - - 2,191 8 3
By Rent of Ground and Premises purchased out of the Money belonging to this Fund - 6,938 19 5½	To Commission, &c. to the Surveyor - 881 12 2
By the Sale of Premises heretofore pur- chased out of the Money belonging to this Fund - - - - - 7,122 — —	To Excise Duty on the Sale of Premises - 78 15 6
By Casual Receipts - - - - - 46 14 10	To Law Charges and Conveyancing - - 972 16 —
	To Property Duty allowed to the several Tenants - - - - - 93 9 9
	To Casual and Incidental Expenses - - 704 — 7
	To Transfer to the Orphans Fund, in part of the Surplus of this Account, which by the aforesaid Act is directed to be applied in aid of that Fund - - - - - 3,500 — —
	31,485 15 7
	Balance in hand on the 29th day of } September 1811 - - - - - } 1,548 10 6½
<u>£. 33,034 6 1½</u>	<u>£. 33,034 6 1½</u>

Chamberlain's Office, }
23d March 1812. }

C: Montague.

Appendix B.—No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of MONIES raised by virtue of the Act of the 18th Geo. the III^d. chap. 67. for authorizing the Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex to sell the present *Sessions House* for the said County, and for enabling them to build another *Sessions House* in a more convenient situation, and to keep the same in repair, &c.

BY 110 Bonds of £. 100 each, at £.4½ per Cent. raised by virtue of the above Act - - - - £. 11,000 — —	TO Charles Eyles, Treasurer to the Commissioners for executing the Act, the contra 110 Bonds of £. 100 each, £. 11,000 — —
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Chamberlain's Office, }
23d March 1812. }

C: Montague.

Appendix B.—No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of MONIES raised by virtue of the Act of the 18th Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 72. for erecting a Building for holding the Courts and exercising the Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Saint Peter* in *Westminster*, within the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, and for holding the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and transacting the other Public Business of the said City and Liberty, &c.

BY 55 Bonds of £. 100. each, at £. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. raised by virtue of the above Act - - - £. 5,500 — —	TO John Sayer, Treasurer to the Commissioners for executing the Act, the contra 55 Bonds of £. 100. each - - - - - £. 5,500 — —
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Chamberlain's Office, }
 9th April 1812. }

C. Montague.

Appendix B.—No. 4.

AN ACCOUNT of MONIES raised by virtue of the Act of the 18th of Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 78. for the purpose of making a Passage for Carriages from *Spitalfields* to *Bishopsgate Street*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

BY 90 Bonds of £. 100. each, at £. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. raised by virtue of the above Act - - - £. 9,000 — —	TO John Spiller and John Baker junior, the contra 90 Bonds of £. 100. each. - - - - £. 9,000 — —
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Chamberlain's Office, }
 9th April 1812. }

C. Montague.

Appendix B.—No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of MONIES raised by virtue of the Act of the 18th Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 51. towards completing the Paving of the Town and Borough of *Southwark*, and certain Parts adjacent, in the County of *Surrey*.

BY 40 Bonds of £. 100. each, at £. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. raised by virtue of the above Act - - - £. 4,000 — —	TO Henry Thrale, Treasurer to the Commissioners for executing the Act, the contra 40 Bonds of £. 100. each - - - - - £. 4,000 — —
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Chamberlain's Office, }
 9th April 1812. }

C. Montague.

Appendix B.—No. 6.

AN ACCOUNT of MONIES raised by virtue of the Act of the 18th Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 50. for the purpose of widening certain Avenues leading into *Goodman's Fields* in the County of *Middlesex*.

BY 15 Bonds of £. 100. each, at £. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. raised by virtue of the above Act - - - £. 1,500 — —	TO John Leman, John Newnham, and Edward Hawkins, the contra 15 Bonds of £. 100. each - £. 1,500 — —
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Chamberlain's Office, }
 9th April 1812. }

C. Montague.

Appendix E.—No. 7.

AN ACCOUNT of MONIES raised by virtue of the Act of the 18th Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 80. for widening and improving a certain Avenue called *Dirty Lane*, and part of *Brick Lane*, leading from Whitechapel to Spitalfields in the County of Middlesex, and for paving *Dirty Lane*, &c.

BY 15 Bonds of £. 100. each, at £.4½ per Cent. raised by virtue of the above Act - - - £.1,500 — —	TO Dr. Robert Markham, John Coope and Edward Hawkins, the contra 15 Bonds of £. 100. each - £.1,500 — —
Chamberlain's Office, } 9th April 1812. }	C ^s Montague.

Appendix B.—No. 8.

AN ACCOUNT of MONIES raised by virtue of the Act of the 18th Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 49. for the purpose of opening Communications between *Wapping Street* and *Ratcliffe Highway*, and between *Old Gravel Lane* and *Virginia Street*, within the Parishes of St. George and St. John Wapping in the County of Middlesex.

BY 10 Bonds of £. 100. each, at 4½ per Cent. raised by virtue of the above Act - - - - £.1,000 — —	TO Hugh Roberts, Treasurer to the Commissioners for executing the aforesaid Act, the contra 10 Bonds of £. 100. each - - - - - £.1,000 — —
Chamberlain's Office, } 9th April 1812. }	C ^s Montague.

Appendix B.—No. 9.

A STATEMENT of the Application of the MONIES raised by virtue of an Act of the 18th of Geo. the IIIrd. ch. 73. for Paving the High Street or Road leading from *Aldersgate Bars*, to the Turnpike near the End of *Goswell Street*, &c.

BY the sum produced by the Sale of £.5,000. 4½ per Cent. Annuities, authorized to be raised in pursuance of the said Act - - - - - £.4,401 3 9	1778 to 1784. TO the Expense of Paving the said Street - £.2,964 14 —
By Interest received on so much of the said Annuities as accrued prior to the Sale thereof - - - - - 918 — —	To sundry Artificers; viz. Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. - - - - - 183 7 —
	To Expenses and Disbursements in Parlia- ment - - - - - 380 19 —
	To surveying Estimates, &c. - - - - - 123 — —
	To Printing, Allowance to Officers, and Incidental Expenses - - - - - 268 1 10
	3,920 1 10
	To Balance of £.149. 1. 11. and £.1,200. for 12 Bonds which remained after the Works were completed, and carried to the Orphans Fund (in pur- suance of the Act of Parliament) the 14th July 1784 - - - - - 1,399 1 11
£.5,319 3 9	£.5,319 3 9

Chamberlain's Office, }
23d March 1812. }

C^s Montague.

Appendix C.—No. 1.

A STATEMENT of MONIES raised by virtue of the Acts of the 35th, 39th and 40th, 42d, 44th and 51st Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, for effecting the Improvements at *Temple Bar* and at *Snow Hill*, and the Expenditure of the same, from 1795 to the 31st December 1811.

BY the produce of the Sale of £. 100,000. 5 per Cent. Annuities, raised by virtue of the Act of the 35th of Geo. the III rd . and charged upon the Surplusses of the Orphans Fund - - - - - £. 84,061 10 —	1795 to 1811.	TO the purchase of Ground and Premises necessary for effecting the aforesaid Improvements - £. 267,455 19 7½
By D ^o of the Sale of £. 30,000. 5 per Cent. Annuities, raised by virtue of the Act of 39th and 40th Geo. the III rd . and charged upon the credit of the said Fund - - - 27,588 7 6		To the redemption of the Land Tax chargeable d ^o - - - - - 18,065 — 9
By D ^o of the Sale of £. 60,000. 5 per Cent. Annuities, raised by virtue of the said Act, upon the credit of the Orphans Fund, and of the Monies to arise by the Sale of Ground Rents, which Loan has been discharged by the Produce of such Sales - 53,918 — —		To Expenses and Disbursements in the several Applications to Parliament - - 3,898 19 —
By D ^o of the Sale of £. 50,000. 5 per Cent. Annuities, raised by virtue of the Act of the 42d of Geo. the III rd . upon the credit of the Orphans Fund, and of the Monies to arise by the Sale of Ground Rents, &c. which Loan has also been discharged by the Produce of such Sales - - - - - 49,345 — —		To Law Charges - - - - - 8,640 5 11
By D ^o of the Sale of £. 100,000. 5 per Cent. Annuities, raised by virtue of the Act of the 44th of Geo. the III rd . and charged upon the credit of the Orphans Fund - 86,221 7 6		To Conveyancing - - - - - 12,757 — 1
By D ^o of the Sale of £. 40,000. 5 per Cent. D ^o raised upon the credit of the said Fund, and of the Monies to arise by the Sale of Ground Rents, by virtue of the Act of the 51st Geo. the III rd - - - - - 34,810 — —		To Surveying, Estimates, Plans, &c. - 9,201 19 7
By Interest received on so much of the several above-mentioned Annuities, as accrued due during the Sale thereof - - 31,803 8 11½		To sundry Artificers, viz. Bricklayers, Masons, Carpenters, &c. - - - 35,919 9 1
By the Sale of Old Materials, and for casual Receipts - - - - - 14,286 19 —½		To the Expense of making new Sewers and paving the Street at Temple Bar and Snow Hill - - - - - 9,896 8 7
By Rent received of Premises purchased by the Fund - - - - - 4,239 14 7½		To sundry Casual and Incidental Expenses, viz.
By Cash received of the Trustees under the Act of the 46th of Geo. the III rd . for disposing of certain Buildings by way of Lottery, for Premises erected at the expense of the Fund - - - - - 6,439 — —		Stamps and Expenses on Bonds for raising £. 380,000 - - 7,087 5 6
		Allowances to Officers - - 5,323 19 6
		Advertisements and Committees Expenses for 16 years 1,747 8 1
		Property Tax on Interest received on Bonds - - 764 1 11
		Sundry Incidental Expenses, Petty Artificers, Juries, Paving, Watchmen, &c. - 3,844 5 9½
		18,767 — 9½
		£. 384,602 3 5½
		Balance in hand on the 31st day } of December 1811 - - - } 8,111 4 2½
		£. 392,713 7 7½
		£. 392,713 7 7½

Chamberlain's Office, }
23d March 1812. }

C. Montague.

Appendix C.—No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the Application of the MONIES raised by virtue of an Act of the 35th of Geo. the III^d. ch. 131. for repairing the Common Sewer in *Bridge Street Blackfriars*, in the City of London, or making a new Sewer instead of the defective Part or Parts thereof; and for maintaining and cleansing the same, from 1796 to 1800.

BY the Sum produced by the Sale of £. 9,000 5 per Cent. Annuities, authorized to be raised in pursuance of the said Act - - - - - £. 7,661 — —		1796 to 1800.	
By Interest received on so much of the said Annuities as accrued prior to the sale thereof - - - - - 1,055 — —		TO Artificers, viz. Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. employed in repairing the said Sewer - - - £. 7,516 3 8	
By the Sale of Old Materials - - - 321 — 5		To the Expenses attending the Application to Parliament - - - - - 261 16 —	
£. 9,037 — 5		To Surveyors Expenses - - - - - 595 5 10	
		To incidental Charges and Disbursements - 663 14 11	
		£. 9,037 — 5	

Chamberlain's Office, }
23d March 1812.

C^t Montague.

Appendix C.—No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the Produce of the RENT for Ground, &c. and of MONIES arising by the Sale of the Fee Simple of Premises at *Temple Bar* and *Snow Hill*, applicable to the Discharge of the Principal of £. 60,000, and £. 50,000, raised by Bonds at £. 5. per cent. per annum, by virtue of two Acts of Parliament of the 39th & 40th and 42d Geo. III^d. for carrying into execution the several Acts for the Improvement at *Temple Bar* and *Snow Hill*, from the 13th April 1805, to the 30th of September 1811 inclusive.

BY Rent Received - - - £. 16,037 9 7½		TO the Discharge of the Principal of the Loans of £. 60,000, and £. 50,000, raised upon the Credit of the Orphans Fund, and of the Ground Rents and Reversions of Premises at Temple Bar and Snow Hill - - - £. 110,000 — —	
By the Sale of the Fee Simple of Premises at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, comprized in the three City Lotteries - - - 104,978 18 1		To Law Charges - - - - - 346 9 2	
		To Property Duty on Rents - - - 294 17 8	
		To Incidents - - - - - 22 — 4	
		£. 110,663 7 2	
		Balance in hand on the 30th } of September 1811 - - } 10,353 — 6½	
£. 121,016 7 8½		£. 121,016 7 8½	

N. B.—£. 6,000. part of the said Balance, has been transferred from this Account to the Orphans Fund.

7 Feb^y 1812.

Chamberlain's Office, }
25th March 1812.

C^t Montague.

Appendix D.—No. 1.

A STATEMENT of the CASH BALANCES on account of *The Orphans Fund*, in the hands of the Chamberlain of *London*, on the 25th of March, 24th of June, 29th of September, and 25th of December, in each Year, for the last five Years.

	Balance of The Orphans Fund.			Balance of Principal ordered to be annihilated, and Interest unrecieved.			TOTAL BALANCE.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
On the 25th of March 1807 -	14,301	18	9½	10,504	—	4½	24,895	19	2½
- 24th of June — - -	15,149	4	10½	9,176	11	10½	24,325	16	9½
- 29th of Sept. — - -	11,795	2	4½	11,388	16	7½	23,183	19	—½
- 25th of Dec. — - -	14,251	7	—½	10,313	17	1½	24,565	4	2½
- 25th of March 1808 -	12,119	9	6	12,027	15	8½	24,147	5	2½
- 24th of June — - -	16,238	2	3	9,077	18	11½	25,316	1	2½
- 29th of Sept. — - -	18,679	15	3	11,707	9	4½	30,387	4	7½
- 25th of Dec. — - -	22,508	3	—	9,407	12	10½	31,915	15	10½
- 25th of March 1809 -	22,037	5	1½	11,372	8	10½	33,409	14	—½
- 24th of June — - -	17,388	14	8	8,002	15	1½	26,091	9	9½
- 29th of Sept. — - -	21,561	12	11	10,740	17	6½	32,302	10	5½
- 25th of Dec. — - -	22,494	7	1	8,608	11	2½	31,102	18	3½
- 25th of March 1810 -	29,480	15	10½	9,751	3	1½	39,231	19	—½
- 24th of June — - -	22,460	6	11½	7,709	8	3½	30,249	15	3½
- 29th of Sept. — - -	31,328	19	11½	10,806	9	7½	42,135	9	7½
- 25th of Dec. — - -	23,634	2	10	8,470	10	7½	32,104	13	5½
- 25th of March 1811 -	31,815	2	11	9,484	15	10½	41,299	18	9½
- 24th of June — - -	21,284	5	10	7,842	4	9½	29,126	10	7½
- 29th of Sept. — - -	28,647	16	3½	11,363	4	11½	40,011	1	3½
- 25th of Dec. — - -	19,985	2	9½	8,528	10	11½	28,513	13	9½

Chamberlain's Office, }
9 April 1812.

C^t Montague.

Appendix D.—No. 2.

A STATEMENT of the CHARGES of MANAGEMENT of *The Orphans Fund*, for the Year 1811.

	£.	s.	d.
The Chamberlain - - - - -	100	—	—
- Book-keeper - - - - -	50	—	—
- Chamberlain's Clerks - - - - -	£. 40	—	—
- D ^o - additional D ^o - - - - -	£. 180	—	—
- Collector of Coal Duty - - - - -	150	—	—
- Collector of Wine Duty, £. 5. per cent. on the collection - - -	268	14	10
On annihilation of Stock:			
- Chamberlain, £. 5. per cent. - - - - -	78	5	—
- Common Serjeant - 1s. 6d. per cent. - - - - -	23	9	6
- Chamberlain's Clerks - D ^o - - - - -	23	9	6
- Town Clerk - - - - -	15	13	—
- Book-keeper - - - - -	15	13	—
Total Amount of Compensation to Individuals concerned in } the management - - - - -	945	4	10
Stationary - - - - -	57	13	—
	£.	982	17 10

Chamberlain's Office, }
21st May 1812.

C^t Montague.

Appendix E.—No. 1.

(1.)—An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the several DUTIES granted by the 5th and 6th of *William and Mary*, in Aid of *The Orphans Fund*.

BY the Produce of the said Duties, in the Year ending the 5 July				1695	£.	s.	d.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	20,125.	19.	7½.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	18,858.	8.	5½.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	18,433.	1.	1½.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	20,900.	17.	1½.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	19,976.	14.	6.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	19,834.	0.	7.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	17,01	7.	0.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	27,804.	17.	0.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	24,943.	0.	2.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	29,714.	6.	11.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	29,664.	6.	5.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	32,113.	2.	0.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	28,744.	1.	7.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	29,099.	5.	11½.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	30,157.	5.	10.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	29,058.	16.	7.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	30,464.	5.	1.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	29,231.	8.	6.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	28,567.	1.	4.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	33,163.	12.	3.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	33,796.	11.	8.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	38,009.	6.	8.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	33,139.	17.	8.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	32,909.	15.	3.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	35,583.	18.	6.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	42,960.	9.	3.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	41,931.	0.	5.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	49,653.	9.	8.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	54,633.	7.	2.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	53,541.	14.	7.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	49,721.	6.	3.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	54,232.	4.	11.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	57,015.	7.	2.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	53,989.	10.	0.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	55,918.	17.	11.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	54,127.	2.	6.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	60,363.	12.	8½.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	60,121.	14.	5.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	62,845.	16.	6½.
By	-	D ^o	-	-	63,676.	0.	2.

Chamberlain's Office, }
30th April, 1812. }

C. Montague.

(2.)—A STATEMENT of the Original ORPHANS DEBT;—the Sums from time to time paid in Discharge thereof; the additional Charges for Public Works and Improvements; and the Principal Money due thereon at Christmas 1811.

	£.	s.	d.
Original DEBT, provided for by the 5th & 6th of William and Mary	747,472	18	4½
LOAN for building Blackfriars Bridge, charged upon the Fund by the 7th of Geo. III.	£. 144,000	—	—
Ditto - - - to complete the Bridge, and other purposes, by the said Act	156,000	—	—
Loan raised upon the Surplusses of the said Fund, towards rebuilding Newgate, and for other Public Works, by ten Acts of the 18th Geo. III.	95,000	—	—
N. B.—The sum of £. 3,500, being the Balance of the £. 16,500, for making a new Street near Moorfields, (part of the said £. 95,000,) was transferred to the credit of the Orphans Fund in 1811.			
Loan for effecting the Improvements at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, charged upon the Fund by the 35th Geo. III. ch. 126	100,000	—	—
			Loan

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan for repairing the Common Sewer in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, or making a New Sewer instead of the defective part or parts thereof, charged upon the Fund by the 35th Geo. III. ch. 131 - - - - -	9,000	—	—			
Loan for carrying into execution the Improvements at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, charged upon the Fund by the 39 & 40 Geo. III. ch. 42. - - - - -	30,000	—	—			
N. B. the sum of £. 60,000, authorized to be raised by this Act, (in addition to the above sum of £. 30,000,) upon the credit of the Orphans Fund, and of the Monies to arise by the sale of Ground, Reversions, &c. has been discharged by the produce of such sales - - - - -	60,000	—	—			
Loan for carrying into execution the Improvements at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, raised on the credit of the Orphans Fund, and of the Monies to arise by the sale of Ground Rents, Reversions, &c. by the 42 Geo. III. ch. 73. being £. 50,000. has been discharged by the produce of such Sales, and the sum of £. 6,000, part of the Surplus arising from such Sales, has been carried to the credit of the Orphans Fund, in pursuance of the directions of this and the before-mentioned Act of 39 & 40 Geo. III. - - - - -	50,000	—	—			
Loan for carrying into execution the Improvements at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, and charged upon the credit of the Orphans Fund by the 44 Geo. III. ch. 27 - - - - -	100,000	—	—			
Loan for the like purposes, charged upon the credit of the said Fund, and of the Monies to arise by the sale of Ground Rents, &c. by the 51st Geo. III. ch. 203 - - - - -	40,000	—	—			
				784,000	—	—
Total Debt - - - - -	£.			1,531,472	18	4½
The first Annihilation took place in the year 1750; and from that time to the 5th April 1772, there has been paid off and discharged of the Orphans Debt - - - - -	£.			171,972	18	4½
Ditto from October 1792, to } 10th October 1811 - - - }				321,600	—	—
				493,572	18	4½
Paid and annihilated (between the 5th April 1772, and Michaelmas 1791,) the Loan of - - - - -	144,000	—	—			
Paid and annihilated at Midsummer 1784, part of the above £. 95,000. - - - - -	1,200	—	—			
There has also been paid off and annihilated, out of the produce and sale of the Ground Rents, &c. at Temple Bar and Snow Hill, the sum raised by the 39 & 40 Geo. III. of - - - - -	60,000	—	—			
And likewise the further sum raised by the 42 Geo. III. - - - - -	50,000	—	—			
				748,772	18	4½
				£.	782,700	—

PRINCIPAL DEBT,

Remaining at Christmas 1811.

Of the original Orphans Debt, at £. 4. per cent. - - -	£.	253,900
Loan, under the Act 7 Geo. III. at £. 3. 10. per cent. - - -		156,000
D° (part of £. 95,000.) 18 Geo. III. at £. 4. 10. per cent. - - -		93,800
D° - - - 35 Geo. III. at £. 5. per cent. - - -		100,000
D° - - - D° - - - D° - - -		9,000
D° - - - 39 & 40 Geo. III. D° - - -		30,000
D° - - - 44 Geo. III. D° - - -		100,000
D° - - - 51 Geo. III. D° - - -		40,000
	£.	782,700

Chamberlain's Office, }
23th May 1812. }

C^t Montague.

Appendix E.—No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the several SUMS, which the City of *London* have been empowered to Raise, and Charge, upon the Funds created by the Statute of the 5th & 6th of William & Mary, called *The Orphans Fund*; for the purpose of effecting various Improvements within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, the Borough of *Southwark*, or County of *Middlesex*, by the following Acts; viz.

		£. s. d.
29 Geo. II. Ch. 86.	AN ACT was passed for building <i>Blackfriars Bridge</i> ; by which £. 144,000. was raised upon the Credit of the Tolls of the said Bridge, at £. 4. per cent.;—but no Sum was charged upon <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , under this Act.	
7 Geo. III. Ch. 38.	By this ACT, the sum of £. 144,000. raised upon the Credit of the Tolls by the aforesaid Act of 29 Geo. II. at £. 4. per cent. was charged upon <i>The Orphans Fund</i> - - -	144,000 — —
	By the said Act, the City were also empowered to raise and charge, upon the said Fund, for the under-mentioned purposes, at £. 3½ per cent. :	
	For completing <i>Blackfriars Bridge</i> - - - £. 58,500 — —	
	For the embankment of the north side of the River Thames, within certain limits mentioned in the said Act - - - 7,500 — —	
	Redemption of the Toll on <i>London Bridge</i> - 30,000 — —	
	Rebuilding the Gaol of <i>Newgate</i> - - - 50,000 — —	
	Repairing the Royal Exchange - - - 10,000 — —	
		156,000 — —
18 Geo. III. Ch. 48.	An Act was passed for “empowering the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of <i>London</i> , to raise upon the credit of the Surplusses to arise out of a certain Fund, commonly called <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , the sum of £. 40,000. towards discharging the Debt incurred in rebuilding the Gaol of <i>Newgate</i> , and a Sessions House adjoining, and for completing the said Gaol, building an Infirmary thereto, and for other purposes therein mentioned, the sum of - - - - - 40,000 — —	
18 Geo. III. Ch. 49.	An Act was passed, for applying the sum of One thousand Pounds, to arise out of the Surplusses of the said Fund, commonly called <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , for the purpose of opening communications between <i>Wapping Street</i> and <i>Ratcliffe Highway</i> , and between old <i>Gravel Lane</i> and <i>Virginia Street</i> , within the Parishes of <i>St. George</i> and <i>St. John, Wapping</i> , in the County of <i>Middlesex</i> - - - - - 1,000 — —	
	N. B.—Bonds amounting to £. 1,000. were delivered to <i>Hugh Roberts</i> , Treasurer to the Commissioners for executing the Act.	
18 Geo. III. Ch. 50.	An Act was passed for applying the sum of One thousand five hundred Pounds, to arise out of the Surplusses of a certain Fund, commonly called <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , for the purpose of widening certain Avenues leading into <i>Goodman's Fields</i> , in the County of <i>Middlesex</i> - - - - - 1,500 — —	
	N. B.—Bonds amounting to £. 1,500. were delivered to <i>John Newnham</i> , and <i>Edward Hawkins</i> .	
18 Geo. III. Ch. 51.	An Act was passed for applying the sum of Four thousand Pounds, to arise out of the Surplusses of a certain Fund, commonly called <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , towards completing	

(continued.)

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	pleting the paving of the Town and Borough of Southwark, and certain parts adjacent, in the County of Surrey. - -	4,000	—	—			
	N. B.—Bonds, amounting to £.4,000. were delivered to Henry Thrale, Treasurer to the Commissioners under the Act,						
28 Geo. III. Ch. 67.	An ACT was passed for authorizing the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, to sell the present Sessions House for the said County; and for enabling them to build another Sessions House in a more convenient situation, and to keep the same in repair; and for applying the sum of eleven thousand Pounds, to be borrowed upon the credit of the Surplusses of a certain Fund, commonly called <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , towards defraying the expense of building the said Sessions House - -	11,000	—	—			
	N. B.—Bonds, amounting to £.11,000. were delivered to Cha ^r Eyles, Treasurer under the Act,						
28 Geo. III. Ch. 71.	An ACT was passed for empowering the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, to make a Street or Opening from Moorfields, opposite Chiswell-street towards the east, into Bishopsgate-street, and also from the east end of Chiswell-street westward, into Barbican; and to raise upon the credit of the Surplusses to arise out of a certain Fund, commonly called <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred Pounds, for such purpose - -	16,500	—	—			
28 Geo. III. Ch. 72.	An ACT was passed for erecting a Building for holding the Courts, and exercising the Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter in Westminster, within the City and Liberty of Westminster; and for holding the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and transacting the other public Business of the said City and Liberty; and for appropriating part of the Surplusses of <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , towards defraying the expense thereof - -	5,500	—	—			
	N. B.—Bonds, amounting to £.5,500. were delivered to John Sayer, Treasurer to the Commissioners for executing the Act.						
28 Geo. III. Ch. 73.	An ACT was passed for paving the High Street or Road leading from Aldersgate Bars, in the Parish of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, London, to the Turnpike near the end of Goswell-street, in the County of Middlesex; and for applying the sum of £.5,000. to be raised upon the credit of the Surplusses to arise out of a certain Fund, commonly called <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , for such purpose - -	5,000	—	—			
28 Geo. III. Ch. 78.	An ACT was passed for applying the sum of £.9,000. to arise out of the Surplusses of a certain Fund, commonly called <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , for the purpose of making a passage for Carriages from Spitalfields to Bishopsgate-street, in the County of Middlesex - -	9,000	—	—			
	N. B.—Bonds, amounting to £.9,000. were delivered to John Spiller, and John Baker junior.						

(continued.)

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
18 Geo. III. Ch. 80.	An ACT was passed for widening and improving a certain Avenue called Dirty Lane, and part of Brick Lane, leading from Whitechapel to Spitalfields, in the County of Middlesex, &c. - - - 1,500 — —		95,000 — —
	N. B.—Bonds, amounting to £. 1,500. were delivered to Dr. Robert Markham, John Coope, and Edward Hawkins.		
	N. B.—The above sum of £. 95,000. was raised by Bonds at £. 4½. per cent.		
35 Geo. III. Ch. 126.	An ACT was passed for widening and improving the entrance into the City of London, near Temple Bar; and for making a more commodious Street or Passage at Snow Hill; and for raising on the credit of <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , for such purpose - - - - -		100,000 — —
35 Geo. III. Ch. 131.	An ACT was passed for repairing the Common Sewer in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in the City of London, or making a new Sewer, instead of the defective part or parts thereof, and for maintaining and cleansing the same; by virtue of which was raised upon the credit of <i>The Orphans Fund</i> - - - - -		9,000 — —
38 Geo. III. Ch. 61.	An ACT was passed to explain, amend and enlarge the powers of an Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty, for the aforesaid Improvements at Temple Bar and Snow Hill.—No money was authorized to be raised.		
39 & 40 Geo. III. Ch. 42.	An ACT was passed for raising a further sum of money for carrying into execution two several Acts, passed in the 35th and 38th of His present Majesty, for widening and improving the entrance into the City of London near Temple Bar; for making a more commodious Street or Passage at Snow Hill; and for raising on the credit of the <i>Orphans Fund</i> , a sum of money for those purposes; and for explaining and amending the said Acts.		
	By virtue of the above Act, there was charged upon the credit of <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , the sum of - - - - -		30,000 — —
	Also, the sum of £. 60,000. charged upon the credit of the said Fund, and of the monies to arise by the sale of Ground Rents, &c. at Temple Bar and Snow Hill; which sum has been paid off and discharged by the produce of such sales - - - - -		60,000 — —
42 Geo. III. Ch. 73.	An ACT was passed for raising a further sum of money for carrying into execution three several Acts of His present Majesty, for effecting the aforesaid Improvements at Temple Bar and Snow Hill; and for raising on the credit of <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , a sum of money for those purposes, &c.		
	By virtue of this Act, the sum of £. 50,000. was raised, charged upon the credit of the said Fund, and of the monies to arise by the sale of Ground Rents, &c. which has been paid off and discharged by the produce of such sales - - - - -		50,000 — —
44 Geo. III. Ch. 27.	An ACT was passed for carrying into execution several Acts for widening the entrance into the City of London near Temple Bar, &c.; and for raising on the credit of <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , certain sums of money for those purposes, and for enlarging the powers of the said Acts; by virtue of which Act, there was charged on the credit of <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , the additional sum of - - -		100,000 — —
51 Geo. III. Ch. 203.	An ACT was passed for raising an additional sum of money for carrying into execution the Acts for effecting the Improvements at Temple Bar and Snow Hill; by virtue of which Act, there was raised on the credit of <i>The Orphans Fund</i> , and of the monies to arise by the sale of Ground Rents, &c. the sum of - - - - -		40,000 — —
		£. 784,000 — —	

Chamberlain's Office, }
23d March, 1812.

C. Montague.

Appendix E.—No. 3.

A STATEMENT of the probable Amount of the DUTIES composing *The Orphans Fund*, taken on an Average of the last Ten Years, the last Five Years, the last Three Years, and the last Year, ending the 5th July 1811; also the time in which the said Four several Sums, calculated as above, would discharge the subsisting Debt, and £. 120,000. additional, to be contracted under the proposed Bill.

The probable Amount of the Duties of the Orphans Fund, on an average of the last Ten Years; viz.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Coal Duty, on an average of 10 years	-	-	-	-	41,051	14	1		
Freedoms	-	-	-	-	250	5	—		
Bindings	-	-	-	-	185	3	3		
Wine Duty, on an average of 20 years	-	-	-	-	3,254	14	1		
Charge on the City's Estate, annual	-	-	-	-	11,500	—	—		
Waters	-	-	-	-	308	—	—		
							56,549	16	5
The probable Amount of the Duties of the said Fund, on an average of the last Five Years; viz.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Coal Duty, on an average of 5 years	-	-	-	-	43,080	11	3		
Freedoms	-	-	-	-	251	19	—		
Bindings	-	-	-	-	184	10	6		
Wine Duty, on an average of 20 years	-	-	-	-	3,254	14	1		
Charge on the City's Estate, annual	-	-	-	-	11,500	—	—		
Waters	-	-	-	-	308	—	—		
							58,579	14	10
The probable Amount of the Duties of the Orphans Fund, on the average of the last Three Years; viz.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Coal Duty, on an average of 3 years	-	-	-	-	44,217	17	6½		
Freedoms	-	-	-	-	254	6	8		
Bindings	-	-	-	-	164	4	2		
Wine Duty	-	-	-	-	5,873	15	4		
Charge on the City's Estate, annual	-	-	-	-	11,500	—	—		
Waters	-	-	-	-	204	6	8		
							62,214	10	4½
The Amount of the Duties of the said Fund, for the last Year; ending the 5th July 1811; viz.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Coal Duty	-	-	-	-	46,935	18	5		
Freedoms	-	-	-	-	241	10	—		
Bindings	-	-	-	-	140	15	—		
Wine Duty	-	-	-	-	5,374	16	9		
Charge on the City's Estate	-	-	-	-	11,500	—	—		
Waters	-	-	-	-	183	—	—		
							63,676	—	2

£. 56,549. 16. 5. on the average of ten years, will pay off the present Debt, by the 5th of April 1832.

£. 58,579. 14. 10. on the average of five years, will pay off the present Debt, by the 5th of April 1831.

£. 62,214. 10. 4. on the average of three years, will pay off the present Debt, by the 5th of July 1829.

£. 63,676. 0. 2. on the amount of the last year, ending the 5th of July 1811, will pay off the present Debt, by the 10th of October 1828.

£. 56,549. 16. 5. on the average of ten years, will pay off the present Debt, together with £. 120,000. proposed to be charged on the Fund, at £. 5. per cent. by the 5th January 1839.

£. 58,579. 14. 10. on the average of five years, will pay off the present Debt, together with £. 120,000. proposed to be charged on the Fund, at £. 5. per cent. by the 5th of April 1837.

£. 62,214. 10. 4. on the average of three years, will pay off the present Debt, together with £. 120,000. proposed to be charged on the Fund, at £. 5. per cent. by the 5th of April 1834.

£. 63,676. 0. 2. on the amount of the last year, ending the 5th of July 1811, will pay off the present Debt, together with £. 120,000. proposed to be charged on the Fund, by the 5th of July 1833.

Chamberlain's Office, }
20th May, 1812. }

C^t Montague.

Appendix E.—No. 4.

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of The ORPHANS FUND,
for the Year ending the 5th of July 1811.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Coal Duty - - - - -	46,084	12	2	One Year's Interest on Orphan Stock -	11,425	—	—
To D ^o , collected at the Grand Junction Canal	151	6	3	D ^o - - on £. 156,000. £. 3½. per Cent. Bonds	5,460	—	—
To Wine Duty - - - - -	5,374	16	9	D ^o - - on £. 93,800. £. 4½. per Cent. D ^o -	4,221	—	—
To City Revenue - - - - -	11,500	—	—	D ^o - - on £. 100,000. £. 5. per Cent. D ^o -	5,000	—	—
To Freedoms - - - - -	241	10	—	D ^o - - on £. 9,000. - - - D ^o - - D ^o -	450	—	—
To Bindings - - - - -	140	15	—	D ^o - - on £. 30,000. - - - D ^o - - D ^o -	1,500	—	—
To Waters - - - - -	183	—	—	D ^o - - on £. 100,000. - - - D ^o - - D ^o -	5,000	—	—
				Half a Year's Interest on £. 40,000. D ^o D ^o -	1,000	—	—
				Charges of Management - - - -	1,001	3	10
					35,057	3	10
				By Surplus - - - -	28,618	16	4
					£. 63,676	—	2
	£. 63,676	—	2				

Chamberlain's Office, }
30th April, 1812. }

C^t Montague.

S E C O N D
R E P O R T

FROM THE

C O M M I T T E E

Appointed to enquire into the Causes that retard the Decision of Suits

IN THE

HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
13 June 1812.

THE REPORT	- - - - -	P. 39.
THE APPENDIX	- - - - -	p. 41 to 55.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE;—Viz.

Jacob Crofts, Esq.	- pp. 41. 43. 51. 55.	Thomas Carr, Esq.	- - - - p. 45.
John Woodcock, Esq.	- - pp. 42. 54.	Henry Cowper, Esq.	- - - - p. 46.

R E P O R T.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the Causes that retard the Decision of Suits in the **HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY**;—and who were instructed to search the Lords Journals, touching all proceedings respecting Appeals and Writs of Error before that House; and who were empowered to report their Observations and Opinion thereupon, from time to time, to The House;—and to whom the Report from the Committee in the last Session of Parliament, with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, were referred;—**HAVE** considered the Matters to them referred, and agreed upon the following **R E P O R T**:

AS soon as Your **COMMITTEE** was empowered to resume its functions in this Session of Parliament, agreeable to the Order of the House, it was necessary to ascertain what progress had been made during the Recess, in the business before the High Court of Chancery, as well as in the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords; and it proceeded to procure different Returns to be made; and to take the examination of several witnesses: which will be found in the Appendix. From this Evidence, the House will perceive that the arrear of Causes is by no means diminished; and that the Appeals to the Lord Chancellor from the Master of the Rolls, are greater in point of number, than they were at the time of delivering in the last Report. At the end of the Sittings after Hilary Term 1812, there remained in the Lord Chancellor's Paper 109 original Causes set down for hearing, and 39 Appeals from his Honor's decisions. The Re-hearings, and various other matters connected with the jurisdiction of the Court, have suffered little or no variation; the Arrear in matters of Bankruptcy is certainly diminished. There does not appear any occasion particularly to notice the business before the Master of the Rolls; his Honor's Paper, as detailed in the Appendix, will shew the state of the Proceedings before him.

The

The Committee are concerned to find so great a number of Causes before the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords, waiting for decision. By the Extract from their Lordships Journals, it will be seen that there remain to be heard—

19 Appeals from England.
 179 - - D^o - - Scotland.
 57 - - D^o - - Ireland.

11 Writs of Error from England.
 2 - - D^o - - - Scotland; and
 5 - - D^o - - - Ireland.

The House must feel, in common with every Member of the Committee, the extent and pressure of this evil; to remedy which, no effectual steps have been hitherto adopted.

The Papers laid before the Committee, and the Evidence of the Officers of the Court taken by them, not appearing to be sufficient to enable the Committee to collect what are the causes which retard the decisions of Suits, it was proposed in the Committee, that Gentlemen, practising in the Court, should be examined as to the causes to which the Delays were to be imputed; but Your Committee did not think that it would be proper to pursue that course. The House of Commons has since concurred with them in that opinion; Your Committee therefore find themselves not competent to state what are the causes of such delays.

13 June 1812.

A P P E N D I X.

Committee respecting Suits in Chancery.

Mercurii, 4^o die Martii, 1812.

MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, Esquire, in the Chair.

Jacob Crofts, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

HOW long have you been Register of the Court of Chancery?—I became sitting *J. Crofts, Esq.*
Register in Michaelmas Term 1800.

When you first became Register of the Court, how long in general did a seal last?—I had no opportunity of knowing but as fourth Register. The Master of the Rolls's Register never attends the Court of Chancery but on seal days, and he takes but three seals in the year; one after Hilary, one after Trinity, and one after Michaelmas Term.

When did you become Chancellor's Register?—I think, about 1807. I rather think, the early part of that year.

All motions in causes, are heard before the Chancellor, except common motions of course?—They cannot make at the Rolls any motions on notice, except the day after the term, unless in case of special leave given them by the Court.

Then all special motions that arise in causes that are set down at the Rolls, are heard before the Chancellor?—All motions that arise out of causes at the Rolls, must be heard before the Chancellor, unless in any instance the Master of the Rolls gives special leave to rectify minutes in cases heard before him, and things of that kind, and he permits them to give a notice of motion.

No pleas, demurrers, or exceptions are heard before the Master of the Rolls?—Exceptions may be heard before the Master of the Rolls. Pleas and demurrers are always heard before the Chancellor.

What sort of exceptions are set down before the Master of the Rolls?—Very few indeed; sometimes, when the direction to the Master is very special, and the cause for further directions, has been heard before his Honor, it is possible that there may be an exception to that report set down before his Honor; but our list of exceptions is enormous, and has been ever since I was in office; but when the cause is set down for further directions, sixteen out of twenty I believe are heard at the Rolls.

By exceptions, you mean exceptions to the Master's report, not to the answer?—No; to the Master's report, when the Master makes a report upon a decree.

Those are in general heard before the Chancellor?—They are. If the Cause List of his Honor was looked into, it would appear that there are very few indeed.

Although the causes themselves are set down and heard before his Honor?—Yes.

J. Crofts, Esq.

Lunatic Petitions must be heard exclusively by the Chancellor?—Yes, by a special Commission; and Bankrupt Petitions must also be heard by the Chancellor. The Court of Chancery is often occupied in hearing Petitions in matters of patent, also in relation to the visitation of colleges and other charities, and summary Petitions under various public and private Acts of Parliament.

Has not a practice been introduced of late years, of hearing causes of a difficult nature on motion, before they are set down to be heard on decree?—It appears to me, that many motions of that nature are made.

Have not the orders made upon them, put an end to the causes?—I should think so.

Those orders are frequently long, and special in their nature?—Very long, and special.

And in general take up a long time in the discussion?—Yes, frequently.

Lunæ, 9^o die Martii, 1812.

MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, Esquire, in the Chair.

J. Woodcock, Esq.

John Woodcock, Esquire, called in; and delivered

An ACCOUNT of the Number of PETITIONS, in matters of Bankruptcy, remaining unheard at the time of the last Return (17th June 1811): The Number of Petitions set down since: The Number of Orders made: The Number struck out, or which were adjourned; and the Number now standing to be heard, and when set down.

		203 Petitions.
The Number set down since	- -	338
Total Petitions	- -	<u>541</u>

From the aforesaid number of 541 Petitions, there have been struck out of the paper, at various times, from the parties not attending, 82; but out of which number, 32 appear to have been restored to the paper, upon application of the parties: And the number of Orders that appear to have been made from 17th June 1811, to this day (9th March 1812,) are - - - - - 310; out of which number, 10 stand for final judgment.

Struck out entire	- - - - -	50
Adjourned, at the request of the Parties or Counsel, and now standing for hearing	- - - - -	34
New Petitions presented, and now standing for hearing for the next Petition day, the 16th March instant		147
The number now standing for hearing	- - - - -	<u>181</u>
TOTAL	- -	<u>541</u>

(Signed) *John Woodcock.*

There

There is another circumstance I ought to state to the Committee, which does not come directly under the order I have received: That Counsel to-day perhaps will move, which is quite irregular, but still it is constantly done, that a Petition be heard the next day. The Lord Chancellor for ever grants that application; the Petition is then very likely dismissed, but not dismissed with costs; then by no accident do I ever hear any thing of it: if it is dismissed with costs, they are obliged to come to my office to draw up their order; but the Register will state, that there is hardly a day passes that there are not one or two Petitions of that nature at the head of the paper. *J. Woodcock, Esq.*

Then it follows from thence, that a great many Petitions may have been dismissed that are not in your account?—Certainly; and they may have occupied very largely the time of the Court.

Whenever an application is made, and such applications are frequently made, to have a case heard the next day out of its turn, and it is heard, and the Petition is dismissed, but not dismissed with costs, you have no account of it, hearing no more of it?—Certainly.

You state, that a great deal of business is disposed of in that way?—Yes.

Many Petitions, which last a considerable time?—Yes.

Then that business is transacted by the Chancellor, in addition to all the orders you have stated?—Certainly; those are fresh Applications and fresh Petitions, many of which have never appeared in any paper; the reason of this being done is, the nature of the circumstances of the case, which are so pressing, that the taking them in the regular order would not serve the purpose.

When is the next day for hearing Petitions in bankruptcy?—The 16th of this month.

Jacob Crofts, Esquire, called in.

I have prepared an Account of the number of days which Seals have taken up, when they have lasted more than one day; those which took only one day, I have not noticed. *J. Crofts, Esq.*

[The Witness delivered in the Paper; which was read, as follows:]

Number of Days certain Seals have occupied, between the first Seal after Hilary Term 1810, and the third Seal after Hilary Term 1812.

1810:	Days.
1st Seal after Hilary Term, 26th February	9
2d Seal after D° - - 12th March	4
3d Seal after D° - - 22d March	2
4th Seal after D° - - 6th April	4
<hr/>	
2d Seal before Easter Term, 5th May	3
Seal after Easter Term, 8th June	2
<hr/>	
1st Seal after Trinity Term, 18th July	2 and upwards.
2d Seal after D° - - 26th July	3
3d Seal after D° - - 2d August	3 and upwards.
4th Seal after D° - - 10th August	1
<hr/>	
1st Seal after Michaelmas Term, 5th and 6th December	2
3d Seal after D° - - - 14th December	4
4th Seal after D° - - - 20th December	4
<hr/>	

J. Crofts, Esq.

1811 :				Days.
3d Seal after Hilary Term, 4th March	-	-	•	5
3d Seal after D° - - 14th March	-	-	-	4
4th Seal after D° - - 26th March	-	-	-	7
<hr/>				
Seal before Trinity, 11th June	-	-	-	2
1st Seal after D° - 11th July	-	-	-	2
2d Seal after D° - 19th July	-	-	-	5 and upwards.
3d Seal after D° - 27th July	-	-	-	2
4th Seal after D° - 7th August	-	-	-	2
<hr/>				
1st Seal after Michaelmas, 4th December	-	-	-	2
2 - - D° - - - 9th December	-	-	-	2
3 - - D° - - - 16th December	-	-	-	2
4th - D° - - - 19th December	-	-	-	3 and upwards.
<hr/>				
1812 :				
1st Seal before Hilary Term, 13 January	-	-	-	2 and upwards.
1st D° after Hilary Term, 19 February	-	-	-	3
3d D° after Hilary Term, 5 March	-	-	-	3 ; and not finished at the end of the 3d day, the 7th March.

Between the first and second Seal, causes are set down to be heard?—Yes.

Causes are heard between the first and second Seals?—Yes.

Between the second and third Seals, what are heard?—Further directions and causes; sometimes the Chancellor has appointed two or three days to hear Petitions in bankruptcy, instead of causes.

Between the third and fourth Seals, what are heard?—Rehearings and appeals, pleas, demurrers and exceptions.

How many days are there usually for hearing causes, between the first and second Seals?—I would rather furnish the Seal Paper for each term, and that will shew itself.

When you speak of between the first and the second Seal, you mean between the first day of the first Seal, and the first day of the second Seal?—Yes.

Supposing the first day of the first Seal is the first of January, and the first day of the second Seal the first of February; when you are asked, what is set down between the first Seal and the second Seal, you mean between the first of January and the first of February?—Yes.

What is the consequence, supposing the Seal lasts four days?—Then the causes are prevented coming on. The first Seal here stated was the 26th February, it took up ten days absolutely in hearing motions; the second Seal was the 12th of March, and till the 10th of March there had been nothing heard but a Lunatic Petition, or something of that sort, which came on, being put at the head of the paper.

You mean to state, that the Cause-days are all those days that intervene between the date of the first Seal and the date of the second Seal?—I do; but the papers have been sometimes made out, by order of the Chancellor, a little different. When I have attended his Lordship, for his approval of the Seal Paper, he has said that he would have two days for hearing Bankrupt Petitions after the seal, but which, if the seal was not finished, he of course could not proceed on.

Though

Though Bankrupt Petitions may be heard occasionally in that way, the paper of causes to be heard is set down, beginning with the day immediately following the date of the first Seal, and going up to the date of the second Seal?—That is so, certainly, except with some few exceptions, which the Cause Paper will explain. *J. Crofts, Esq.*

The time of actually hearing causes, does not commence till the termination of the Seal, whatever number of days that may take up?—Certainly so.

State, from your own knowledge and experience, what is the reason that that interval, which used to be passed in hearing the causes, is exhausted by the continuance of the Seal?—It arises from motions being of that high consequence, that the point in the cause is frequently determined, and takes up a great time.

Does it sometimes happen that the points which would arise in the hearing the cause, being presented to the notice and decision of the Court on the motion, the cause is never afterwards heard of?—That frequently happens.

Are the causes struck out of the paper?—No; they are never put down in the paper, the point being determined upon motion.

That point is now frequently determined upon motion, which formerly used to be determined upon the hearing of the cause?—Yes; and the cause is put an end to by the decision upon the motion.

Thomas Carr, Esquire, called in; and delivered in the following Return:

T. Carr, Esq.

In matters of Lunacy.

Petitions unheard at the time of the last Return, which comprized
all that had been set down to the end of the year 1810 - - - 2

Petitions set down since	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
Orders made	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
Petitions struck out	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
- D ^o - standing for judgment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
- D ^o - included in an order comprized in the above	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number 147.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- D ^o - standing over	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- D ^o - now standing to be heard, all of which have	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
been set down since the last Petition day,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
viz. 21st January last	-	-	-	-	-	-	
							162
							162

The above statement of business done in matters of Lunacy since 1810, has been taken from the original Minute Book, of which it is a correct Extract, according to the best of my belief.

(Signed) *T. Carr,*

9th March 1812.

Secretary of Lunatics.

Mercurii, 18^o die Martii, 1812.

MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, Esquire, in the Chair.

H. Cowper, Esq.

Henry Cowper, Esquire, called in; and examined.

WHAT are the days usually appointed for the hearing of causes in the House of Lords?—The regular days appointed for causes are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: and every cause, at the beginning of a Session, is supposed to have its appointed day, in the order in which they severally stand in the paper. The days that used to be appointed for bye-day causes, which were causes that the Lords understood would not exceed one day in hearing, used to be Tuesdays and Thursdays, but the rule in that respect is deviated from now, and has been of late very much so: bye-day causes have been appointed upon cause-days, and instead of being causes which lasted only a single day, some of them have lasted seven and eight. Those days likewise, if there were no bye-day causes appointed, used to be appropriated to claims of Peerage or any other business going on before the House. It certainly however did happen, with respect to the causes heard upon cause-days, that they frequently, indeed almost always, went over to a second day; then the rule used to be this: if a bye-day cause had been appointed for the Tuesday, that cause was put off to the next bye-day. Tuesdays and Thursdays are now considered, generally speaking, as the days upon which the Committee of Privileges is to meet on claims of Peerage, and upon a variety of other matters referred to them, of which in particular, since the union with Ireland, the claims of the Irish Peers to vote for the representative Peers of Ireland, is one; and several of these are presented in every Session. To shew how great a portion of time has of late been occupied on some of the claims of Peerage, I have made out an account of the number of days on which the Committee of Privileges sat on the Berkeley Claim of Peerage. On that claim alone they sat no less than thirty-four days in the last Session of Parliament, on several of which they met as early as ten o'clock in the morning, and continued sitting till four or five in the afternoon. The Roxburghe Claim of Peerage, in the year 1808, took up seven days; in the year 1809, four days; in the year 1810, fifteen days; in the whole, twenty-six days. On the Roxburghe causes connected with this claim of Peerage, there were, in the year 1808, no less than thirty-one days taken up, and upon a great many of them, the house met at ten o'clock in the morning, and continued sitting till near four o'clock in the afternoon. One of the Counsel alone in those causes, occupied I understand no less than eighteen days; the Roxburghe causes, in the present Session 1812, have already occupied eleven days. Formerly the house used to have about four or five and twenty causes set down for hearing, when the Session began; they generally got rid of the contents of that paper, and in the course of the Session, about the same number was brought in, but then there was not any thing like the interruption from other business, which occurs now. I would just mention one circumstance, to shew the effect of an order which the House of Lords made in the last Session of Parliament, "that the Parties shall print their cases within a certain period after the Appeals are presented." In the last Session of Parliament, within the first fourteen days, which is the time limited for bringing Appeals from decisions that have taken place in the course of a prorogation, there were thirty-six Appeals presented, of which thirty-one, being five-sixths of the whole number, were Scotch. In this Session, in the same fourteen days, there were but nineteen Appeals presented, and ten only of them were Scotch.

[Mr. Cowper delivered in the following Papers, which were read:]

An

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of APPEALS and WRITS of ERROR which have been Affirmed, Withdrawn, or Dismissed; from the 7th March 1811, to 16th March 1812.

D A T E S						APPEALS.		WRITS of ERROR.	
when Affirmed or Withdrawn.						Affirmed.	Withdrawn.	Affirmed.	Withdrawn.
1811.	April	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	-
	May	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
			10	-	-	-	-	2	-
			25	-	-	-	2	-	-
	June	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-
			18	-	-	-	3	-	-
	July	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
			3	-	-	-	-	1	-
			5	-	-	-	-	2	-
			8	-	-	-	-	1	-
			10	-	-	2	-	-	-
			16	-	-	1	-	-	-
			18	-	-	-	-	3	-
			20	-	-	1	-	2	-
			22	-	-	2	2	-	-
			23	-	-	1	-	5	-
			24	-	-	2	-	1	-
1812.	January		9	-	-	-	23	-	-
			10	-	-	-	5	-	-
			11	-	-	-	1	-	-
			13	-	-	-	9	-	-
			14	-	-	-	5	-	-
			15	-	-	-	1	-	-
			20	-	-	-	2	-	-
	February		6	-	-	-	1	-	-
			10	-	-	-	1	-	-
			11	-	-	-	1	-	-
			13	-	-	-	1	-	-
			17	-	-	1	-	-	-
			20	-	-	1	-	-	-
			21	-	-	1	3	-	-
			24	-	-	1	-	-	-
			26	-	-	1	-	-	-
	March	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-
			16	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL						17	61	21	-

The date of Dismissal is not mentioned.

Appeals dismissed
for want of
Prosecution.

8.

APPEALS, &c. standing for JUDGMENT.

Dates when fully heard :

27th February 1812

14th February 1812

9th March

TOTAL

Appeals.

Writs of Error.

-

1

1

1

2

1

Parliament-Office,
18th March 1812.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT of the Number of APPEALS and WRITS of ERROR now standing to be heard in the House of Lords; and the Dates when the same were severally lodged.

DATES WHEN PRESENTED.		APPEALS.			WRITS of ERROR.		
		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1793.	February - 11 - -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1795.	May - 18 - -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -
1797.	February - 14 - -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -
1799.	September 26 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
1801.	November 16 - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
1802.	December 6 - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
	7 - -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1803.	November 30 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
1804.	March - 5 - -	- -	1	- -	2	- -	- -
	June - 18 - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
1805.	January - 21 - -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	29 - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
	February - 26 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	June - 7 - -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -
	July - 3 - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
	9 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	11 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
1806.	January - 22 - -	- -	3	2	- -	- -	- -
	24 - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
	28 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	February - 3 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	March - 10 - -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	27 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	28 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	April - 23 - -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -
	28 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	29 - -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -
	May - 6 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	8 - -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	23 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	June - 16 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	26 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	27 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	30 - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
	July - 7 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	15 - -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -
	22 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	December 22 - -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -
	31 - -	1	3	- -	- -	- -	- -
1807.	January - 7 - -	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -
	26 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	February - 3 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	10 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	13 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	17 - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
	23 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	24 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	March - 6 - -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	10 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	23 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	April - 8 - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
	19 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
	June - 29 - -	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -
	30 - -	- -	1	1	- -	- -	- -

(continued.)

Appeals and Writs of Error now standing to be heard, &c.—*continued.*

DATES WHEN PRESENTED.		APPEALS.			WRITS of ERROR.		
		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1807.	July - - 6 - -	1	- -	1	—	—	—
	7 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	9 - -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
	20 - -	- -	2	—	—	—	—
	21 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	29 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	August - 8 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
1808.	January - 20 - -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
	27 - -	- -	2	1	—	—	—
	28 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	February - 3 - -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
	4 - -	- -	2	—	—	—	—
	25 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	March - 3 - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—
	14 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	22 - -	- -	2	—	—	—	—
	29 - -	- -	2	—	—	—	—
	April - - 4 - -	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—
	6 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	May - - 25 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	28 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	30 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	June - - 3 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
1809.	January - 20 - -	- -	4	2	—	—	—
	23 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	25 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	26 - -	1	—	—	—	—	—
	27 - -	1	1	—	—	—	—
	31 - -	- -	2	1	—	—	—
	February - 1 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	3 - -	1	3	1	—	—	—
	9 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	16 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	20 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	21 - -	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—
	27 - -	- -	2	—	—	—	—
	28 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	March 2 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	6 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	13 - -	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—
	23 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	April - - 14 - -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
	May - - 5 - -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
	17 - -	1	—	—	—	—	—
	20 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	30 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	June - - 1 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	6 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	10 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	12 - -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
	13 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	20 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
1810.	January - 25 - -	- -	9	6	—	—	—
	26 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	29 - -	- -	- -	2	—	—	—
	31 - -	- -	- -	2	—	—	—
	February - 5 - -	- -	5	4	—	—	—
	6 - -	- -	2	2	—	—	—
	7 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	12 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
	23 - -	- -	1	—	—	—	—

Appeals and Writs of Error now standing to be heard, &c.—*continued*.

DATES WHEN PRESENTED.				A P P E A L S.			WRITS of ERROR.		
				England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1810.	March	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
		12	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		13	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		14	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		19	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	26	-	-	1	-	-	-		
	April	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		June	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
	8		-	-	1	-	-	-	
	13		-	-	1	-	-	-	
	14		-	-	1	-	-	-	
	15		-	-	1	-	-	-	
	19		-	-	2	-	-	-	
	1811.		January	21	-	-	15	-	-
25				-	-	1	-	1	-
28		-		1	4	1	-	-	
29		-		-	1	-	-	-	
February		2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		12	-	-	1	-	-	3	
		15	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		22	-	-	2	-	-	-	
March		4	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		5	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		13	-	-	1	-	1	-	
May		30	-	-	-	1	-	-	
June		5	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		10	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		12	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		13	-	1	1	-	-	-	
		27	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		July	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
			10	-	-	1	-	-	-
			16	-	-	1	-	-	-
			18	-	-	1	-	-	-
			22	-	-	1	-	-	-
23			-	-	-	-	-	1	
1812.	January	9	-	1	2	1	-	-	
		13	-	-	1	1	-	-	
		14	-	-	2	-	-	-	
		15	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		20	-	1	1	3	-	-	
		21	-	-	2	1	-	-	
	February	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		4	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		26	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	March	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		2	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		3	-	-	2	-	-	-	
		9	-	-	2	-	-	-	
		17	-	-	1	-	-	-	
TOTAL				19	179	51	11	2	5

Parliament-Office, }
8th March 1812. }

Number

Number of Days on which the Committee
for Privileges sat on the Berkeley Claim
of Peerage :

1811 - - 34 Days.

Number of Days on which the Committee
for Privileges sat on the Roxburghe Claim
of Peerage :

1808 - - 7 Days.

1809 - - 4 Days.

1810 - - 15 Days.

In the whole - 26 Days.

Number of Days on which the House sat
on the Roxburghe Causes, connected with
the above Claim of Peerage :

1808 - - 31 Days.

1812 - - 11 Days.

Mercurii, 22^o die Aprilis, 1812.

MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, Esquire, in the Chair.

Jacob Crofts, Esquire, called in; and delivered

J. Crofts, Esq.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Motions heard before the Lord Chancellor,
within the periods stated as under; viz.

From the 1st January 1810, to the 5th of April 1812 - - 14,987.

From the 1st January 1797, to 5th April 1799 - - 11,121.

From the 1st January 1737, to 5th April 1739 - - 11,280.

Mercurii, 3^o die Junii, 1812.

MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, Esquire, in the Chair.

J. Crofts, Esq.

Jacob Crofts, Esquire, called in, and delivered the following Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of DECREES, ORDERS on further Directions, Exceptions, Equity reserved, Pleas, Demurrers, Re-hearings and Appeals in the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY, from the 1st day of January 1810, to the 15th day of April 1812.

1810.	Decrees.	Further Directions.	Short Causes.	Equity reserved.	Pleas.	Demurrers.	Exceptions.	Re-hearings.	Appeals.
Hilary Term -	2	4	3	1	3	4	7	- -	2
Easter Term -	2	7	2	- -	-	- -	- -	2	1
Trinity Term -	12	10	6	- -	1	10	6	- -	1
Michaelmas Term - - }	7	4	3	- -	5	10	1	- -	1
TOTAL -	23	25	14	1	9	24	14	2	5

1811.	Decrees.	Further Directions.	Short Causes.	Equity reserved.	Pleas.	Demurrers.	Exceptions.	Re-hearings.	Appeals.
Hilary Term -	4	6	6	- -	-	3	1	- -	—
Easter Term -	3	1	2	- -	2	2	- -	- -	—
Trinity Term	4	⁶ of Cons ¹ —7	5	- -	2	7	3	2	4
Michaelmas Term - - }	8	⁶ of Cons ¹ —7	4	- -	-	4	2	1	1
TOTAL - -	19	21	17	- -	4	16	6	3	5

Hilary 1812, comprehending the Sittings after Term.

5	1	1	- -	1	2	- -	1	—
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Of the above Decrees, Orders, &c. the under-mentioned number were heard by his Honor The Master of the Rolls, sitting for the Lord Chancellor.

10	1	3	- -	4	4	- -	- -	—
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AN

AN ACCOUNT of DECREES, ORDERS on further Directions, Re-hearings, Exceptions, Equity Reserved, and Petitions at the ROLLS, from the 1st January 1810, to the 15th April 1812.

	In the General Paper.		By Consent.		Rehearings.		Exceptions.	Equity Reserved.	Petitions.	
	Decrees.	Further Directions.	Decrees.	Further Directions.	General Paper.	By Consent.			General Paper.	By Consent.
1810.										
Hilary Term	103	38 2 of them with exceptions	46	28	1	-	3	1	236	79
Easter Term	18	3	10	6	-	-	-	-	115	26
Trinity Term	65	34	48	32	1	1	-	-	174	117
Michaelmas Term	90	15	25	14	-	-	-	-	162	13
TOTAL - -	276	90	129	80	2	1	3	1	687	235

1811.										
Hilary Term	102	20	36	6	1	1	1	-	189	69
Easter Term	22	23	14	14	-	2	-	1	67	28
Trinity Term	74	47	42	22	-	-	1	-	175	73
Michaelmas Term	82	5	19	12	-	-	1	-	214	44
TOTAL - -	280	95	111	54	1	3	3	1	645	214

1812.										
Hilary Term and Sittings	102	29	35	17	1	-	2	-	181	50

I wish to ask you, with reference to your former examination, whether you can tell, *J. Crofts, Esq.* on those days when the seals lasted for so long a time, how long the Chancellor sat on each day?—That I cannot tell.

Were you in Court yourself each of those days?—Only upon the first seal.

How do you collect, not being in Court, how long the seal lasted?—By examining the books of the other Registers.

J. Crofts, Esq.

Motions were made on those days and no cause heard?—No cause was heard.

How many days, in the ordinary course of private business, including Patents, visitors of Colleges, and upon public and private Acts of Parliament, can you tell us how many days those have occupied?—I never took any account, but I should think no great portion of time.

You stated, in your former examination, that many motions were made at seals, of a nature that put an end to a cause; can you state more particularly how a cause was put an end to by a motion?—Those motions, as it struck me, were in the nature of injunctions.

You speak of special injunctions?—Yes, surely.

Do you happen to know any particular cause; can you mention any cause that has been put an end to, in consequence of a special motion being made?—It only struck me as a general observation.

Will you have the goodness to state, how you conceive the motions were of that nature that could put an end to a cause?—It struck me, that there were different branches, and from the way in which the cause turned, there was nothing left for the Court to hear.

Has there been any different practice, during Lord Eldon's time, from that of his predecessors, with respect to hearing motions?—None that I am aware of, except that some motions are made of a speculative nature, which have occupied a great portion of time; that is the view I took of it.

Has there been, to your knowledge, any order made in Lord Eldon's time, altering the practice of the Court, as to making motions?—Not to my knowledge.

I observe that, in your former examination, a question was put to you, whether orders had not been made which put an end to the causes: your answer was, I should think so; can you produce to the Committee any order pronounced upon motion which was likely to put an end to a cause?—I have made no memorandums of any sort upon that subject.

J. Woodcock, Esq.

John Woodcock, Esquire; called in, and delivered,

A Statement of Bankrupt Petitions now standing for Judgment, and the times when they were respectively heard.

Now standing for Judgment.	When heard.
Exparte Drayson - - -	8th March 1811.
- - Pywell - - -	8th March 1811.
- - Boldero - - -	{ Judgment given in part in November 1811
- - Jackson - - -	
- - Wilson - - -	10th January 1812.
- - Richardson - - -	21st August 1811.
- - Coates - - -	21st August 1811.

In the absence of the Secretary,

H. E. Church,

Deputy Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 27th April 1812.

To M. A. Taylor, Esquire,
Chairman of the Committee, &c. &c. &c.

What

What time do you think those Petitions, of which in your former examination you have spoken, and which, upon application by counsel, were dismissed without costs; what time do you conceive those Petitions occupy in the course of the year?—It is impossible for me to state with any accuracy what length of time they will take; but I should conceive, generally speaking, that seldom a week passes without one or two Petitions at the head of the paper every day. There are very often Petitions drawn up, upon which no order has been made; I have often gone into Court and seen Petitions at the head of the Register's paper, of which I knew nothing. *J. Woodcock, Esq.*

Do you mean one or more Petitions which were dismissed without costs?—No; I mean one or two Bankrupt Petitions.

Do you happen to have made any enquiry of the Registers, as to how long such Petitions have lasted?—I have not.

Jacob Crofts, Esquire; called in again.

Can you say any thing as to the Bankrupt Petitions put at the head of the paper upon cause-days?—I have seen frequently those things at the head of the paper, and I gave Mr. Woodcock an account of the orders made upon those Petitions, on application from the Solicitors. *J. Crofts, Esq.*

Can you say, whether a great number of those Petitions were dismissed without costs?—I cannot, for I have taken no account of them; such minutes as I took upon an application for them, I sent to the Bankrupt's office.

You cannot say at all what time is occupied by those Petitions which are irregularly put into the Cause Paper?—Certainly not; I never took any memorandum, and it is impossible for me to say what time they occupied.

Were those Petitions of a special nature, or not?—I said before, that I took no memorandums; when they appear at the head of our paper, they are always called on first.

SECOND
REPORT

FROM THE
COMMITTEE

Appointed to enquire into the Causes that retard
the Decision of Suits

IN THE
HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
13 June 1812.

R E P O R T

On EAST INDIA COMPANY'S Petition.

THE COMMITTEE to whom the Petition of The United Company of Merchants of *England*, trading to The *East Indies*, was referred;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined the matter of the said Petition: To prove the Allegations whereof,

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, Esquire, Accountant General to The *East India* Company, being examined, said, That since the passing of the Act of 33 Geo. III. large Sums of Money have been raised in the *East Indies*, in the name, and on the credit of the Petitioners, and Debts have been contracted, by them, in that Country—That such Debts bear interest, and some of them are payable in the *East Indies*, and others have been discharged by the Petitioners, by Money raised on their credit in this Country, under the authority of Parliament; and by the terms of the obligations for other part of such Indian Debt, further Sums, to a large amount, will be shortly payable in this Country, and the ordinary funds of the Petitioners at home will be insufficient to enable them to discharge the sums of Money payable in respect of such Debts.

That Bills of Exchange, drawn in discharge of the *Indian* Debt so contracted as before-mentioned, will become due previous to the 1st of January next, to the amount of £.2,500,000, beyond the funds arising in the ordinary course of the Petitioners concerns, and they will not be able to raise the Extraordinary Funds required, or to provide for a re-transfer of part of the Indian Debt back to the *East Indies*, without the aid of Parliament.

June 1812.

REPORT
OF
EAST INDIA COMPANY'S
PETITION.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
16 June 1812.*

THIRD
REPORT
FROM THE
COMMITTEE
ON THE
LAWS RELATING TO PENITENTIARY HOUSES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
27 June 1812.

THE REPORT	- - - - -	page 135 to 152.
THE APPENDIX	- - - - -	157, &c.

T H I R D R E P O R T.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to consider of the Expediency of erecting a **PENITENTIARY HOUSE**, or **PENITENTIARY HOUSES**, under the Acts of the thirty-fourth and nineteenth of His present Majesty, and, in case the adoption of the measure referred to their consideration should appear to them to be for the advantage of the Public, to report whether any additional legislative provisions will be wanted for that purpose; and, what number of persons such Penitentiary House, or Penitentiary Houses, should, in their judgment, be calculated to receive, together with any Observations, which they may deem material upon the subject of their Enquiry; and who were empowered to report from time to time to the House, and were instructed to enquire into the state of Punishment in the Hulks; and to report their Opinion thereupon, together with any Improvement which may appear to be practicable therein;—**HAVE** considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following **REPORT**:

THE Plan of confining offenders on board the Hulks was adopted in the year 1776, when the disturbances which had broken out in America, had interrupted the transportation of Convicts to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in that quarter, as practised since the 4th of Geo. I. cap. 11.

By the 16 Geo. III. cap. 43, the Court, before which any male person should be convicted of a transportable offence, was empowered to order the offender to be punished, by being kept to hard labour for a term of years, not more than ten years, nor less than three, in raising sand or gravel from the river Thames, or in any other service for the benefit of the Navigation of that river, under the direction of overseers, to be appointed by the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex at the Quarter Sessions.

Before the expiration of this Act, which was continued by the 18 Geo. III. cap. 62, it was provided by the 19 Geo. III. cap. 74, that male offenders guilty of grand larceny, or of any other transportable offence, except petty larceny, might be sentenced by the Court before which they should have been convicted, to be kept on board proper ships or vessels, and employed in hard labour, in cleansing the River Thames, or some other navigable river, port, harbour or haven, or in any public works upon the banks or shores of the same, under the management of superintendents, to be appointed for the vessels in the Thames by the Magistrates of Middlesex at Sessions, and for those in any other river or port by the Magistrates of an adjoining county. The period for which offenders might

might be sentenced to these vessels, commonly called "the Hulks" was not to exceed five years in the case of offenders who were liable to transportation for seven years; those transported for fourteen years might be sent thither for seven.

Under these Statutes, confinement on board the Hulks was a distinct punishment, and could only be inflicted by the Court before which the criminal was tried, except in the case of offenders capitally convicted and liable to suffer death, who might be pardoned by the Crown on condition of being kept to hard labour under the 16 Geo. III, for a term not exceeding ten years, and under the 19th of the King for such term as should be specified in the pardon.

The 19 Geo. III, was continued by three successive Statutes, until the 1 June 1799, and the end of the then next Session of Parliament, when that part of it which authorizes the imprisonment of offenders on board the Hulks was suffered to expire, so much only of that Statute having been previously continued to the 25 March 1802 as related to transportation* beyond the Seas, and† to Penitentiary Houses.

Offenders are now confined on board the Hulks, considered as temporary places of confinement, under the 24 Geo. III. Sess. 2. cap. 56, which empowers the Crown to direct the removal, from any Gaol or Prison, of any male offender under sentence of death, but reprieved during pleasure, or under sentence or order of transportation, to such place of confinement within England or Wales, either at land, or on board any ship or vessel in any river or port, as His Majesty shall from time to time appoint, until such offender shall be transported, or entitled to his liberty, according to law, or until the King shall direct the return of the offender to the Gaol or Prison from whence he shall have been so removed. The custody of the convicts confined under this Act is given to persons called Overseers, who have the same powers over the prisoners as are incident to the office of Gaoler or Sheriff, with authority to inflict such punishment as may be inflicted by law in a House of Correction; and they are to feed and clothe the persons committed to their charge, and to keep them to labour, at such places, and under such directions, limitations and restrictions, as His Majesty shall from time to time, by order directed to such Overseers for their instruction, appoint. They are to make Returns of the Prisoners in their custody, and of such as shall die, escape, or be lawfully discharged, to the Court of King's Bench, on the first day of every term.

In the Session which preceded the passing of this Act, the 24th Geo. III. cap. 12. Sess. 1, had given the same powers to the Crown, accompanied by two clauses of regulation; by one of which the prisoners were to be allowed one half the profits of their labour for their own use, while the other prohibited their being put to labour without their own consent; but these clauses were not re-enacted by the 24 Geo. III. cap. 56. Sess. 2, which repealed the former Act.

The 24 Geo. III. cap 56, as far as it relates to the subject of this Report, has been continued from time to time by the several Acts cited in the margin, under which it will remain in force until the 25th March 1813; but two only of those Acts contain any additional provisions, viz. 28 Geo. III. cap 24, and the 42 Geo. III. cap 28. By the former it is directed, that the offenders under the 24th of the King shall be visited and treated during their confinement in such and the like manner, to all intents and purposes, as the offenders who were sentenced to hard labour under the 19th Geo. III. cap. 74; the latter empowers His Majesty to appoint an Inspector of the places of confinement; to which offenders are removed under the 24th of the King, who is to visit them once a quarter at least, or oftener if need be, to "examine diligently into the state of such houses of confinement," the

24 Geo. III. c. 56.
28 Geo. III. c. 24.
34 Geo. III. c. 60.

* See 39 Geo. III. c. 51, continued, by 42 Geo. III. c. 28. and 46 Geo. III. c. 28, to the 25th March 1813.

† See 39 Geo. III. c. 52.

28 Geo. III. c. 24.
34 Geo. III. c. 60.
39 Geo. III. c. 51.
42 Geo. III. c. 28.
46 Geo. III. c. 28.

“ the behaviour and conduct of the several officers, the treatment and condition of the prisoners, the amount of the several earnings, and the expenses attending every such place of confinement ; and to report the same to both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of every Session.”

In matters of pressing necessity he may make a special Report to the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, who shall immediately take order therein and redress the same. The Inspector is to continue in office during His Majesty's pleasure ; and his salary is not to exceed £. 350 per annum for himself, a Clerk, and all expenses.

The appointment however of an Inspector of the Hulks, under the Act of Parliament last-mentioned, led to very important alterations and improvements in the arrangements connected with this establishment. Before that Statute the care and custody of the convicts were left entirely in the hands of the persons named by the Crown as Overseers, under the 24th Geo. III, who contracted with Government for the maintenance and clothing of the prisoners, and for the supply of all their wants, providing at the same time the vessels on board of which they were confined, and the officers and guards to attend upon them, and prevent their escape ; but the concern of the contractors is now limited to providing the articles used on board the ships, and Government takes upon itself the care of finding fit vessels for the convicts reception, and the appointment of the necessary officers and guards. The present plan, which was recommended by Mr. Graham soon after his nomination to the office of Inspector, was first adopted at Portsmouth, where two vessels, the *Captivity*, a seventy-four gun ship, and the *Portland* of fifty guns, were fitted up under Mr. Graham's directions ; and the advantage of the change of system soon became so apparent, that it was extended in the year 1804 to the Hulks stationed at Woolwich.

The improvements introduced by Mr. Graham, in the fitting up of the vessels used as Hulks, consist in such a separation of the decks as to prevent any communication from one to the other ; in consequence of which, each deck is only subject to the inconvenience of its own foul air ; in the formation of a convenient Chapel in the Ship ; and in the substitution of hammocks in lieu of the immovable barrack-bedsteads, formerly in use ; the only Hulk now remaining upon the old construction is the *Retribution*, stationed at Woolwich, which, having been continued in the service from the time when the vessels were found by the Contractors, is not divided according to the improved plan, and has no Chapel. The *Laurel*, at Portsmouth, is also without a Chapel, but it has a deck on which the convicts can be conveniently assembled to hear Divine Service.

By the new system, the whole management of the establishment is left under the direction and control of the Inspector, the power and authority of the two Overseers, appointed for the Thames and Medway, and for the convicts at Portsmouth, being virtually superseded, although their appointments have never been revoked, and they still continue to be the persons through whom the returns of the prisoners, directed by the 24th Geo. III. to be made to the Court of King's Bench upon the first day of every Term, are sent, and to whom all pardons granted to the convicts are officially transmitted from the Secretary of State's Office. The Overseers never received any salary or emolument in that character, their advantages having been confined, under the former arrangement, to their gains as contractors. The Inspector receives Reports from time to time from the Captains, Chaplains, and Surgeons of the different Hulks in their several departments, and gives all necessary orders and directions, taking the instructions of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on such matters as appear to require particular sanction ; and communicating

freely with the Secretary of State's Office, upon all points connected with the Hulk Establishment.

The appointment of the superior officers rests with Government; but Mr. Graham states, that, in the exercise of that power, Government generally attend to his recommendation; the inferior officers are appointed by the Inspector, upon the recommendation of the Captains, and the Captains themselves are allowed to appoint the guards.

* For Mr. Graham's Appointment, vide App^a A.

The Inspector audits all accounts of expenses and disbursements on board the Hulks; he certifies the bills drawn by the contractors upon Government, for the supplies which they furnish, and draws bills himself upon the Treasury for the amount of officers salaries, and of all other charges. He is directed by his appointment*, under which he is simply constituted Inspector, personally to visit and inspect each place of confinement once a quarter, and oftener if need be; and it appears to be Mr. Graham's practice to continue for some days on every visit to the ports where the Hulks are stationed, to go frequently among the convicts during that time, and to enter freely into conversation with them, in order to find out whether they have any matter of complaint, or other circumstance, to mention to him; the convicts are also aware, that attention will be paid to communications by letter, addressed to the Inspector; but Mr. Graham states, that the instances in which complaints are made to him, either by letter, or personally, are very rare.

The Hulks, in which convicts are now confined, are, the Retribution, stationed at Woolwich; the Zealand, at Sheerness; the Captivity and Laurel, at Portsmouth; and the Portland, at Langston Harbour. Each of these vessels has a separate Hospital-ship attached to it, except the Captivity and the Laurel, which, lying at no great distance from each other, have one Hospital-ship for their joint use.

The Captain of the Retribution still retains the appointment of Deputy Overseer of the Hulks in the Thames and Medway, received from the Overseer; but he performs no other duty connected with this office, but that of occasionally visiting the Zealand, in which he seems to act as Deputy Inspector to Mr. Graham; and the Captain of the Captivity, at Portsmouth, visits in like manner, as Deputy Inspector, the Laurel and the Portland. The Captains of all the Hulks act under written instructions from Mr. Graham, a copy of which is annexed to this Report. The establishment of officers and guards attached to these different vessels will also be found in the Appendix to this Report; as will the average number of convicts confined in each, with the number of deaths and escapes which have occurred since the complete adoption of the present system of management, by its extension to the Hulks in the river Thames, in 1804.

App^a B.
App^a C.

App^a D.

It appears from these Documents, as well as from the Evidence taken by your Committee, that the arrangements under which offenders are now confined on board the Hulks cannot reasonably be objected to, as either insufficient for the safe custody of the prisoner, or unfavourable to his health. In regard to his moral amendment, or to the preservation of the young offender from being rendered more vicious by his confinement, they are by no means satisfactory.

It appears, that from the time at which the convicts are locked down within their several decks in the evening, until the hatches are opened in the morning (a period which in the winter includes nearly two thirds of the twenty-four Hours) they are left entirely to themselves, without any of the officers or guards of the ship to inspect them, and without any other control over their conduct, than the knowledge that any riotous noise or disturbance will be communicated by the guards, who are on watch in other parts of the vessel, to the officers, and will be followed by their interference

interference. One or two of the convicts themselves are selected by the Captains of the Hulk to act on each deck as boatswain's mates, whose duty it is to take care of the lights kept burning on the deck, and to call out to the watch from time to time to inform him that "all is well;" and if the guard has any observation to make upon what is going on below, he addresses himself to these persons, but they exercise no authority over the other convicts, nor would they venture to mention openly to the Captain any irregularity or offence of which their fellow-prisoners should be guilty. The Captains state themselves to be in the habit of communicating privately with many of the convicts, from whom they obtain intelligence concerning the character and behaviour of the rest, but it seems admitted, that the individuals from whom such information is derived cannot be brought forward to prove the facts, from the danger to which they would in that case be exposed of being ill-treated by their companions. Neither the Captain, nor any other officer, ever visits the parts of the ship in which the prisoners are confined, after the hatches are locked down, except upon some extraordinary emergency, or in cases of disturbance, which very rarely occur. And it seems doubtful whether, in some of the Hulks at least, an officer could go down among the prisoners at night without the risk of personal injury. The guards never go among them at night.

Under these circumstances there can be no doubt of the prevalence among the convicts, (while thus left without restraint upon their behaviour,) of gambling, swearing, and every kind of vicious conversation. It is stated, as the opinion of some of the persons examined by Your Committee, that they do not often ill-use each other; but the fear of personal injury, which is known to prevail in the minds of many of them, to such an extent as frequently to stifle complaint, even in the case of theft, leads to a contrary conclusion; the Captain of the Captivity, on being asked whether convicts often complain of having been ill-treated at night by their companions, says, "it is a thing they do not dare to do in the Captivity, but in the Laurel, (which he formerly commanded) "they used to bring them up manfully." The Captain of the Portland, who states that instances of their maltreating each other after they are locked down, are very rare, adds, on being asked whether a convict maltreated by his companions would venture to complain, "if marks of violence appeared they know it would be observed; "sometimes they do not tell me; but I see the marks of violence, and I call "on them, and then they tell me." The same Captain states, upon the subject of the manner in which the convicts employ themselves at night, that if any noise like rapping or hammering is heard after a certain hour, they are desired to go to bed, it being known that they are making money; hammering out crowns and half-crowns into sixpences, the manufacture of which he represents as having been carried on by the convicts for some years.

Your Committee, however, have the satisfaction to observe, that with whatever misconduct these persons may be justly chargeable after they are locked down for the night, the Captains of the different Hulks all concur in disbelieving the existence among them of the more atrocious vice, which rumour has sometimes imputed to them. There appears to have been no want of diligence in investigating the truth of such information upon this point, as has at any time reached the Inspector; but the instances in which any complaints have been made to him upon this subject have been very few, although this vice appears to be held in as much abhorrence on board the Hulks as in other places, and any person suspected of having been addicted to it has invariably met with ill usage from the rest of the prisoners. It is true that complaints of the prevalence of this vice, and of its having ceased to be held in detestation, have been sometimes communicated by letter, and otherwise, from prisoners to their friends, when applying
for

for assistance in obtaining their release, because they have found representations of this nature to be the most effectual means of exciting compassion, and stimulating their friends to exertions in their behalf; but whenever these complaints have led to inquiry, the result has been a satisfactory disproof of the general charge; and in no one instance has any proof of individual guilt been established.

Besides the ships lights, of which one at least is kept burning all night in each deck, the convicts are suffered to have candles of their own. In three of the Hulks they are ordered to put out these lights at certain hours; but it seems questionable whether the order is strictly obeyed; in the Zealand they are permitted to burn their lights as long as they choose, and in the Portland no express leave has ever been given that the convicts should have private lights, but the practice of having them is known to prevail, and is not prohibited. By these lights some of the convicts work on their own account, as shoemakers or tailors, or in making bone toys and other trinkets of various kinds, and others read after they are locked down. It does not appear that they get any books on board besides Bibles and Prayer-books, which are occasionally procured for such as are desirous of having them from the Society for promoting Christian knowledge.

There is no Schoolmaster on the Establishment, but some of the prisoners have occasionally taught others to read and write.

The convicts are confined on three decks on board the Zealand and Portland, and in four decks, or divisions of decks, on board the Captivity and Laurel; and each of such decks or divisions has a distinct entrance. In the Retribution at Woolwich they sleep on three decks, but there is a free communication from deck to deck. A complete separation was made between the decks on board this ship, like that in the other Hulks, in the spring of last year, but the convicts rose in the night-time, and tore down the works. The decks or divisions in the same ship are of very different sizes, so that the greater number of the prisoners are placed in one or two of them. The distribution on board the Captivity appears by Captain Steadman's evidence to have been in February last as follows: In the lower deck, 218, in the middle deck 187, in the upper deck 67, and forward, where the victuals are cooked, 24. The three latter divisions are only parts of the same deck, the vessel being a two-decker. When the Captain of the Laurel was examined before your Committee, out of 271 convicts confined in that vessel, 150 were together in the lower deck.

When the hatches are unlocked in the morning, and the convicts have had their breakfast, they are sent on shore to labour.

By the 8th Article of the general Instructions given to the Captains of the Hulks by Mr. Graham, it is directed, that all the convicts in good health should be sent on shore without distinction (except shoemakers and tailors employed on board for the use of the convicts, "and such " others as may be necessary for doing the duty of the Hulk; and they " are to be changed daily or weekly, as shall be judged most proper and " necessary, so that this duty also may be done by all the convicts in " rotation."

The practice, however, does not conform to this regulation, the number sent on shore from the Zealand necessarily depends upon the demand made from day to day by the officers of the Dock-yard at Sheerness, there not being regular employment at present in that yard for more than about 200 out of about 500, which that Hulk generally contains; but there does not appear to be any precise rule by which the Captain determines which individuals shall go on shore, or settles who shall do the ship's duty. The convicts all dine on board the Hulk, and those who have worked on shore before dinner are replaced afterwards by those who remained on board during the former part of the day, unless more are wanted than can be supplied from

from the latter description, in which case some of those who have been employed at the easiest work on shore are sent again to make up the number required. The Captain says, that he takes those for work on shore in the morning who come forward, and that they in general prefer going to labour in the morning, that they may stay on board in the afternoon.

The convicts in the ship, with the exception of a few shoemakers and tailors, employed in keeping the shoes and clothes of the others in repair, and of those engaged in the ship's duty, are allowed to be idle, or to work for themselves, at their pleasure; the materials for their work are procured on their own account, and they dispose of the articles made, either by sending them up to town, or selling them in the Dock-yard. At Woolwich, there is at present a constant demand in the Ordnance Department for the labour of all the convicts on board the Retribution, and they appear to be employed there to great advantage; neither do the convicts belonging to the Hulks at Portsmouth and Langston Harbour stay in the ship for want of work on shore, but in each of those vessels the same individuals appear to be always kept on board as tailors and shoemakers, and for ship's duty. The persons placed in this class are the men whom the Captain considers as the best behaved. The convicts, while on shore, work in companies or gangs, but the gangs do not appear to be always overlooked by the same officers, or composed of the same men, except in the instance of the convicts belonging to the Captivity; and the Captain of that Hulk forms the gangs entirely by reference to the skill or strength of the different convicts, and without any consideration of moral character or behaviour. In all these vessels the convicts may earn something on their own account, by working at night after they are locked down, or on wet and foggy days, in which they do not go on shore; or such of them as stay on board the ship may work for themselves in the day-time, after they have done what is required of them in the ship; and some individuals are stated to have accumulated considerable sums, (the money so earned being at Portsmouth, and, in the Portland, placed in the Captain's hands, and the convict not allowed to spend more of it than three shillings per week, except under special circumstances). But whatever opportunities or means the convicts have of working for themselves on board the Hulks, they enjoy by the permission of the Captains, and not under any regulations for that purpose;—There is a very proper order in the Captain's instructions, that the shoemakers and tailors shall not be suffered to work for any officer or other person belonging to the Hulks, which seems to be considered as extending to all the convicts who employ themselves in work on board; it is also directed that, during the usual working hours, the shoemakers and tailors shall work for the use of the other convicts only, and shall be sent to labour on shore when there is no work of that kind for them; but this latter direction does not seem to be observed. The convicts all dine on board the several Hulks, except those belonging to the Portland in Langston Harbour, who have their dinner on shore, in sheds provided for that purpose.

The allowances made to the convicts in the different Dock-yards and places where they are employed, vary considerably: at Woolwich each man receives beer, &c. of the value of from two pence to four pence half-penny per day, according to the class in which he is rated. In the Portsmouth Dock-yard, the articles allowed are estimated at two pence farthing per man, or at two pence three farthings to such as use tobacco. Those who are employed at Gosport and at Cumberland Fort, from the Laurel and Portland, have a daily allowance of biscuit, tobacco, and beer, amounting to the value of about one penny each, and at Sheerness nothing is allowed.

When the convicts leave the Hulks they are allowed, at Woolwich and Sheerness, half a Guinea each man, with some clothing; at Portsmouth and Langston Harbour they receive one Pound sixteen Shillings and four Pence; but if discharged on a pardon only one Pound. To those who are employed in the Ordnance Department at Cumberland Fort and at Gosport, as artificers, a gratuity of from one to five Guineas is given from that Department at the expiration of their servitude, provided they have conducted themselves properly.

In the twentieth Article of the Inspector's Instructions to the Captains already alluded to, it is stated, that the Chaplain is to read Prayers and preach a Sermon every Sunday throughout the year, and on Christmas-day and Good Friday, in the Chapel on board the Hulks; but the arrangements made upon that head are not compatible with the constant performance of this duty, except on board the Zealand at Sheerness, and the Captivity at Portsmouth. The accommodations on board the Retribution, at Woolwich, in which there is no Chapel, are described by the Chaplain as not admitting of the performance of Divine Service "when the weather "is even slightly wet;" and he further states his conviction, that when it is performed it cannot be heard by the greater part of the convicts. The Hulks stationed at Portsmouth and Langston Harbour have only one Chaplain attached to the three vessels; and as they lie at some distance from each other, the Captivity being close to the Portsmouth Dock-yard, the Laurel about a mile off, upon the Gosport side of the Harbour, and the Portland at Langston Harbour, five miles from either of the other two, the Chaplain states himself to have found it impracticable to do duty on board the three Hulks in the same day, between the time of unlocking the hatches in the morning, and that of locking the convicts down in the evening; he therefore performs the service on board the Laurel and Portland on the alternate Sundays only, performing it on every Sunday to the convicts confined in the Captivity. Upon the Sundays on which the Chaplain does not attend the Laurel and the Portland, prayers are read in the former ship by a convict, and in the latter there is no Service at all.

With regard to the attendance of the Chaplains on the Hulks upon week days, it is mentioned in the twentieth Article of the Instructions to the Captains quoted above, that "the Chaplain is to visit the sick in the "Hulks occasionally, and to show himself ready and desirous to administer "to them such spiritual advice and consolation as they may stand in need "of;" which duty appears to Your Committee to be executed; and the Captain is directed "to give him timely notice of the death of every "convict, so as to ensure his attendance at the funeral;" but except this Article, which must be considered as an incidental mention of some of the most important duties of the Chaplains, rather than as an instruction containing a summary of their whole duty, there does not appear to exist any specification in writing of what is expected from the gentlemen who fill these situations. The Inspector has, from time to time, called for and received Reports from the Chaplains respecting the moral state of the convicts, and has required that they should attend a quarterly muster, held under a recent order, on board each of the Hulks, which will be noticed hereafter. It appears, from the examination of the Chaplain of the Retribution, that he considers his duties as confined to those above described, and does not think it necessary to endeavour to have personal communication with the convicts, except in cases of sickness. The Chaplain of the Zealand states, that he was some time since in the habit of remaining for a fortnight together on board the Hulk, and that, during such visits, and since he has resided constantly on shore, he has attempted to reclaim the convicts, by conversing with them, and giving them good advice; but he represents his opportunities of communicating with them individually for that

App^d E.

that purpose as very insufficient, and has given, in his Evidence before Your Committee of May 1811, a most unfavourable account of the state of morals on board the Hulk. His Report to Mr. Graham, of the 12th January last, in which he mentions that a considerable improvement has since taken place upon this head, will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

App. E.
(No. 9.)

The Chaplain at Portsmouth appears to have been very attentive to the convicts on board the Hulks to which he is attached; but his opportunities of giving them instruction, or of becoming acquainted with their characters, seem to Your Committee to be circumscribed within very narrow limits. His Reports to the Inspector, which have for some years been made quarterly, and of which such as have been delivered in to Your Committee will be found in the Appendix to this Report, are confined to a very few observations upon the decorous and attentive behaviour of the convicts at Chapel, upon their decent and orderly deportment in general, which is stated in one Report to be matter of public notoriety; and upon the number of individuals among them who receive the Sacrament, consisting, according to the representation made at the end of 1807, of 48 persons of exemplary characters, and amounting for some years past to about 70 persons, in regard to whom the Chaplain declares his belief, in his Report of June last, that "no where can an equal body of communicants be found, who have acted more uniformly consistent with their religious professions." The Reports made by this gentleman always speak of the whole Establishment at Portsmouth and Langston Harbour generally, and no notice is ever taken of the state of morals in one of the Hulks compared with that on board either of the other two; though it is hardly possible to suppose, that the convicts belonging to each of the three vessels are well or ill behaved in the same degree.

App^r E.
(No. 1 to 8.)

It appears to Your Committee, on considering the Chaplain's evidence, and comparing it with the accounts given of these Hulks by the Captains, that the communications of this gentleman with individual convicts can hardly extend beyond a comparatively small number, who may apply to him voluntarily for instruction, or may hope, on particular occasions, to procure his good offices in their favour, or who may be desirous of consulting him upon their private concerns; and that even of the real characters of these, he can, according to the plan upon which the Hulks are now conducted, have no means of forming a satisfactory judgment. The convicts on board the three vessels amount to more than 1,000 men; and the ships have been already stated to lie at a distance from each other, in consequence of which, the Chaplain can only attend on board the Captivity, and one of the two others, upon the same Sunday, in addition to some duty performed on board the Admiral's ship at Portsmouth, of which he is also Chaplain; it is not therefore in his power to devote much time to conversation with the convicts, except on the week days, on which the greater part of the men are at work on shore. He states, that upon those days he can send on shore, from the vessel, for any particular convict with whom he may have occasion to converse; but that he generally contrives to make his visit to the Hulk at dinner-time, when the purpose may be answered without interfering with the public labour. In the Laurel, he is obliged to borrow the Captain's cabin when he wishes to have private communication with a convict, having no apartment of his own in that vessel. With the convicts employed at Cumberland Fort from the Portland, he can, in the week days, only confer on shore (as they do not go on board to dine), unless he should send for any individuals to the ship; but his visits to that vessel and the Laurel are not so frequent as to the Captivity. It does not appear that he has any opportunity of seeing the men belonging to the Laurel while they work on shore. Your Committee

were

were surprised to find, that under these circumstances the Chaplain considered himself as having opportunities of giving as much instruction to the convicts as he would desire. Your Committee also observe with surprise, that when the Chaplain was examined, he supposed Divine Service to be always performed on board the Portland on the alternate Sundays, if there were a man on board competent to read the prayers, whereas it appears from the Captain's evidence that no duty has been done on board that Hulk, upon the Sundays on which the Chaplain does not attend, for these last four years, the practice of allowing a guard to officiate for him having been put a stop to by the Captain, in consequence of an instance of misconduct in the individual employed for that purpose. It appears that the Chaplain is not in the habit of keeping any lists of the convicts, with notes of their merits or demerits; and he states, in answer to a question upon that head, that there is a public character-book, and therefore a private one would be quite unnecessary; the practice however of entering the characters of the convicts in the character-book alluded to only commenced in October last, and entries are made in it only once a quarter, at the quarterly muster held under an order then given by the Inspector, which will be found in the Appendix. The Captain of the Laurel speaks of a rough character-book on board that Hulk, kept by the Steward, in which entries, respecting the behaviour of the convicts, are made by the Captain and chief Mate; and in Mr. Graham's instructions, the Captains are directed to make minutes on that subject from time to time.

App^x F.

The quarterly muster takes place on the first Sunday in the quarter, in the Chapel, in which the name of each convict is called over before the Captain, Chaplain, and other officers of the Hulk; questions are then asked by the Captains or Chaplains, in the presence of the convict, respecting his character and conduct, and according to the information received, he is noted down under the following heads, the entry being communicated to him at the time. 1, very good, religiously inclined, and attends the Sacrament. 2, Very good. 3, Good. 4, Indifferent. 5, Suspicious (character not ascertained). 6, Bad. 7, Very bad. At the muster on board the Portland, all the convicts appear to be present during this inquiry, and they are at liberty to bring charges against any man when his name is called, but they are not supposed by the Captain to be likely so to do.

It does not seem that any advantage to the convict has yet been held out as the consequence of his appearing in a favourable light upon these occasions. The direction contained in Mr. Graham's instructions to the Captains, Art. 22, to deliver to him at the end of every quarter, the names of six of the most meritorious convicts who should have served more than half their time on board the Hulk, in order that after further inquiry into the grounds of the Captain's recommendation they may be reported to the Secretary of State as fit objects of the Royal mercy, has not been generally acted upon; one occasion only is mentioned in which it has been carried into effect. But no application to the Secretary of State's Office for the pardon of a convict from any quarter is ever complied with, until a reference has been first made to the Captain of the Hulk to which he belongs, for a report on his behaviour since he came into confinement.

Under the circumstances which have been stated, Your Committee cannot but consider the situation of the convicts imprisoned on board the hulks, upon their present plan, as one from which these persons must be expected to return into society with more depraved habits and dispositions, than those with which they went into confinement; although it may happen in these, as in all other places of punishment, that the sufferings of the offender may in some instances awaken reflection, and lead to amendment.

Your Committee, however, are not prepared to recommend that this

this Establishment should be discontinued, but on the contrary, are of opinion that on a revision of the present system, it will be found practicable to introduce into it such alterations and corrections as will in a great degree lessen, if not altogether remove, the evils that now exist. In some respects the Hulks possess advantages over any other place of confinement. The expenses of fitting up a vessel for the reception of prisoners and of keeping it in repair, bear no proportion to the cost of erecting a Penitentiary House, or House of Correction on shore. And the circumstance of the Hulks being removable from place to place affords a convenience which can be found in no other description of prison; and of which it is hardly possible to calculate the value, with reference to the employment of convicts, since it gives opportunities of employing them in hard labour on behalf of the Public, wherever their services may from time to time be required in the neighbourhood of any port or navigable river, in which situations there is commonly a demand for labour of that kind. The Hulks are obviously ill calculated for the reception of any offenders but those whose age and bodily strength will admit of their being employed in laborious occupations; and none others should be sent thither, unless perhaps, a few elderly men who might be made useful for the ship's duty, or as attendants upon the sick in the hospital; and some tailors and shoemakers to make and mend the clothes of the other convicts. The number of old and infirm convicts on board the Hulks in the month of February last, appears by Returns made to Your Committee to have amounted to 129; and there were at the same time 18 boys on board under 17 years of age.

In altering the system now pursued on board the Hulks the first point to be attended to (the accomplishment of which is indeed so essential, that it may be considered as a preliminary measure to all further material improvement) is such an alteration in the construction or fitting up of those vessels, as may place the prisoners under the constant inspection of an officer or guard after they go down in the evening, and during the night. Upon this point Your Committee thought it advisable to refer to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy for their opinion and advice; and they have the satisfaction to learn, that it is thought practicable to fit up a hulk for the reception of convicts upon such a plan as will admit, not only of their being subject at all times to inspection, but of their being divided into many classes or companies on board the vessel. The correspondence of Your Committee with the Navy Board upon this subject, with a sketch of a 64-gun ship, fitted up in conformity to their suggestions, will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

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The division of the convicts here alluded to may afford the means of making useful distinctions among them, and of separating them according to the degree in which they shall appear from their demeanor to be well or ill disposed. And if the keepers of the different Gaols from which the criminals are received were to send with them the substance of such information as may have been collected, concerning the individual offenders, together with the result of their own observations upon them since they had been in prison, there would probably appear to be many who ought not, even on their first arrival on board the Hulks to be placed in the company of the lowest and most depraved description of their fellow convicts. It would be an important consequence of these arrangements, that the officers and guards belonging to each Hulk, instead of directing their attention and observation to all the convicts on board the vessel generally, might be in some degree attached to particular classes or companies of them, and would in that case become acquainted with their individual characters, and be able to make useful reports of their

disposition and behaviour to the Captains and Chaplains, weekly, or otherwise as might be deemed expedient. It would be desirable that those convicts who may constitute the same class or company on board the ship should also work together in the same gang on shore. It seems also proper that some employment should be found for these persons, on the Public account, during the days, or parts of days, in which the state of the weather will not allow of their being employed in the open air, and at all times, for that portion of the convicts who may not be wanted on shore. Even if no profit were to arise from the manner in which they should be employed, occupation itself would be of use, by converting habits of idleness into those of industry. It is however evident that some profit would accrue even from the employment of picking oakum; and the articles, in making which a few now find work for themselves, might probably be manufactured with greater advantage on a more extensive scale during the hours allotted to public labour, under general regulations, on account of the Public, or perhaps for the purpose of forming a fund out of which rewards might be provided for such of the convicts as should appear to deserve encouragement. Upon this head the present system appears to be extremely defective, a few convicts who are shoemakers and tailors, or who may be possessed of any mechanical ingenuity, may acquire considerable sums of money by working for themselves after the hours of labour, or during those hours on wet days, or for the greater part of every day, if they can get themselves placed upon the list of those who are kept on board the ship; and it appears that in some instances the earnings of the convicts of this description have accumulated to a considerable amount; while the labourer, employed in the hardest work on shore, and the least likely to apply to any mechanical work for his own benefit, after his return on board, derives no pecuniary emolument either from his labour or from his good conduct. Your Committee think that the work executed by each gang of convicts employed on behalf of the Public on shore, or the value of their daily services, should be regularly estimated, and that in addition to the articles now furnished to them when at work, (which allowances, if proper, ought to be settled by some general rule, instead of varying at different places, in the manner described above) a small per-centage upon the amount of their labour should be divided among them, which, together with such rewards as might be given to individuals for good behaviour, and any thing they might still earn on their private account after the hours of public work, might constitute a small fund in the Captain's hands for each convict. Of this money the convict might be allowed to spend a part (as he now may of his private earnings) but the sum due to him might be liable to the payment of any fine imposed upon him for slight offences, and forfeitable by attempts to escape, or very gross instances of misconduct. The most important encouragement, however, which could be held out to the convict, would be the hope of obtaining the remission of part of his sentence in case his conduct should meet with the approbation of those who were set over him. It appears to Your Committee that it would operate as a strong inducement to good behaviour, if the quarterly report made to the Inspector, instead of being in the form now adopted, were to contain the name of every convict, with particular notes or remarks upon his character and conduct; and if it were understood, that the circumstance of his being favourably mentioned upon such occasions would lead in the first instance to his removal into a higher class of those confined on board the Hulk, and eventually to his restoration to liberty by a pardon at an earlier period than that which the law has assigned to his imprisonment. Your Committee have observed with satisfaction, that in the opinion of those most conversant with the Hulks, encouragement of this nature would have a very beneficial operation on the behaviour of the convicts.

It

It also appears to Your Committee to be very desirable, that arrangements should be made in some of the Dock-yards, or establishments, in which the constant labour of many hands is wanted, for the employment of such of the convicts on their discharge as might be recommended for that purpose by the Captains of the several Hulks, it appearing likely from the evidence received upon that subject, that many of those who leave the Hulks would willingly avail themselves of such an opportunity, if it were offered to them. It might also be expedient that the Captains and Chaplains should give certificates of good behaviour on their discharge to those convicts who should appear to deserve such testimony in their favour; certificates of that kind are now granted from some Gaols and Houses of Correction in this country, and have in some instances been given by the Chaplain of the Hulks at Portsmouth, who states that he has been informed of their having been of use to the convict; it is obvious that the advantage to result from these certificates in recommending the convicts to employment, would increase in proportion to the degree in which the general character of the Hulks might be improved under the new regulations.

The convicts whom it is intended by Government to transport, should be confined on board a separate Hulk, or should at least be kept entirely apart from the others, as the temporary reception of these persons among the rest must necessarily interfere with any system of regulation that may be framed with reference to those who are to continue under its operation until the end of their punishment. According to the practice now pursued in making out the lists of convicts for transportation, those transportable for life are taken in the first instance, then those under sentence for fourteen years, with such of those sentenced for seven years, as appear from communications made to the Secretary of State's Office by the Magistrates who visit the county Gaols, to be particularly unfit to remain in this country. The number to be sent abroad is then completed by a selection of individuals from among the remainder of the convicts under sentence for seven years, who are pointed out by the Inspector as proper objects for removal, either from the circumstances of their having been more than once in the Hulks, or on account of their misconduct since they came on board, or for some other reason, the ground on which each person is selected being distinctly noted in the list sent to the Secretary of State's Office. The number however of the convicts transportable for seven years, who are actually transported, is not very considerable, and such of them as might appear from the first to be unfit to continue at home, might be placed with those under sentences for life, or for fourteen years, without inconvenience.

The arrangements for the performance of the clerical functions on board the Hulks, though much more efficient than they were while the establishment was under the management of the Overseers, appear to Your Committee to be still inadequate to the due execution of those duties.

The want of a proper place to serve as a Chapel for the convicts at Woolwich, the celebration of Divine Service on board the Laurel every other week by a convict, and the omission of it altogether on the alternate Sundays on board the Portland, are circumstances which obviously require correction. Your Committee are of opinion that a separate Chaplain should be attached to each Hulk, and that he should not have any other duty to perform on Sunday, which might prevent him from spending as much of the remainder of the day on board as might be usefully employed in endeavouring to make himself acquainted with the dispositions and feelings of the convicts on the subject of religion, and in affording them individually such instruction or consolation as they might require, it

it being obvious that Sunday is the most convenient, as well as the fittest time, for such communications. Your Committee also think that the visits of the Chaplain during the remainder of the week should be frequent, if not daily, and should be regularly noted in the Journal of occurrences kept on board each vessel; that he should act under written instructions; and that in case any of the Hulks should be in a situation which would not admit of the Chaplain's being properly lodged within a convenient distance on shore, accommodations should be fitted up for him on board the Hospital Ship.

Your Committee do not apprehend that any considerable increase of expense will be brought upon the Public by the adoption of the necessary measures for correcting the defects in the present system of the Hulks. Some increase in the annual charge will arise from the proposed addition to the number of Chaplains; and it will be necessary at all events to place the superintendence of the Establishment upon a new footing, and to give to the person exercising it, by whatever title he may be designated, a salary bearing some proportion to the nature of the trust reposed in him, and the extent of the duties which he is to execute. The situation of Overseer having become a nominal office, in consequence of the improvements introduced into the Hulk System by Mr. Graham, the management of the Hulks is now carried on under the Inspector, receiving only the salary which was fixed as a remuneration for the trouble of occasional inspection, and for the expenses of his journeys for that purpose. Your Committee recommend, that in future arrangements upon this subject, the expenses incurred in visiting the Hulks should be paid separately, instead of constituting (as is now the case) a deduction from the emoluments of the officer inspecting, it being obviously unreasonable that he should receive the least emolument for those years in which he takes most trouble; but they are of opinion, that it is expedient to provide for a more constant attention to each Hulk, in the way of inspection, than can be given by the officer in whom the general superintendence of the Establishment may be vested, by the appointment of some persons to reside in the neighbourhood of the several Hulks, to act as his assistants. It will probably be thought desirable to make some provision for teaching the convicts to read, and to provide for the performance of the duty of Clerk, instead of allowing a convict to officiate in that character. A few additional officers and guards will be required with a view to the constant inspection of the convicts on shore as well as on board the vessel, as their labour, of which Your Committee will have occasion to speak hereafter, will be much more useful, if the number of persons appointed to overlook them shall be sufficient to admit of their being distributed into smaller detachments or gangs while at work, than those into which they can be formed with the present means of watching them. It will also be proper to raise the pay of the guards for the purpose of obtaining for that situation a superior description of persons to those now employed in it. The additional charges here alluded to must be on too small a scale to form any objection to the improvement of a system of imprisonment affecting so many individuals as those who are the subject of the present Inquiry. An addition of one or two Pounds Sterling per annum, for each convict would afford very ample means of increasing the efficiency of the present Establishment, according to any view which is taken of the subject in this Report; but a much greater increase of expense would be more than compensated by the prospect of sending back any large proportion of the convicts to the community at the end of their confinement, under circumstances which should diminish the probability of their reverting to their former course of life, and becoming again

again chargeable to the Public on a second or third conviction, with the addition of those whom their persuasions or example should have corrupted while they were at large.

It appears, however, probable to Your Committee, that the amount of any addition to the annual expenses of the Hulks, which can properly grow out of the recommendations here given, will be more than counterbalanced, even in a pecuniary point of view, by the increased advantage that may be derived to the Public from the labour of the convicts under an improved system of management; and that the effect of the arrangements suggested in this Report will be to diminish, in a very great degree, the pressure of this class of persons upon the country.

The expenses of the actual Establishment, including the Inspectors salary, and every other charge incurred on account of the Hulks by Government, appear to have been during the year 1810, £. 59,290 13s. 2½d. for 2003, convicts, or rather more than £. 29. 12s. per head; and during the year 1811, £. 66,328 15s. 7½d. for 2044 convicts, or about £. 32 9s. per head, but in these sums is included the cost of fitting up an additional Hulk at Sheerness, amounting to about £. 4,250.

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From these expenses is to be deducted the amount of what has been saved to the Public by the labour of the convicts during the years alluded to, which Your Committee find it very difficult to estimate. As no regular valuation of the work done by these persons is made at the several places where they are employed, the most obvious way in which an opinion can be formed, in regard to the value of their labour, is by reckoning the number of days during which they have worked, and calculating each individual's services at so much per day. According to an account furnished by Mr. Graham upon this principle, the value of the convicts labour (the days work of each artificer being estimated at 1s. 6d. and that of a labourer at 1s.) would be for the year 1810, £. 20,371 14s. 6d. and for 1811, £. 21,173 14s. reducing the expenses with which the Hulks are chargeable during those years to £. 38,918 18s. 8½d. or to about £. 19 8s. per head in the former instance, and to £. 45,155 1s. 7½d. or rather more than £. 22 1s. per man in the latter. In this manner of stating the account no notice is taken of an extra expense for watching the convicts while at work on shore, or of the different allowances received by those who work at Woolwich, Portsmouth, Gosport and Langston Harbour.

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Your Committee, however, being desirous of ascertaining as nearly as possible the real value of the convicts labour to the Public, as well as of learning how far the employment of persons of this description was considered as convenient, or otherwise, by the officers, under whose direction they had worked, sent questions upon these points to the several ports and places at which the Hulks are stationed, which, together with the answers returned to Your Committee, will be found in the Appendix to this Report. Your Committee observe, that the great usefulness of convicts services is generally admitted, and the employment of them is not considered as in any respect objectionable; but the rates at which the labour of a convict was estimated in the several Returns appeared to be so different, that your Committee found it impossible to draw any general conclusion from them respecting the price at which the day's work of a convict should be valued; and they therefore desired that an estimate might be made out, at each of the places at which the convicts had been employed during the years 1810 and 1811, of the value of their services in that place during each of those years. The total amount of those Estimates, after the deduction of the expenses incurred on shore, is, for the year 1810, £. 21,788. 9s. 5d. and for the year 1811, £. 24,447. 2s. 1d. which sums deducted from the sums of £. 59,290 13s. 2½d. and £. 66,328 15s. 7½d. respectively, will leave the

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excess of the expenditure on account of the Hulk establishment as follows; for the year 1810, £.37,502 3s. 7½d. or about £.18 14s. 6d. per head, and for 1811, £.41,881 13s. 6d. or rather more than £.20 9s. 6d. per head.

It is however to be observed that of the sums contained in these estimates no less than £.11,895 13s. 6d. in 1810, and £.14,751 8s. in 1811, is derived from the labour of the convicts belonging to the Retribution Hulk at Woolwich; and that nearly half the convicts on board the other Hulks appear to have been unemployed during the years alluded to.

The Zealand Hulk, containing between four and five hundred convicts, was not stationed at Sheerness until 1810, and credit is given in the estimates above stated for the employment of only one hundred convicts in the Sheerness dock-yard in 1810 and 1811; whereas it appears that about one hundred and ninety now work there daily; and an expectation is held out that the intended improvements in the yard will, in a short time, afford employment for the whole number on board the Hulk. The average number on whose labour the calculations are made in the return from the Ordnance Department at Portsmouth, comprehending all the convicts from the Laurel and the Portland, amounts only to three hundred and thirty-six labourers, and twenty-four artificers (or three hundred and sixty persons) in 1810, and to three hundred and seventy-two labourers, and sixteen artificers (or three hundred and eighty-eight persons) in 1811, although these Hulks had on board five hundred and forty-one convicts in the former year, and five hundred and seventy-six in the latter. In this department the work of the labourer is only valued at 7d. per day, and that of the artificers at 11½d. The returns from Portsmouth dock-yard state three hundred and forty-three convicts as employed, the number on board the Captivity Hulk stationed at that place having exceeded five hundred during both the years to which the enquiries of Your Committee relate.

Your Committee are satisfied that if the labour of all the convicts were properly directed, and regularly valued and brought to account, the employment of them would be found much more advantageous than it appears to have been by the statements given above, and they are inclined to think that the services of these men might in that case constitute very nearly, if not altogether, an equivalent for the charge incurred on account of the whole establishment. In support of this opinion Your Committee refer to the value of the convicts labour at Woolwich, amounting, as has been already mentioned, to £11,895 13s. 6d. in the year 1810, and to £14,751 8s. in 1811; the number of men on board the Hulk stationed at that place appearing by Mr. Graham's returns to have been 486 in the former year, and 480 in the latter. The whole expense of the Retribution Hulk, taken separately from the others, with its proportion of the Inspector's salary, amounted in 1811 (in which year the expenses of the Hulks were higher than in 1810, owing to a rise in the charge for victualling, which will be noticed hereafter) to £15,725 11s. 6d. and if the value of the convicts services for that year, stated above at £14,751 8s. be deducted, the real burden upon the Public, from the convicts on board that Hulk, consisting of 480 individuals, will only amount to £974 3s. 6d. There does not appear to Your Committee to be any reason why the labour of the convicts might not be made as productive, under proper management, in other places, as it now is at Woolwich.

It seems also to Your Committee to be probable that a further advantage may be gained to the Public by some reduction in the expense of victualling the Hulk establishment. By the contract under which the provisions are furnished, made on the 9th March, 1802, Government originally allowed 11½d. a day for the food of each healthy convict,

convict, and 1s. 6d. for each of the officers and the ship's company, the contractor furnishing, in addition, fuel to cook the provisions, and some articles for the use of the ship, oil, for instance, for the lamps, vinegar to wash the ship, &c. &c. In October 1810, the sum of two pence was added to the daily allowance for the convicts, and three pence to that of the officers and ship's company; and the charge for each convict now stands at 13½d. the addition, which was in the first instance made for one year only, having been since continued by an order from the Treasury for a second year, ending on the first of October next. From the evidence annexed to the Report made by Your Committee in the last Session of Parliament upon Penitentiary Houses, it appears that the cost of a prisoner's food in the prisons at Gloucester and Southwell does not exceed nine pence per day; and though Your Committee are not prepared to say what may be the value of the additional articles furnished by the contractor, and included in the same charge with the provisions, yet they do not conceive that those articles can be of such an amount as to make this agreement an economical arrangement for the Public. Your Committee therefore recommend that this contract, which was made with the present contractors by the Lords of the Treasury, after a reference to the Transport Board for their opinion, and is determinable upon six months notice by either of the parties to it, should be reconsidered, and that the price to be paid for the supply of provisions to the convicts should be agreed for separately, that it may at any time be compared with the expenses incurred on the same head in other places of confinement.

The legislative provision which will be necessary to enable His Majesty's Government to carry into full effect the recommendations contained in this Report, will be a short Act, extending the operation of the 24 Geo. III. cap. 56, Session 2, from the 25th March 1813, to such further period as may be deemed advisable; with clauses authorizing the appointment by the Crown with competent salaries, of one superior officer to be Overseer of the Hulks, who in addition to the duties marked out in the Act 42 Geo. III. cap. 28, for the Inspector, shall take upon him the superintendence and control of every part of the Hulk Establishment, and shall be responsible for the proper management of the whole, acting himself under such instructions as may be issued by His Majesty for his direction, and of a subordinate officer at each place at which convicts are employed, to reside constantly upon the spot, and to act as an assistant or deputy to the person above-mentioned, communicating with him, and taking his directions upon all matters relative to the Establishment, but attending in particular to the arrangements connected with the constant employment of the convicts, and to the regular valuation of the work done by them; and depending for a part, at least, of his emoluments upon such estimated value of their labour.

27th June 1812.

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APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

Copy of the INSTRUMENT appointing AARON GRAHAM, Esq.
Inspector of Vessels for the Confinement of Offenders, and of other Gaols
and Places of Criminal Confinement.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.—**WHEREAS** by an Act passed in the Forty-second year of Our reign, intituled, “ An Act for continuing “ and amending several Laws relating to the Transportation of Felons and other “ Offenders to temporary Places of Confinement in England and Scotland, respectively,” power and authority are given and granted unto Us to appoint a fit and able person to be Inspector of all places of criminal confinement, either at land or on board any ship or vessel to which any male offenders shall be removed, by virtue of an Act of the Thirty-ninth year of Our reign, intituled, “ An Act for the effectual “ Transportation of Felons and other Offenders, and to authorize the Removal of “ Prisoners in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned.” And We being well satisfied of the fitness and ability of Aaron Graham, Esq. to discharge the said duty of Inspector, do hereby constitute and appoint him the said Aaron Graham Inspector of the several ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the River Thames, or on any other navigable river, or in any port, harbour or haven within the United Kingdom, for the confinement of offenders, and of all other gaols and places of criminal confinement within the City of London and County of Middlesex; willing and requiring him personally to visit and inspect every such place of confinement once at least in every quarter of a year, or oftener if occasion shall require, and diligently to examine into the several particulars directed by the said Act to be returned to His Majesty’s Court of King’s Bench; and also into the state of the ships and buildings, the behaviour and conduct of the respective officers, the treatment and condition of the prisoners, the amount of the several earnings, and the expenses attending every such place of confinement; and to make a Report thereof to both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of every Session, and in matters of extreme necessity to make a Special Report to Our Court of King’s Bench, and to transmit copies of all such Reports to Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department; and the said Aaron Graham is to enjoy and exercise the said office of Inspector during Our will and pleasure.—Given at Our Court at Saint James’s the Twenty-fifth day of March 1802, in the Forty-second year of Our reign.

By His Majesty’s Command.

Aaron Graham, Esq. Inspector of vessels for
the confinement of offenders, and of other
gaols and places of criminal confinement. }

Appendix (B.)

INSTRUCTIONS to be observed and followed by Captain
Superintendent of the Hulk in Harbour.

1.

WHENEVER you leave the Hulk, you are to give strict orders to the First Mate not to quit her during your absence, so that one or the other of you two may always be the commanding officer on board.

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You

2.

You are to cause a Book to be kept in the Steward's Office, in which every occurrence of the day is to be entered, and every day the following Minute is to be inserted in it.

Total Number of Convicts victualled	-	-	-	-
Of which				
Were on shore at work	-	-	-	-
Kept on board for ship duty	-	-	-	-
Sick in the Hospital	-	-	-	-
Old and infirm, incapable of labour	-	-	-	-
Shoemakers and Tailors, employed on board	-	-	-	-

and to particularize the Shoemakers and Tailors, and the work done by them, in the following manner :

SHOEMAKERS.	Work done by them.	VALUE.
A. B. - - - - -	Made pr. Shoes - -	
C. D. - - - - -	Mended - - - - -	
TAILORS.		
E. F. - - - - -	Made Jackets - -	
G. H. - - - - -	Mended, &c. - - - - -	
Value of their	Labour this day - - - - -	
	£.	

3.

The boats and men belonging to the Hulk are never to be employed upon pleasure or private business ; and if duty should require your absence for the night, you are always to send the boat back before the Lock-up time and getting at the Watch, with information to the First Mate of your intention to sleep on shore, of which he is to make a minute in the Occurrence Book, and also of your return on board after such absence, and to sign his name to it.

4.

You or the First Mate, attended by an Inferior Officer, are to visit every day every part of the Hulk, and to see that she is kept in the most perfect state of cleanliness. The hammocks are to be lashed up, and taken down every morning before the convicts go on shore to work, and whenever the weather will permit, they are to be brought upon deck to be aired. The decks above and below are to be washed twice a week at the least, and to be swept fore and aft regularly every morning at nine o'clock, and at one in the afternoon (and oftener if necessary), and the dirt brought up from below, and thrown into a dirt-tub to be kept for that purpose.

5.

You are to take care that a daily allowance of provisions be issued to the convicts, according to the following scheme of diet, a copy of which is to be kept constantly hung up upon each deck, so that the convicts may always know what they are entitled to receive.

A TABLE of the Daily Allowance to every Mess of Six Convicts on board the Hulk.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.							
	Barley.		Oatmeal.		Bread.		Beef.		Cheese.		Beer.		Barley.		Oatmeal.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Pints.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	
Sunday - - -	1	4	0	4	7	14	5	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	18	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Monday - - -	1	4	0	4	7	14	-	-	2	10	18	-	-	1	8	
Tuesday - - -	1	4	0	4	7	14	5	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	18	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wednesday - -	1	4	0	4	7	14	-	-	2	10	18	-	-	1	8	
Thursday - - -	1	4	0	4	7	14	5	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	18	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Friday - - - -	1	4	0	4	7	14	-	-	2	10	18	-	-	1	8	
Saturday - - -	1	4	0	4	7	14	5	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	18	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Each Mess per } Week - - - }	8	12	1	12	55	2	23	10	7	14	126	4	6	6	2	
Each Man per } Week - - - }	4	6	6	2								The Bread to be of the Quality served to His Ma- jesty's Troops of the Line.				
	13	2	7	14												
	2	3	1	5	9	3	3	15	1	5	21					
Each Man per Day	0	5	0	3	1	5	0	9	0	3	3					
The beef to be coarse, wholesome meat; and the other articles to be good and wholesome of their kind.																

And you are to use every possible means to prevent them from selling any part of their Allowance one to another, or to any other person.

6.

You are to be careful and see that no other than Standard Weights and Measures are used on board the Hulk.

7.

You are to give directions that the Officer having the guard upon deck, when provisions come on board, with the Steward and the Contractor's man, do attend to see them weighed and measured; and if any of the provisions should be damaged or otherwise unfit for use, or be short of weight or measure, an immediate Report thereof is to be made to you, or, in your absence, to the First Mate, who, with the assistance of the Surgeon will inspect the same, and such as they shall find unfit for use, are to be returned upon the Contractor's hands, and an equal quantity of good provisions in lieu thereof be demanded immediately. And if the same bad provisions should again be sent on board, or others equally bad, on the same day, you are to cause them to be returned, and purchase an equal quantity of good in the market, and charge the amount to the Contractor; making a minute thereof in the Occurrence Book, and taking credit for the sum in your account with me at the end of the quarter, when it will be deducted from the Contractor's victualling account. When the provisions are issued for the convicts use, you are to direct the Officer having charge of the deck, with the Steward and two convicts (to be chosen daily from their own body) to see them weighed and measured, and delivered to the cooks to be dressed; and as the presence of the two convicts is calculated and intended to prevent on their part all just cause of complaint respecting the weight and measure of their provisions, you are carefully to enforce their attendance; and for a neglect of this precaution on your part, no excuse whatever will be admitted. A minute of their names is to be made daily in the Occurrence Book.

8.

You are to take care when the weather will permit, that all the healthy convicts without distinction, be sent on shore to work; and that none be suffered to remain on board during the working hours, except Shoemakers and Tailors, and such others as may be necessary for doing the duty of the Hulk; and they are to be changed daily or weekly, as shall be judged most proper and necessary, so that this duty also may be done by all the convicts in rotation.

9.

You are on no account to suffer the Shoemakers or Tailors to work for any Officer or other person belonging to the Hulk, nor, during the usual working hours, for any person on shore, but to see that they are employed only in making and mending cloaths for the rest of the convicts; and when there is no such work for them to do, you are to send them on shore to labour.

10.

Upon complaint being made by any of the convicts of their being too ill to go on shore to labour, you are to cause them to be examined by the Surgeon, and if he recommends it, you are to order them into the Hospital, there to be taken care of until they shall be recovered; and when they are fit for duty again, of which he will give you the earliest information, you are to remove them from the Hospital, and send them on shore to labour.

11.

You are to take care that the Surgeon visits the Hospital every morning and evening, and the Hulk under your superintendence once a day at the least; and you are to make a minute in the Occurrence Book of his doing so, or of any neglect thereof.

12.

A regular book is to be kept of the Entries and Discharges of convicts sent to the Hospital, and during their continuance on that book, they are to be checked of their common provisions on the ship's book; therefore a copy of the Sick Book is to be annexed to every quarterly Pay Book, and delivered to me at the end of every quarter.

13.

The Hospital Bedding, Dresses and Utensils are to be taken the greatest care of, and those out of use to be always washed and cleaned, and kept in proper places ready for use again.

14.

You are to visit the Hospital once a day at the least, and inform yourself of every thing relating to the Sick, and to take care that no irregularities or abuses are suffered therein; and that the Wards and every part of the Hospital be kept in the most perfect state of cleanliness.

15.

You are to be careful that all the Officers and Guards punctually do their duty; and in the event of any vacancy happening by death or otherwise, you are to direct the next officer in seniority to do the duty until I shall have had an opportunity of inquiring whether he is a proper person to fill it up. And as an encouragement to all on board, you are from time to time to send to me an impartial account of their behaviour, so that I may be able on all occasions to approve of your choice of one from amongst themselves; and not be obliged to put a stranger over any of their heads. And it is to be understood by you, that in all cases where any person is appointed by me, that the moment he enters the Hulk, I have no longer any private knowledge of him; but if he neglects his duty, you are to treat him and report of him to me just as you would treat and report of any other person.—In short, as you are answerable for the conduct of every one on board, you are to take care not to make any other distinction between them than such as shall be warranted by superior merit, which with me will ever be the strongest inducement to confirm your appointments.

The

16.

The following yearly allowance of Cloathing, if required, may be issued by you to each convict, viz. 2 Jackets, 2 pair of Breeches, 4 Shirts, 4 pair of Stockings, 3 pair of Shoes, 2 Hats, 2 Neck Handkerchiefs, 1 Waistcoat and 1 Blanket. The utmost economy however is to be observed by you, and though you are allowed to go to this extent (but on no account beyond it) yet you are to make as much less do as you can, without running any risk of endangering the health of the convicts; and you are to give me an account in the Pay Book of the several articles issued by you at the end of every quarter.

17.

The cloaths and bedding of convicts making their escape and dying (except such of the latter as may have died of fever or any contagious disorder, in which case the Surgeon's opinion of the propriety of preserving the same is to be taken) are to be carefully preserved, and issued by you to such of the others as shall stand most in need of them, without any allowance being made to the Contractor for the same. And if convicts escaping or dying leave any private cloathing or money behind them, an inventory of the cloaths, and a memorandum of the money, are to be minuted in the Occurrence Book on the day of the escape or death, and you are to sign your name thereto.

18.

The private cloaths belonging to convicts (an inventory of which is to be entered in the Occurrence Book on the day of their coming on board) are to be carefully preserved, and punctually delivered to them on their leaving the Hulk; and their money, if they have any, is to be kept in your hands, and accounted for by you in a book to be opened for that purpose; an abstract of which you are to deliver to me at the end of every quarter, in the following form:

1 Jan.	-	-	A. B. in hand	-	-	-	£.
			Received since	-	-	-	

31 March	-	Expended in this quarter	-	-	
----------	---	--------------------------	---	---	--

Remains	-	-	-	£.
---------	---	---	---	----

And no fee or reward whatever is to be taken by you, or by any person for you, for this or for any thing else done for the convicts. A fee or reward, either in money or goods, taken by you or by any person belonging to the Hulk, from the Contractor who supplies the provisions or cloathing, or from any person having permission to sell things on board, will be considered as taken of the convicts, because in fact they must be injured by it, at least to the extent of the value of what you receive; and it may fairly be presumed, that such presents are made with a view of seducing you from your duty, the better to enable the person who makes them to repay himself, not only for what he bestows upon you, but a great deal more, which of course will be at the expense of the convicts in one way or another. The offence is of the most heinous nature, inasmuch as it is a robbery committed on the unfortunate, and will not admit of an excuse. On the other hand, your conduct would be equally blameable, if from any improper motive you should be induced to encourage, or not to prevent, an extravagant use of such necessary articles as the Contractor by his contract is bound to provide for the use of the Hulks; at the same time, therefore, that you see the terms of the contract fulfilled by him, you are to be careful not to exact any thing that may by him be justly deemed an imposition.

19.

You are not to keep any Pigs or Poultry on board the Hulk, nor to permit any other person to do so, for the purpose of selling any part thereof to the convicts; with whom neither you nor any of the officers or guards are to have any sort of traffic whatever.

20.

The Chaplain is to read prayers and preach a sermon every Sunday throughout the year, and on Christmas-day and Good Friday, in the Chapel on board the Hulk; and to the end that Divine Service may be decently and devoutly performed, you are

to take care that every convict be clean in his person and dress, and that no improper behaviour or inattention be shewn during the time of service.

The Chaplain is to visit the sick in the Hospital occasionally, and to shew himself at all times ready and desirous of administering to them such spiritual advice and consolation as they may stand in need of. And on the death of any convict, you are to give the Chaplain timely notice, so as to insure his attendance at the funeral, which is never to be suffered without the Burial Service being performed, and one of the officers of the Hulk, with six at least of the convicts, attending; which is to be minuted in the Occurrence Book in the following manner :

“ This day A. B. a convict No. who died on the instant, was
 “ buried. The Funeral Service performed by the Rev.
 “ attended by Mr. Mate, and A. B. C. D. &c. convicts.

21.

If convicts at their labour should misbehave themselves, you are to instruct the officers and guards appointed to superintend them, on no account to beat them, but to use gentle and persuasive means to induce them to alter their conduct, and if that will not do, to complain of them to you ; and on their return on board you are to punish them according to the nature of their crime, under the direction of the Act 19 Geo. III. cap. 76 ; taking care to do it in the face of the rest of the convicts, so as to make it an useful example to the whole. And you are to make a minute in the Occurrence Book of the name of the convict, the name of the complainant, the nature of the crime, and of the punishment inflicted.

Whenever a convict makes his escape, you are to make a strict inquiry into the cause thereof, and to leave no means untried to recover him ; and if you find the escape has been occasioned by the negligence of any officer, or other person belonging to the Hulk, you are to make a minute of all the circumstances in the Occurrence Book, and transmit a copy thereof to me. And if proof can be had of any officer or other person or persons being concerned in effecting the escape of any convict, you are to proceed against him or them as the Law directs. The name and description of every convict making his escape, should be sent immediately under a cover directed for the Sitting Magistrate at each of the Public Offices in London.

22.

You are yourself, and to direct your Officers also, to be particularly attentive in watching and making minutes of the behaviour of the convicts from time to time, so that you may be able to judge of them properly, and form an opinion of their disposition to reform. And at the end of every quarter you are to deliver to me a list of six who shall have served more than half their time on board the Hulk, and whose conduct, in your opinion, make them fit objects of mercy ; in order that I may inquire particularly into the ground of your recommendation of them, and report thereon to the Secretary of State, for His Majesty's consideration. And in executing this part of your duty you are to act impartially ; for if it should appear that interest, or any sinister motive whatever, has influenced you in your opinion, the most marked disapprobation of your conduct will follow the detection.

23.

A regular daily account of the state of the Hulks is to be kept by you, and transmitted to me weekly ; and a weekly account of the convicts labour is to be annexed to the quarterly Pay Book, agreeably to the annexed forms.

24.

You are without delay to make me acquainted with all extraordinary circumstances that occur on board the Hulks, or in any manner relate to the convicts under your care.

Dated, &c.

Form

Form of the QUARTERLY ACCOUNT BOOK to be delivered on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October every year to the Inspector, beginning with the Pay List of Captain, Officers and Guards, as follows:

[illegible]

AN ACCOUNT

AN ACCOUNT of Convicts sent from the Ship, between 1st January and 31st March 18						Hulk to the Hospital	
N ^o on		When sent to the Hospital.	NAME.	When Discharged.		N ^o of days in Hospital.	
S. B.	This List.						
				Total	- -		

A Daily Account of the Convicts labour is to be kept, and transmitted by every Sunday's Post to the Inspector in London; and a Weekly Account thereof to be annexed to the Quarterly Account, in the following Form:

AN ACCOUNT of Labour done by the Convicts of the Ship, between the 1st January and 31st March 18												Hulk,	
Date of Weekly Returns.	NUMBER OF DAYS LABOUR OF												
	Carpenters.	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Black-smiths.	Sawyers.	Shipwrights.	Brick-makers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.			Common Labourers.	
January - - -													
February - - -													
March - - -													
Total - - -													

Appendix (C.)

ESTABLISHMENT of the CONVICT HULKS at *Portsmouth, Woolwich, and Sheerness*; commenced 1st July 1807; per Lord Hawkesbury's Letter to Mr. Graham, the Inspector, dated 9th October 1807.

PORTSMOUTH.

OFFICERS AND GUARDS.	CAPTIVITY.			LAUREL.			HOSPITAL.			PORTLAND, In Langston Harbour.			HOSPITAL.		
		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Captains - - -	1	250	— —	1	180	— —	—	—	—	1	180	— —	—	—	—
1st Mates - - -	1	100	— —	1	100	— —	1	100	— —	1	100	— —	—	—	—
2d Mates - - -	1	90	— —	1	90	— —	—	—	—	1	90	— —	—	—	—
3d Mates - - -	1	80	— —	1	80	— —	—	—	—	1	80	— —	1	80	— —
Chaplains - - -	1	200	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surgeons - - -	1	140	— —	1	140	— —	—	—	—	1	140	— —	—	—	—
Boatswains - - -	1	80	— —	1	80	— —	—	—	—	1	80	— —	—	—	—
Carpenters - - -	1	60	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewards - - -	1	70	— —	1	70	— —	—	—	—	1	70	— —	—	—	—
Q ^r Masters } each	5	286	17 6	3	172	2 6	1	57	7 6	4	229	10 —	—	—	—
Guards - £52. 7. 6.	20	1,047	10 —	10	523	15 —	2	104	15 —	18	942	15 —	2	104	15 —
TOTAL N ^o in each Hulk, with Amount of Pay, Provisions included	34	2,404	7 6	20	1,435	17 6	4	262	2 6	29	1,912	5 —	3	184	15 —

WOOLWICH.

OFFICERS AND GUARDS.					RETRIBUTION.			HOSPITAL.				
						£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Captains	-	-	-	-	1	327	7	6	—	—	—	—
1st Mates	-	-	-	-	1	100	—	—	1	100	—	—
2d Mates	-	-	-	-	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
3d Mates	-	-	-	-	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	1	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boatswain	-	-	-	-	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenter	-	-	-	-	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steward	-	-	-	-	1	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter Masters, each	-	£.57.	7.	6.	5	286	17	6	1	57	7	6
Guards, each	-	£.52.	7.	6.	18	942	15	—	2	104	15	—
TOTAL N ^o in each Hulk, with Amount of } Pay, Provisions included - - - }					32	2,377	—	—	4	262	2	6

SHEERNESS.

OFFICERS AND GUARDS.					ZEALAND.		HOSPITAL.	
						£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Captains -	-	-	-	-	1	180 — —	—	—
1st Mates -	-	-	-	-	1	100 — —	1	100 — —
2d Mates -	-	-	-	-	1	90 — —	—	—
3d Mates -	-	-	-	-	1	80 — —	—	—
Chaplain -	-	-	-	-	1	150 — —	—	—
Surgeon -	-	-	-	-	1	140 — —	—	—
Boatswain -	-	-	-	-	1	80 — —	—	—
Carpenter -	-	-	-	-	1	60 — —	—	—
Steward -	-	-	-	-	1	70 — —	—	—
Quarter Masters, each	-	£.57. 7. 6.			5	286 17 6	1	57 7 6
Guards, each	-	£.52. 7. 6.			20	1,047 10 —	2	104 15 —
TOTAL N° in each Hulk, with Amount of } Pay, Provisions included - - - }					34	2,284 7 6	4	262 2 6

	£. s. d.	
Captivity - - - -	2,404 7 6	
Laurel - - - -	1,435 17 6	
Portland - - - -	1,912 5 —	
Hospitals - - - -	446 17 6	
	<u>6,199 7 6</u>	Portsmouth.
Retribution - - - -	2,377 — —	
Hospital - - - -	262 2 6	
	<u>2,639 2 6</u>	Woolwich.
Zealand - - - -	2,284 7 6	
Hospital - - - -	262 2 6	
	<u>2,546 10 —</u>	Sheerness.
Total Annual Amount - - - -	£.11,385 — —	for Pay and Provisions.

N. B. Since the 1st October 1810, the Contractors have had an additional Allowance for Victualling of Threepence per Man per Day, for each of the Ships Company, and Twopence per Man per Day for each of the healthy Convicts—to be continued till further order.

Appendix (D.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Average Number of CONVICTS on board the Hulks, respectively; and the Number of Deaths in, and Escapes from each Hulk, from 1st January 1804, to 31st December 1811.

CAPTIVITY.				PORTLAND.			
	Average N° on board.	Deaths.	Escapes.		Average N° on board.	Deaths.	Escapes.
1804 - -	446	10	4	1804 - -	216	5	—
1805 - -	477	5	6	1805 - -	247	4	2
1806 - -	432	16	11	1806 - -	301	3	2
1807 - -	418	5	2	1807 - -	300	6	4
1808 - -	427	8	6	1808 - -	268	8	5
1809 - -	481	6	3	1809 - -	262	7	3
1810 - -	512	5	4	1810 - -	322	1	2
1811 - -	507	18	10	1811 - -	327	2	—

LAUREL.				RETRIBUTION.			
1804 - -	130	—	—	1804 - -	415	17	4
1805 - -	214	7	—	1805 - -	470	15	9
1806 - -	219	5	—	1806 - -	501	10	1
1807 - -	197	8	1	1807 - -	471	54	7
1808 - -	190	2	—	1808 - -	490	28	3
1809 - -	202	4	—	1809 - -	555	19	7
1810 - -	219	5	1	1810 - -	486	15	5
1811 - -	249	6	—	1811 - -	480	12	29

PRUDENTIA.				ZEALAND.			
1804 - -	249	14	2	1810 - -	464	5	3
1805 - -	308	10	7	1811 - -	481	8	4
1806 - -	311	13	3				
1807 - -	304	13	3				
1808 - -	330	18	3				
1809 - -	353	13	7				
1810 - -	—	—	—				
1811 - -	—	—	—				

REPORTS OF THE CHAPLAINS.

Appendix (E. 1. to E. 8.)

Appendix (E. 1.)

SIR,

Captivity, Portsmouth Harbour,
8th October, 1807.

NOTHING can have been more orderly and decent than the behaviour of the convicts on board the Captivity, Portland, and Laurel, during the time of divine service, since my last Report. It is impossible to give you a stronger proof of this, than to state that, for several successive Sundays, the Honourable Commissioner Grej, and his whole family, with all the principal officers of the dock-yard, attended the service on board the Captivity. I have the pleasure to add, that last Sunday I administered the Sacrament to *forty-eight* convicts, of exemplary character.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry Donne.

Aaron Graham, Esq.
Inspector of Convicts, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix (E. 2.)

SIR,

Captivity, Portsmouth Harbour,
1st April 1808.

IN most of my preceding reports, I have had the satisfaction of stating the very orderly deportment of the convicts, both here and at Langston, during the performance of divine service. If stronger language could be selected than that which I have already used, I should be justified in now adopting it. In my life I never saw more decency and attention than I have beheld in the chapels of the convict ships during the last quarter. I will only add, that on Easter Sunday there were *sixty-five* communicants, men of exemplary character.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Henry Donne, Chaplain.

Aaron Graham, Esq.
Inspector of Convicts, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix (E. 3.)

SIR,

Portsmouth, 1st January 1808.

THE concluding Report for the year 1807, of the conduct of the convicts here during divine service, shall be given in the words of Rear Admiral Hunter. I wish they had been less flattering to me; but a false delicacy shall not prevent me from transmitting to you, as my report, a copy of a letter I had the honour to receive from the Rear Admiral; because it speaks of the exemplary behaviour of the unfortunate men whose cause I advocate, in stronger terms than I could presume to use; and when I reflect how competent the Rear Admiral is to judge on this subject, having been fourteen years Governor of New South Wales, and that the testimony he has offered was gratuitous, for I was a stranger to him, I feel it is as honourable, as I have the happiness to know it is correct.

You will be gratified to hear, that on Christmas-day I administered the Sacrament to not less than *sixty-eight* communicants on board the Hulks. A list of their names I transmit herewith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry Donne.

A. Graham, Esq.
Inspector of Convicts, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Portsmouth, 13th December 1807.

HAVING frequently attended divine service on board the Captivity Hulk, in which the convicts employed in Portsmouth dock-yard are every Sunday assembled; it has afforded me much gratification to observe the effect produced upon them by your well-chosen discourses. It has indeed been such, that, had I not been personally present, I might have been induced to doubt the fact. As from the situation I had recently the honour to fill for some years, I consider myself well acquainted with the generality of that description of characters, of which your congregation is chiefly composed; my gratification has been proportionably the greater, on observing that silent, decent, and fixed attention so conspicuously apparent in the generality of the convicts to your affecting discourses. Such serious attention is certainly a strong proof of the influence which your kind and affectionate advice has gained you over the minds of these unfortunate people. When I may at some future time say, that I have beheld more than half your congregation in tears through your discourses, so happily applied to their particular situation, my veracity may be doubted. I however have the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that to be a fact; and I have every reason to think that you may hereafter have the consolation of knowing that your zealous endeavours, and the very able manner in which they are every Sunday exerted, have been the means of recovering many of these poor fellows to a sense of the iniquity of their past life, and a determined resolution, by one of honesty and industry, to endeavour, at the expiration of their respective sentences, to recover their character in society.

As I am about to leave Portsmouth, I could not think of quitting it without offering you my best wishes, that you may enjoy uninterrupted health, and that you may continue to gain in your influence over the minds of these men, in which you are already so far and so very deservedly advanced.

I am Sir, &c.

Jos. Hunter.

To Rev. Henry Donne,
Chaplain to the Convicts, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix (E. 4.)

SIR,

Captivity, 12th April 1809.

IN making my Quarterly Report of the conduct of the convicts confined at this dépôt, during the performance of divine service, I have much satisfaction in saying, that it has been equally decorous and devout with that which called forth my strong commendations in my former Reports.

I am, Sir,

Your very faithful Servant,

To A. Graham, Esq.
Inspector of Convicts, &c. &c. &c.

Henry Donne.

Appendix (E. 5.)

SIR,

Captivity, Portsmouth Harbour,
3d October 1810.

FOR some years I have had the satisfaction of being enabled to give you the most satisfactory Reports of the conduct of the convicts on board the Captivity, Portland, and Laurel Hulks, during the performance of divine service. A few, but very few, instances have occasionally occurred of two or three individuals behaving in a way that made it my duty to reprimand them; but during the quarter just ended, I have not felt it necessary in one instance, to reprove, or even to admonish. I beg leave to add, that about *seventy* convicts are in the constant habit of receiving the Sacrament, and that these are men of most exemplary deportment.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Aaron Graham, Esq.
Inspector of Convicts, &c. &c. &c.

Henry Donne.

Appendix (E. 6.)

SIR,

Portsmouth, 2d April 1811.

I do not recollect that a single convict on board either of the hulks at this depôt, has behaved in the least indecorous, during the performance of divine service, since my last report; nor have I witnessed in the general behaviour of these poor men, any thing but that decent and orderly deportment, which is matter of public notoriety.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Henry Donne.

Chaplain to the Convicts at Portsmouth, Gosport,
and Langston Harbour.

To A. Graham, Esq.
Inspector of Convicts, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix (E. 7.)

SIR,

Portsmouth, 9th June 1811.

THOUGH in some of my Quarterly Reports, I have incidentally alluded to the number of convicts who have regularly received the Sacrament; I beg now, particularly, to call your attention to this subject. For some years the average has been about seventy. Which, probably, is more than we shall meet with, out of an equal number of persons to the convicts confined at this depôt, in many, if not most parishes in England; and I believe it will be found, in general, that there are, at least, four *female* communicants to one *male*.

That you may fairly judge therefore of the effect which Religion has had on many of these poor men, I take the liberty of reminding you, that there are no *female* convicts at this port. It is proper to observe also, that my communicants consist of different religious sects, uniting, at the communion table, with those of the Church of England; and receiving the Sacrament according to the form of the Established Church, with a true catholic spirit.

So large a proportion of the convicts wishing to engage in this solemn and religious act, no doubt will awaken your suspicions. I confess I had mine; and I felt it to be my duty, to assure every man who proposed to receive the Sacrament, that if he was actuated by worldly policy, he would be disappointed. That no favour of any kind would be shewn him in consequence of his becoming a communicant; but on the contrary, that his conduct would be narrowly observed; and if he proved himself a hypocrite he would be punished. Thus, Sir, circumstances have rather forced me to check, than encourage the increase of communicants; and I am sure, on reflection, you will agree with me, that taking all things into consideration, the number has been larger than we could have expected.

The subsequent deportment of these men, after attending this holy ordinance, has been such as might have been hoped for from men feeling genuine remorse for their former vices, mingled with the consolations of the Gospel. Out of the whole to whom I have administered the Sacrament, for you know the men are continually changing, I do not recollect *five* instances of improper, or even suspicious behaviour. And I will venture to declare my belief, that no where can an equal body of communicants be found, who have acted *more* uniformly consistent with their religious professions. On this point, I must beg to refer you to the Captains of the different Hulks, and you will be gratified at the result of your enquiries.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Henry Donne,

Chaplain to the Convicts on board the Captivity,
Laurel, and Portland Hulks.

A. Graham, Esq.
Inspector of Convicts, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix (E. 8.)

Captivity Hulk, Portsmouth Harbour,

2d January 1812.

SIR,

ON turning to my memoranda, for the purpose of my Annual Report, I was gratified in observing, that there have been more new communicants between the 1st of

of January and the 31st of December 1811, than in any other year during which I have been Chaplain to the Convicts at this Dépôt. The behaviour of the whole of them at the time of divine service, I am bound in justice to say, has been attentive, solemn and decorous; indeed to a degree which has astonished even myself, long as I have been accustomed to witness the effect of moral and religious truths on their minds. In making this statement, I am aware I may expose myself to insinuations not very creditable to my veracity; but what I have asserted are facts, which at Portsmouth are notorious. It would be a dereliction of my duty to conceal them.

That persons of various religious persuasions, long hardened by habits of vice, justly degraded in the estimation of society, and almost beyond the reach of those honourable restraints which keep men, differently situated, within the bounds of decorum, should be brought to a devout attention to the solemn religious duties of public worship, as by Law established; and that too, without any exercise of corporal punishment, is a truth which must strike you with the same astonishment it does me.

If the influence of moral reflection and religious truths were confined merely to a decorous deportment during divine worship, we should have gained but little; but, Sir, it is known to you, it is known to thousands, that there remains nothing about them as a body, of that insolence and ferocity, which mark the hardened villain. Can I give a stronger proof of this than to declare most solemnly, on my honour and veracity, that in my official situation as a Clergyman, I have never received an insult, or even a questionable look or gesture, which the most refined delicacy could construe into impertinence?—On the contrary, both in public and private, I have uniformly received from these poor men, the most marked and honourable attention.

I beg pardon, Sir, for going thus into detail; but, as very erroneous opinions are afloat concerning them, it is my imperative duty to speak the truth.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very faithful Servant,

Henry Donne.

Aaron Graham, Esq.
Inspector of Convicts, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Appendix (E. 9.)

I HAVE the honour to report, that the convicts of the Zealand, for the year 1812, have been regular in their attendance at divine service.

On the 14th of August many of the most refractory were removed for New South Wales. Since that period, I have observed amongst them more order, and a growing attention to the duties of the Sabbath. It is with pleasure also I am enabled to state, that there are some prisoners who manifest a desire to devote as much of the Sabbath as their relative situations will admit, to reading the Bible; and associate with each other for that purpose.

Upon enquiry, I find as to their general deportment, it has been of late such as to enhance the approbation of the Captain and Officers of the ship; and leads me to hope, that their religious instruction has been attended with some beneficial effect.

I have also to report, that a school is established in the ship, which is attended to, and some of the ignorant are beginning to read.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

Tho. Price.

Chaplain of the Zealand Convict Ship,

January 1st 1812.

To Aaron Graham, Esq.
Inspector General of the Hulks, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix (E. 10.)

DEAR SIR,

Woolwich, January 11th 1812.

IN answer to your enquiries, I have to report, that the prisoners are in general very quiet and orderly during the performance of divine service, which I must principally attribute to the watchfulness of the officers of the ship, inasmuch as the Minister cannot see more than a small part of his audience, or interest the attention of the majority by the utmost stretch of voice, until some better arrangement can be made.

306.

Y y

I have

I have endeavoured to lead the thoughts of those about me to the subject of the Holy Sacrament, for the administration of which you have expressed yourself so anxious; by a succession of discourses connecting the state of sinful man with the Revelation of a Saviour, and encouraging the hope of mercy, as it is held out by our Lord and his Apostles; enforcing at the same time the necessity of embracing all the means of grace proposed in the New Testament. But I am at a loss how to proceed to the solemnization of that sacred service, without some decent provision for the celebration, without the bare utensils even for administration. I wish you would fix an hour of leisure, for me to confer with you on this subject, because I can neither deprive any true penitent of the benefit of the Sacrament, nor offer it indiscriminately to all who might choose to present themselves, nor presume to call my congregation to church communion, otherwise than my station, as a Minister of the Church of England, warrants; reserving to myself that discretion which is entrusted to me respecting such as are hindered from communicating in the Church; and I can see no way of proceeding orderly, but by first providing some decent place.

I have always expressed to you my full conviction, that much more good might be done, under the Divine Blessing, if there were room for public worship, so that all might hear; and I beg leave to observe, that the assurance you lately gave me on the spot, that the plan I had suggested, or something better, should forthwith be adopted, made me hope that, before I should be called upon for another Report, greater facilities would have been afforded.

The late attempts to escape from the ship, I have not failed to notice with much seriousness; I trust, with some effect, if it be fair to judge from the impression my expostulations seemed to make on several within my view. Indeed I have ever made it a point of my instructions, to inculcate submission, to prevent punishment, as the first evidence of true contrition, and the first ground of hope for pardon either from God or man.

Do, I pray you, persevere in urging the propriety of affording these poor creatures the means of hearing what is delivered, however imperfectly, yet, I protest, faithfully, by,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Samuel Watson, Chaplain.

To A. Graham, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix (F.)

SIR,

October 1811.

YOU are immediately to open a book, to be called the Character-Book, on board the Hulk, in which are to be entered the names of all the convicts, agreeably to the annexed form; and on the first Sunday in every quarter, in the presence of the Chaplain, Officers, and Quarter Masters, muster them, and place against each name the character which the man may, by his conduct during the last quarter, have deserved; making known to him the character so given him for the quarter. You are to signify,

He is very good, religiously inclined, and attends the Sacrament, by	v. g.*
Very good, by	v. g.
Good, by	g.
Indifferent, by	in.
Suspicious (character not ascertained) by	s.
Bad, by	b.
Very bad, by	v. b.

And up to the present time you are, upon consulting the officers, to give each man the character which, from his general conduct since he came to the Hulk, you shall conscientiously think him deserving of.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. G.

Appendix (G. 1.)

GENTLEMEN,

House of Commons, 1 May 1812.

I AM desired, as Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons, now engaged in the Enquiry relative to the Hulks, to request the sentiments of the Navy

Navy Board upon the practicability of so fitting up a vessel for the reception of convicts, as to admit of their separation into different companies or classes; and of their being inspected during the night, by some of the officers or guards belonging to the ship. The present Hulks have three or four divisions only; and there is on board them no opportunity of watching how the men are employed, after the hatches are locked down, without going among them, which may be attended with risk of personal injury to the person employed upon that service. Of the two plans transmitted with this letter, the one, with the passages made across the vessel, appears to give facility of inspection; but is defective in not providing for more than seven divisions of the convicts. The other design, with the passage on one side, would furnish a much larger number of apartments, if the partitions across the ship, which must be solid to prevent communication, would not so obstruct ventilation as to be prejudicial to health. The object of the Committee, upon the head of separation, is to divide the convicts into companies, composed of as few individuals as possible; and they are desirous of having the opinion of the Navy Board, as to the degree in which this object can be effected, and as to the size of the vessel which may be most advantageously used for this purpose.

(Signed) *George Holford, Ch^r.*

To the Honourable the Commissioners
of His Majesty's Navy.

Appendix (G. 2.)

SIR,

Navy-Office, 21st May 1812.

WE have received your letter of the 1st instant, and acquaint you, that we have taken into consideration the plans of the Convict Hulks which accompanied it; and are of opinion, that a Convict Ship may be fitted with births so as to divide the prisoners into companies, by carrying a passage on each deck in the middle of the ship, or at the side, formed by iron palisades, which may be subdivided by iron bulkheads into spaces of about fourteen feet in breadth, so as to admit of two rows of hammocks being slung fore and aft in each division, to which seats of ease may be fitted at the sides of the ship. We are also of opinion, that the Chapel should be formed in the after part of the ship, of such dimensions as will be sufficient to admit the number of persons intended to be confined in the Dépôt, and that the ports will be found sufficient for the necessary ventilation of the lower and upper decks; but it will be necessary to cut scuttles in the sides, to admit light and air on the orlop. Should these means, however, be found insufficient to ventilate the decks, air trunks through the decks, may be applied, which latter means have been found to be very efficacious and useful in those Prison and Hospital Ships into which they have lately been introduced. We would further suggest, that a 64 gun ship will be found most fit for the purpose.

The plans transmitted in your letter, are returned herewith.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

F. J. Hartwell.

W^m Rule.

H. Legge.

George Holford, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
House of Commons.

Appendix (G. 3.)

GENTLEMEN,

26th May 1812.

THE opinion given in your letter to me of the 21st instant, of the practicability of fitting up a Convict Ship in such a manner as to allow of the division of the prisoners into companies, and of their being at all times subject to inspection, is extremely satisfactory; but it would add very much to the value of your communication, if you could furnish me with a drawing or plan of a vessel fitted up as you have described.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) *George Holford, Chairman.*

Appendix (G. 4.)

SIR,

Navy Office, 18th June 1812.

YOU having communicated to us, by your letter of the 27th ultimo, the desire of the Committee of which you are Chairman, to be furnished with PLANS of a Convict Ship, fitted agreeably to the manner pointed out in our letter of the 21st May, we send you herewith a profile, with the plans of the decks of a 64 gun ship, divided in the manner mentioned in our letter above alluded to; and we beg to observe, that the plans have been sent to Portsmouth, in order to have the opinion of the officers of that yard, aided by the suggestions and experience of the persons employed there in superintending the convicts; who have remarked, "that the Cells are too small for the best disposed people, and that the passage in the middle affords the prisoners the opportunity of attacking the guard from either side through the gratings:"—If the former should be considered an objection, it may be obviated by fitting the bulkheads at double the distance shewn on the plan; but in such case we would recommend that provision should be made, in fitting the ship, to admit of other bulkheads being put up at intermediate spaces, if it should be found advisable to divide the convicts into smaller numbers; but with regard to the latter, we do not think it an objection sufficiently important to do away with the plan of having a passage in the centre of the ship, as experience has proved that the safety of the guards is not endangered when they have occasion to mix with the prisoners.

We are, Sir,

Your very humble Servants,

F. J. Hartwell.

H. Legge.

J. Thomson.

Appendix (H.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Expenses of the CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT,
for the Years 1810 and 1811.

	1810.			1811.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Victualling of Captains, Officers, and Guards	4,128	7	6	4,163	12	6
Victualling of Healthy Convicts - - - -	32,774	4	— $\frac{1}{2}$	33,405	11	3
Victualling of Sick Convicts - - - - -	2,331	13	10	2,382	8	2
Additional Allowance of Victualling - - -	1,747	11	4	6,697	2	9
Cloathing of Convicts - - - - -	7,548	12	—	7,954	14	— $\frac{1}{2}$
Wages of Captains, Officers, and Guards -	6,555	13	11	6,620	8	9
Bounty Money to Discharged Convicts - -	222	11	2	179	6	10
Inquests and Coroners Bills - - - - -	63	18	—	83	6	5
Contingent Expenses - - - - -	515	12	5	420	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Navy Board's Accounts - - - - -	2,787	3	9	3,751	6	1
Medicines - - - - -	615	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	670	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
£.	59,290	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 66,328	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

A. Graham.

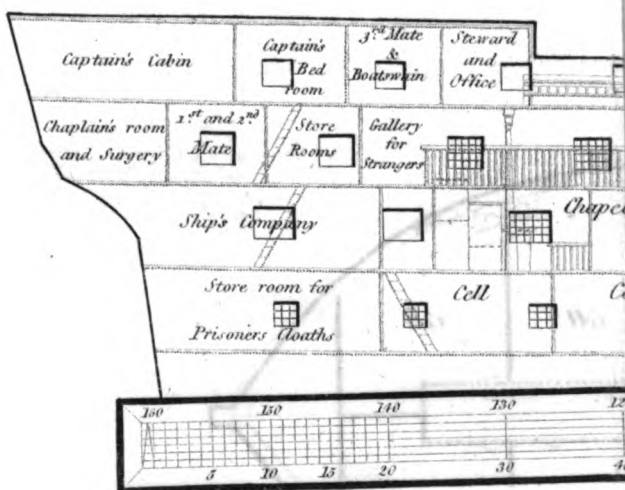
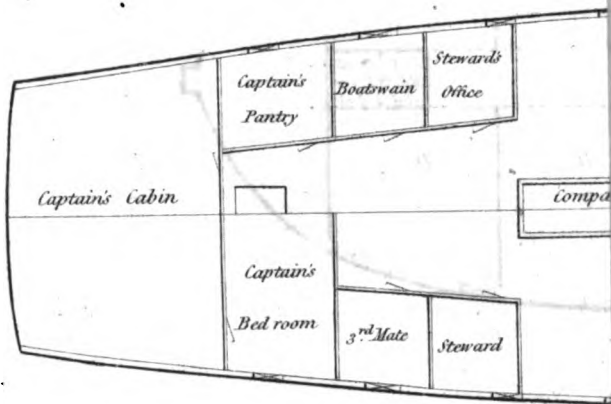
N. B.—The additional allowance of Victualling commenced 1st October 1810, at 3d. per man, for each of the Hulks Company, and 2d. per man, for each of the healthy Convicts, per day.

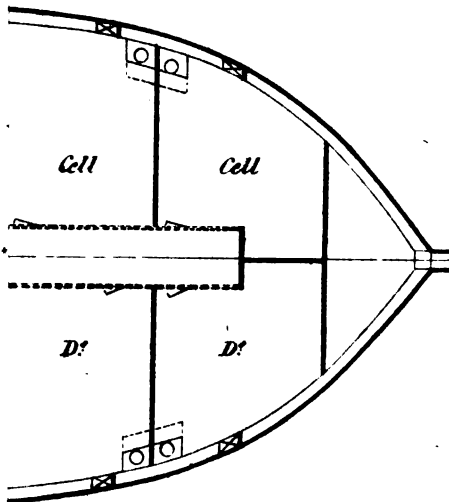
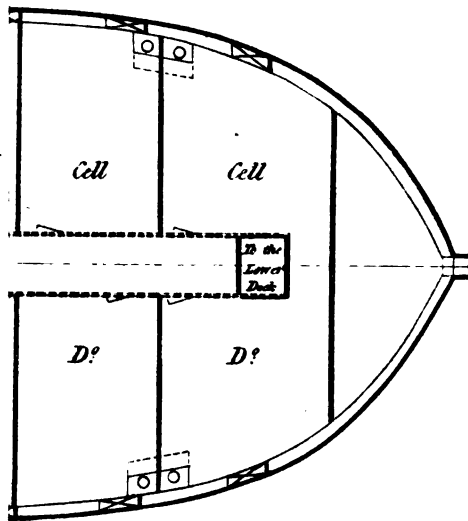
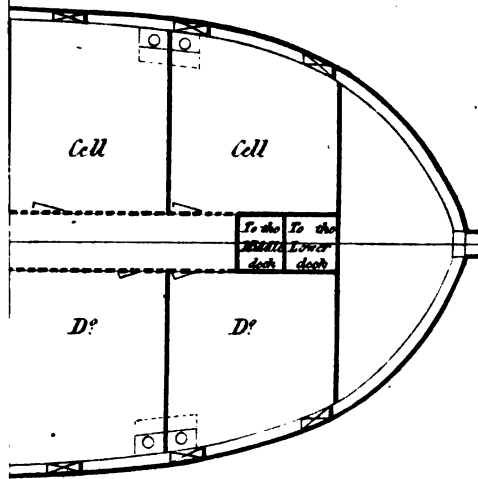
Appendix (I.)

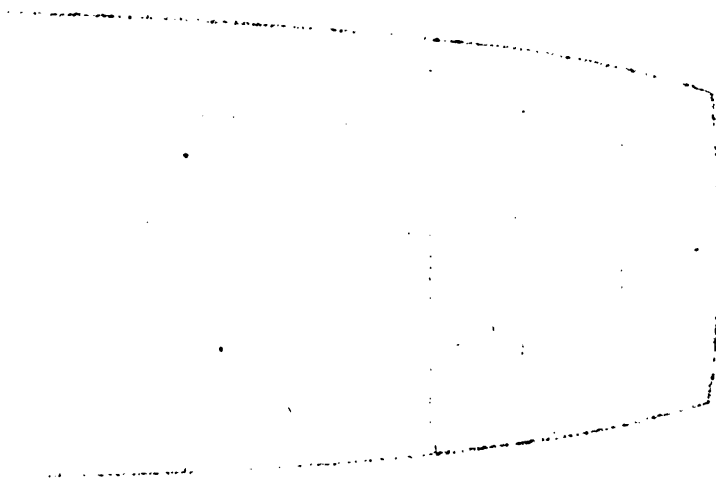
AN ESTIMATE of the Value of the Labour of the CONVICTS, for the
Years 1810 and 1811.

For the Year 1810 - - - - £. 20,371. 14. 6.
For the Year 1811 - - - - 21,173. 14. 0.

A. Graham,







QUESTIONS, and ANSWERS, relative to the Employment of the CONVICTS, in the Ordnance Department, at Woolwich, Sheerness, and Portsmouth.

Appendix (J. 1.)

QUESTIONS, and ANSWERS, relative to the Employment of the CONVICTS, in the Ordnance Department at *Woolwich*, 25th February 1812.

1.
HOW long has it been the practice to employ convicts at the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich?

Thirty-eight years.

2.
What number are now employed there?

Four hundred and fifty three, and of these about three hundred and sixty daily work on shore; the remainder include the sick, and those doing duty on board.

3.
Does the Arsenal at Woolwich afford constant employment for as many convicts as can be supplied from the Hulk stationed there; or is your demand for their labour fluctuating and uncertain?

The work at the Royal Arsenal, for three or four years to come, will afford constant employment for as many as can be furnished from the present number on board the Hulk.

4.
What allowances are made to the convicts employed?

The convicts are formed into three classes, viz. the able-bodied, the ordinary, and those labouring under bodily infirmities. The individuals of the first class receive daily an allowance of beer and biscuit, to the value of fourpence halfpenny; the second class, to the value of threepence; and the third class, to the value of twopence.

The several allowances are issued to the convict working parties, on a certificate of good behaviour by their respective foreman.

5. and 6.
Are any other expenses incurred on their account, or occasioned by their being employed in the Dock Yard?
Are any inconveniences found to result from their being employed there; if any, what are they?

There are not any convicts employed in the Dock Yard.

7.
Do the convicts work alone, or in company with other labourers?

They are not mixed with other workmen.

8.
Is any Account kept by the persons who superintend the works at which the convicts labour, of the number daily employed; or any estimate or valuation made of the work done by them?

A regular Account is kept of the number of convicts daily at work, and the services they have been employed on: the value of their work has frequently been estimated.

9.
What is paid to other labourers, employed in the same kind of work with that done by the convicts?

The able-bodied, or first class of convicts, about sixty in number, perform that description of labour which other men could not be procured to do, under five shillings a day each. The second class consists of artificers, as well as ordinary labourers.

The artificers perform work equal to those hired at 3s. 6d. a day; and the labourers, to those hired at 2s. 4d. a day. The work of the third class, about fifty in number, is worth about 1s. 6d. a day.

10.

What, according to your experience, is the quantity of work done by an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a workman labouring for pay?

The quantity of work done by a convict of the first class, is equal to that of a very superior labourer; and of the second class, equal to the ordinary labourer or workman; that of the third class, for the reasons before stated, cannot be calculated equal to that of a person who would be hired.

11.

Is the work done by convicts, as well executed in general, as that done by paid labourers; or is it less well done, or better done?

The work done by the convicts, is executed exactly after the same manner as that performed by paid labourers.

12.

At what rate should you value the labour of an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a paid labourer of equal strength; supposing them to work for the same time?

The labour of a convict of the first class, is to be valued as equal to that of any able-bodied man who can be hired; and the description of the work performed here by the convicts of the second class, being generally tide work, and the quantity to be done being otherwise defined, the labour of a convict of this class is equal to that of a paid labourer of equal strength; excepting therefore convicts of the third class, and men punished with double irons, I consider the daily labour performed by convicts, equal to that of paid labourers.

The service is occasionally deprived of the labour of the convicts, in consequence of foggy and bad weather; but the same causes also impede the progress of the work with hired labourers, though not in so great a degree.

Robert Pilkington,
L^t Colonel R^t Engineers.

Appendix (J. 2.)

QUESTIONS, and ANSWERS, relative to the Employment of the CONVICTS, in the Dock Yard at Woolwich, 21st February 1812.

1.

HOW long has it been the practice to employ convicts at Woolwich Dock Yard?

1.
Convicts were first employed in Woolwich Dock Yard on the 21st August 1788, and continued to be employed therein till 27th October 1809; since which time none have been employed (being removed to Sheerness).

2.

What number are now employed there?

2.

Not any.

3.

Does Woolwich Dock Yard afford constant employment for as many convicts as can be supplied from the Hulks stationed there; or is your demand for their labour fluctuating and uncertain?

3.

Woolwich Dock Yard did not afford constant employment for as many convicts as could be supplied from the Hulks stationed there. When convicts were employed, the demand for them was fluctuating and uncertain.

4.

What allowances are made to the convicts employed?

4.

None.

5. Are

5.
Are any other expenses incurred on their account, or occasioned by their being employed in the Dock Yard?

5.
The First and Second Mates, who superintended the convicts at work, were allowed each of them 1s. 6d. per day (at the recommendation of Commissioner Cunningham) from the 26th August 1809, when the convicts were employed in the yard; and other expenses were incurred in furnishing them with implements for their work.

6.
Are any inconveniences found to result from their being employed there?

6.
None; on the contrary their services were found very useful, particularly on building wharfs and stowing ships holds when fitting.

7.
Do the convicts work alone, or in company with other labourers?

7.
Occasionally they are necessarily employed with the workmen of the yard, but only on such works as may require it.

8.
Is any Account kept by the persons who superintend the works at which the convicts labour, of the number daily employed; or any estimate or valuation made of the work done by them?

8.
An Account was kept by the inferior officers of the yard, who superintended the works performed by convicts, of the number daily employed; but no estimate or valuation was made of the work done by them.

9.
What is paid to the other labourers, employed in the same kind of work with that done by the convicts?

9.
Two shillings and fourpence per diem.

10.
What, according to your experience, is the quantity of work done by an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a workman labouring for pay?

10.
When employed on particular works, such as stowing ships holds, and landing materials from contractors, the labour of the convicts was equal to workmen labouring for pay; on other services their labour may be equal to two-thirds of what is performed by other workmen. On all services the able-bodied convict will perform as much work as a workman labouring for pay, provided proper attention is paid to them during the time they are employed.

11.
Is the work done by convicts, as well executed in general, as that done by paid labourers; or is it less well done, or better done?

11.
The work done by convicts, being under the superintendence of the inferior officers of the yard, is properly executed.

12.
At what rate should you value the labour of an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a paid labourer of equal strength, supposing them to work the same time?

12.
Three-fourths on an average fully equal.

(Signed) *Edw^d Sison.*

Appendix (J. 3.)

QUESTIONS, and ANSWERS, relative to the Employment of Convicts in the Dock Yard at *Sheerness*.

1st. HOW long has it been the practice to employ convicts at *Sheerness Dock Yard*?

Ever since January 1810.

306.

2d. What,

2d. What number are now employed there?

One hundred and ninety per day, on an average taken from the returns for the last six weeks.

3d. Does Sheerness Dock Yard afford constant employment for as many convicts as can be supplied from the Hulk stationed there; or is your demand for their labour fluctuating and uncertain?

It affords constant employment, but not for as many as can be supplied from the Hulks; the demand for the convicts being fluctuating, depending in a great measure upon the tides.

4th. What allowances are made to the convicts employed?

None.

5th. Are any other expenses incurred on their account, or occasioned by their being employed in the Dock Yard?

The only expenses incurred here, are the providing of boots for those convicts who are employed in cleaning the docks; and an allowance of 1s. 6d. per day, to the two Mates employed in superintending the convicts at work.

6th. Are any inconveniences found to result from their being employed there? if any, what are they?

None.

7th. Do the convicts work alone, or in company with other labourers?

Alone.

8th. Is any Account kept by the persons who superintend the works at which the convicts labour, of the numbers daily employed; or any estimate or valuation made of the work done by them?

An Account is kept of the numbers employed; but no estimate or valuation is made of the work performed by them.

9th. What is paid to other labourers, employed in the same kind of work as that done by the convicts?

Labourers employed on the same kind of work as that performed by the convicts, would earn about three shillings per day.

10th. What, according to your experience, is the quantity of work done by an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a workman labouring for pay?

About two-thirds.

11th. Is the work done by convicts, as well executed in general, as that done by paid labourers; or is it less well done, or better done?

The work performed by the convicts is as well executed as that done by the yard labourers.

12th. At what rate should you value the labour of an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a paid labourer of equal strength; supposing them to work for the same times?

The value of the labour of an able-bodied convict, bears the same proportion to that of a paid labourer, as two does to three.

REMARKS.

I would here beg to observe, that from the local situation of this place, we are reduced to much inconvenience to procure a sufficient number of labourers; this circumstance renders the labour of the convicts the more valuable, who are employed in loading and unloading vessels which sail and arrive with stores of every description, as well as timber, which they also stow away. It may be also necessary to mention, that when the wind blows from the north or north-west, we are under the necessity of employing one hundred and twelve men (which must be obtained from other people, if we had not the convicts) to pump the docks, as the tide does not, at these times, ebb sufficiently low to enable us to let the water off. I have now only to add, that it is more than probable the intended improvements of the yard, will in a short time afford employment for the whole number of convicts on board the Hulk.

(Signed) G. Parkin.

Sheerness Yard, }
18 February 1812. }

Appendix (J. 4.)

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS relative to the Employment of Convicts in Portsmouth Dock Yard.

1. HOW long has it been the practice to employ convicts at Portsmouth Dock Yard?

Eleven years.

2. What number are now employed there?

Including eight smiths and five house-carpenters, three hundred and sixty-four; but the numbers are fluctuating and uncertain, owing to sickness, &c.

3. Does Portsmouth Dock Yard afford constant employment for as many convicts as can be supplied from the Hulk stationed there; or is your demand for their labour fluctuating and uncertain?

It affords constant employment for as many convicts as can be supplied from the Hulk stationed here.

4. What allowances are made to the convicts employed?

They are allowed tobacco, small beer and biscuit, which amounts to 2½d. per day per man, for those that do not use tobacco, and a halfpenny more for those that do.

5. Are any other expenses incurred on their account, or occasioned by their being employed in the Dock Yard?

Per Commissioner Grey's Warrant, 19th August 1809*, to allow four additional convict guards, viz. one at £. 57. 7s. 6d. and three at £. 52. 7s. 6d. after deducting £. 27. 7s. 6d. each for provisions, amounting in the whole to £. 105. per annum; also the necessary repairs of the Hulk they are confined on board of, which is charged to Mr. Graham, Superintendent of convicts, and transmitted quarterly to the Navy Board.

6. Are any inconveniencies found to result from their being employed there; if any, what are they?

None.

7. Do the convicts work alone, or in company with other labourers?

Mostly alone.

8. Is any Account kept by the persons who superintend the works at which the convicts labour, of the numbers daily employed; or any estimate or valuation made of the work done by them?

There is an Account kept of the number daily employed; but no estimate or valuation made of the work done by them.

9. What is paid to other labourers, employed in the same kind of work done by the convicts?

On an average, 3s. 2d. per diem.

10. What, according to your experience, is the quantity of work done by an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a workman labouring for pay?

One third; because the convicts do not work the same hours as the labourers, and in wet weather not at all.

11. Is the work done by convicts, as well executed in general, as that done by paid labourers; or is it less well done, or better done?

It is equally as well executed; and if a greater number of guards were allowed, more work might be performed by the whole, as they could then be divided into more parties; for the want of which, too great a number is frequently employed together.

12. At what rate should you value the labour of an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a paid labourer of equal strength; supposing them to work for the same time?

The value of their labour, provided they worked the same time, would be nearly equal to that of a paid labourer.

J. Park. N^o Diddams. Tho^r Grant.
Geo. Smith. J^{no} Allcot.

* Grounded upon the Navy Board's Letter to the Commissioner, dated 20 July 1809.

Geo. Grey.

Appendix (J. 5.)

QUESTIONS, and ANSWERS, relative to the Employment of CONVICTS in the Ordnance-Department at *Portsmouth*.

1.
HOW long has it been the practice to employ convicts at the Royal Arsenal of Portsmouth?

1.
About twenty-six years.

2.
What number are now employed there?

2.
At Cumberland Fort - - - - 259
At Gosport - - - - - 264
The above is the total number in the Hulks, but about one-third are retained on board, to perform the duty of the ships, and on account of sickness, &c.

3.
Does the Arsenal at Portsmouth afford constant employment for as many convicts as can be supplied from the Hulks stationed there; or is your demand for their labour fluctuating and uncertain?

3.
At Cumberland Fort there is no further employment for convicts, which has been reported several months since to Mr. Graham, by Major General Eveleigh; and their removal from thence is expected as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

At Gosport they may be required for about two years longer.

4.
What allowances are made to the convicts employed?

4.
An allowance in biscuit, tobacco, and beer, is made to every convict at work; amounting to the value of about one penny per day, to each man.

And to those who are employed as artificers, who conduct themselves properly, a gratuity of from one to five guineas is given at the expiration of his servitude.

5.
Are any other expenses incurred on their account, or occasioned by their being employed in the Dock Yard?

5.
It is not known by this Department what expenses may be incurred by the employment of the convicts in the Dock Yard; for those under the Ordnance, there are no other expenses except 1s. 6d. per day, given to each of the Mates for superintending their work when on shore.

6.
Are any inconveniencies found to result from their being employed there; if any, what are they?

6.
No particular inconvenience has been experienced in employing the convicts as labourers, and when they could be employed on detached works with little or no intercourse with other labourers, which has been done as far as possible.

7.
Do the convicts work alone, or in company with other labourers?

7.
Generally alone.

8.
Is any Account kept by the persons who superintend the works at which the convicts labour, of the numbers daily employed; or any estimate or valuation made of the work done by them?

8.
A regular Account is kept of the numbers of convicts daily employed; and Estimates have occasionally been made of the value of their labour, as well as a daily Account kept of the time they have been on shore, and of the nature of work on which they have been employed.

9. What

9.
What is paid to other labourers, employed in the same kind of work as that done by the convicts?

9.
An able-bodied labourer is paid at the rate of 2s. 4d. per day, for every working day.

10.
What, according to your experience, is the quantity of work done by an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a workman labouring for pay?

10.
The convicts, on an average, are not on shore more than six hours per day. Much time is lost on account of foggy, rainy, or bad weather, and they work under some disadvantage on account of their irons; there is also a reluctance or indisposition to work; so that on the whole the daily labour of a convict is not considered more than equal to one-fourth of that of a labourer.

11.
Is the work done by convicts, as well executed in general, as that done by paid labourers; or is it less well done, or better done?

11.
The convicts being employed constantly on nearly one description of work, and as they generally labour very slow, the work is performed as well as that done by other labourers.

12.
At what rate should you value the labour of an able-bodied convict, compared with that of a paid labourer of equal strength; supposing them to work for the same time?

12.
The value of the labour of an able-bodied convict may be about one-half of that of a paid labourer of equal strength; supposing them to work for the same time.

Portsmouth, 19 Feby. 1812.

(Signed) B. Fisher,
Maj^r Gen^l, &c.

Appendix (K. 1.)

A STATEMENT and VALUE of the Work performed by the CONVICTS in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, during the Year 1810; with the average Number of each Description and Class.

						£.	s.	d.
54	Bootmen, selected Labourers, employed clearing Mud and Soil, to receive the foundation for the new Wharf, each	-	-	-	-	5/	13	10
2	Bricklayers	-	-	-	-	D° 3/6	—	7
2	Stone Masons	-	-	-	-	D° 3/6	—	7
2	Blacksmiths	-	-	-	-	D° 3/6	—	7
6	Carpenters	-	-	-	-	D° 3/6	4	1
5	Sawyers	-	-	-	-	D° 3/	—	15
1	Caulker	-	-	-	-	D° 3/	—	3
44	Ballast Heavers	-	-	-	-	D° 3/	6	12
33	Pile Drivers, driving piles for the new Wharf	-	-	-	-	D° 2/6	4	2
8	Breaking up unserviceable Gun Carriages, to obtain the Ironwork contained therein	-	-	-	-	D° 2/4	—	18
82	Landing and Loading Ballast	-	-	-	-	D° 2/	8	4
12	D° - - D° - Timber	-	-	-	-	D° 2/	1	4
28	D° - - D° - Bricks	-	-	-	-	D° 2/	2	16
49	Chopping Wood for Fuzes for the Royal Laboratory, D°	-	-	-	-	1/6	3	13
328						£.	44	1

Total

Total average of Convicts, 328; value of their labour, for one day, £. 44. 1s. 2d. The number of working days in the year 1810 having been 309, the aggregate value of their labour, at £. 44. 1s. 2d. per diem, will amount to - £. 13,614. — 6.

Deduct the value of allowances which were made to them in Beer and Biscuit, during the year } £. 1,157 13 —

Deduct also for additional Keepers and Superintendents, in consequence of the convicts being distributed at work during the year } 560 14 —

1,718 7 —

Which will leave £. 11,895. 13s. 6d. the value of the labour gained by the employment of the convicts during 1810.

10 June 1812.

Rob^t. Pilkington,
L^t Colonel R^e Eng^r.

Appendix (K. 2.)

A STATEMENT and VALUE of the Work performed by the CONVICTS in the Royal Arsenal at *Woolwich*, during the Year 1811, with the average Number of each Description and Class.

			£.	s.	d.
58	Bootmen, selected Labourers, employed clearing mud and soil, to receive the foundation for the new Wharf, each	5/	14	10	—
1	Bricklayer	D ^o 3/6	—	3	6
1	Stone Mason	D ^o 3/6	—	3	6
2	Blacksmiths	D ^o 3/6	—	7	—
2	Carpenters	D ^o 3/6	—	7	—
4	Sawyers	D ^o 3/	—	12	—
30	Ballast Heavers	D ^o 3/	4	10	—
33	Pile Drivers driving piles for the new Wharf	D ^o 2/6	4	2	6
9	Breaking up unserviceable Gun Carriages, to obtain the iron work contained therein	D ^o 2/4	1	1	—
219	Landing and Loading Ballast	D ^o 2/	21	18	—
12	D ^o - - D ^o - Timber	D ^o 2/	1	4	—
30	D ^o - - D ^o - Bricks	D ^o 2/	3	—	—
40	Chopping Wood for Fuzes for the Royal Laboratory	D ^o 1/6	3	—	—
441			£.	54	18 6

The number of convicts reckoned, is greater than that actually employed; because, in some instances, in the unloading materials from craft alongside the wharf, and to take advantage of the tide, the convicts perform double duty for the sake of a second allowance of Beer and Biscuit, which, since the year 1810, has been granted upon such occasions.

Total average of convicts 441; value of their labour, one day, £. 54. 18s. 6d.; and the number of working days in the year 1811 having been 306, the aggregate value of their labour, at £. 54. 18s. 6d. per diem, will amount to - £. 16,807. 1.

Deduct the value of allowances which were made to them in Beer and Biscuit, during the year } 1,391 17

Deduct also for additional Keepers and Superintendents, in consequence of the convicts being distributed at work, during the year } 663 16

2,055 13

Which will leave £. 14,751. 8s. the value of the labour gained by the employment of the convicts, during 1811.

10th June 1812.

Rob^t. Pilkington,
L^t Colonel R^e Eng^r.

Appendix (K. 3.)

ESTIMATE of the VALUE of the Services of the CONVICTS employed at
Sheerness, in 1810 & 1811.

SIR,

Sheerness Yard, 27th April 1812.

COMMISSIONER LOBB being absent from this yard on Admiralty leave, I beg to send you as follows, an Account of the value of the services of the convicts from the Zealand Hulk, during the years 1810 and 1811. In forming this Account, I have been governed by the wages paid to a yard labourer; having estimated the proportion of work performed by a convict, at two-thirds of that of a day labourer. The average number of convicts employed in the yard during the above periods, may be estimated at one hundred each day, the men being changed morning and afternoon. They are not divided into any particular classes, but are taken indiscriminately, as the services upon which they are employed may require; these are, loading, unloading, and stacking of timber, unloading bricks, stone, sand, &c. &c. pumping and cleaning the docks, and loading and unloading mud-boats.

The Earnings of the Convicts are as follows; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Value of a Convict's labour	—	1.	7½. per day.
- - of the whole employed in the Yard, during } each of the years 1810 and 1811.	2,543.	2.	6.

I am, Sir,

George Holford, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Your most obedient Servant.

G. Parkin.

Note.—The only expense which appears to have been incurred by Government, in consequence of the employment of these convicts, is an allowance of £.45. 18s. to two Mates, for their exertions in watching the convicts while at work; except a trifling charge for boots furnished to those who were employed in clearing the docks, the amount of which has not been ascertained.

Appendix (K. 4.)

Portsmouth Yard, 4th May 1812.

THE best ACCOUNT that can be made up of the VALUE of the Service of the
CONVICTS employed from the Hulks, during each of the following Years; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
1810	5,499.	8.	8.
1811	5,387.	19.	2.

The principle upon which the calculation has been made, is on a supposition that their earnings are only equal to one-third of a labourer's.

The average number employed daily, is 343. They are divided into 13 gangs; the respective earnings of each gang may be estimated at 1s. 1d. per head.

J. Park.
N^r. Diddams.
Tho^r Grant.
J^r Allcot,
Geo. Smith.

Appendix (K. 5.)

Portsmouth Yard, 10th June 1812.

AN ACCOUNT of the Expense arising from the ALLOWANCES made to the CONVICTS at Work; also the necessary Extra Guards, for the better Security of the CONVICTS employed in this Dock Yard, in the Years 1810 and 1811.

	ALLOWANCES FOR						Extra Guards.	TOTAL.				
	Beer.			Tobacco.								
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	s.	£.	s.	d.
For the Year 1810	196.	8.	6.	225.	14.	6.	208.	14.	5.	630.	17.	5.
D ^o - 1811	205.	4.	0.	274.	19.	6.	198.	15.	9.	678.	19.	3.

Tho^s Atkinson.
N. Diddams.
Tho^s Grant.
Jn^o Allcot.
Geo. Smith.

Appendix (K. 6.)

RETURN of the VALUE of the Services of the CONVICTS, employed in the Ordnance Department at Portsmouth, during the Years 1810 and 1811.

YEARS.	CLASSES.	Average Number employed per day.	Working Days.	Earnings of each Class, per head per day.	AMOUNT:
					£. s. d.
1810	Artificers	24	270	11½d.	310. 10. —
	Labourers	179	270	7d.	1,409. 12. 6.
1811	Artificers	16	229	11½d.	175. 11. 4
	Labourers	201	229	7d.	1,342. 10. 3.

The only Account kept of the convicts, has been the numbers on shore daily; distinguishing the artificers and labourers, the hours they work, and the nature of the service on which they are employed. The convict artificers, being few in number, have generally worked with the civil and military artificers, and no regular account has been kept, with a view to ascertain the value of their services. Admeasurements have, however, been sometimes taken for this purpose; also, to assist in letting them task-work, and to ascertain the encouragement to which they may be occasionally entitled; and it is from these data that the value affixed to each class of convicts, in the foregoing Statement, has been made out.

It

It may be proper further to remark, that, on an average, the convicts are not on shore more than six hours per day, on account of foggy, rainy, or bad weather; there is also an indisposition or reluctance in most of them to work, and they labour under some disadvantage on account of their irons; much also depends on the management and order under which they are kept by the officers under whose immediate superintendence and controul they are placed: these circumstances will considerably affect any Statement that may be made of the value of the convicts services.

B. Fisher,

Portsmouth, 13 May 1812.

Maj^r Gen^l and Comm^d Roy^l Eng^t.

Appendix (K. 7.)

Portsmouth, 15th June 1812.

AMOUNT of the EXPENSES incurred on account of the CONVICTS employed in the Service of the Ordnance Department at *Portsmouth*, in the Years 1810 and 1811, on board the Portland Hulk in Langston Harbour.

1810.	Biscuit	-	-	-	-	-	£.	84	—	—
	Small Beer	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	6	—
	Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	6	11½
	Gratuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	6
	Weights, Steelyards, &c. for weighing their Rations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	6
								221	3	11½
1811.	Biscuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	10	—
	Small Beer	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	3	—
	Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	10	3½
	Gratuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	10	6
	Pay of two Mates	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	11	6
								203	5	3½
For the Year 1810								221	3	11½
- - - 1811								203	5	3½
TOTAL								424	9	3

B. Fisher,

Maj^r. Gen^l. &c.

Appendix (K. 8.)

Gosport, 15th June 1812.

RETURN of the VALUE of the Services of the CONVICTS employed in the Ordnance Department at *Gosport*, during the Years 1810 and 1811.

YEARS.	CLASSES.	Average Number employed per day.	Working Days.	Earnings of each Class, per head per day.	AMOUNT.
1810 - -	Labourers - -	157	290	7d.	£. s. d. 1,327. 19. 2.
1811 - -	Labourers - -	171	274	7d.	1,366. 11. 6.

B. Fisher,

Maj^r. Gen^l. &c.

Appendix (K. 9.)

Gosport, 15th June 1812.

AMOUNT of the EXPENSES incurred on account of the CONVICTS, employed in the Service of the Ordnance Department at *Gosport*, in the Years 1810 and 1811, on board the *Laurel Hulk*.

		£.	s.	d.
1810.	Biscuit - - - - -	124	7	4½
	Small Beer - - - - -	38	17	—
	Tobacco - - - - -	133	10	—
	Gratuities - - - - -	3	3	—
		299	17	4½
1811.	Biscuit - - - - -	54	17	4½
	Small Beer - - - - -	46	14	6
	Tobacco - - - - -	69	—	—
	Gratuities - - - - -	4	4	—
	Pay of two Mates - - - - -	15	8	3
	Weights, Steelyards, &c. for weighing their Rations - - - - -	1	14	—
		191	18	1½
For the Year 1810 - - - - -		299	17	4½
- - - - - 1811. - - - - -		191	18	1½
TOTAL - - - - -		£. 491	15	6

B. Fisher,
Majr Genl &c.

Appendix (L.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Expenses of the RETRIBUTION CONVICT HULK, at *Woolwich*, for the Years 1810 and 1811.

	1810.	1811.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Victualling of Captains, Officers and Guards	900 12 —	942 15 —
Victualling of healthy Convicts - - -	7,846 13 9	7,757 6 10½
Victualling of sick Convicts - - -	711 4 9	699 8 2
Additional Allowance of Victualling - - -	404 5 11	1,536 4 2
Cloathing of Convicts - - -	1,991 4 —	2,146 16 3
Wages of Captains, Officers and Guards - -	1,670 17 9½	1,726 15 10½
Bounty Money to discharged Convicts - -	35 3 6	23 2 —
Inquests and Coroners Bills - - -	48 19 2	42 19 10
Contingent Expenses - - -	130 19 6½	103 3 10½
Navy Board's Accounts - - -	308 15 2	515 — 5
Medicines - - -	159 8 11	161 19 —½
	14,208 4 6½	15,655 11 6½
Add one fifth of Inspector's Salary - -	70 — —	70 — —
£.	14,278 4 6½	15,725 11 6½

A. Graham.

Appendix (M.)

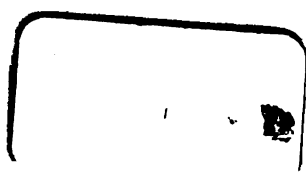
ARTICLES of AGREEMENT, indented, made, concluded and agreed upon, this ninth day of March, in the forty-second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith: And in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, BETWEEN the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of the one part, and Andrew Hawes Bradley, of Gore Court, in the county of Kent, Esquire, of the other part.

WHEREAS it is intended that Hulks shall be provided for the custody of Convicts, one or more, as occasion shall require, to be moored at Langston harbour, and one or more, as occasion shall require, in or near Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton; which said Hulks, together with proper Officers, Guards, and Men for the same, are to be provided by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at the public expense: AND WHEREAS the said Andrew Hawes Bradley hath proposed to find, provide, and deliver safe on board of such Hulks, provisions and water for such convicts, and the fuel, candles, and several other articles necessary for cooking the same, and for the Captains, Officers, and Guards, and other matters and things necessary for their safe custody, on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned (that is to say); a daily ration for each convict, consisting of *nine ounces*, avoirdupois, of coarse, wholesome beef, *one pound five ounces* of bread, of the quality usually served to His Majesty's Troops of the Line, *three ounces* of wholesome Suffolk or other cheese, *five ounces* of Scotch barley, *three ounces* of oatmeal, and *one pint and an half* of small beer; and a daily ration for each of the Officers and Ships Company, consisting of *one pound* of wheaten bread or biscuit, *one pound* of beef, *four ounces* of cheese, *two ounces* of oatmeal, *two ounces* of butter, and *one gallon* of small beer; together with *oil* for lamps, *salt*, *vinegar* for washing the ships, *soap* for washing cloaths, *brooms* and *brushes*; also *candles* and *fire* for cooking, and other necessary purposes, at the rate of *elevenpence farthing per day*, for each convict, and *one shilling and sixpence* for each Officer and Ships Company: And the said Andrew Hawes Bradley also proposed to provide and furnish cloathing and bedding for the convicts, of the quality, and at the several periods, and upon such terms and conditions as are also hereinafter-mentioned (that is to say); for each convict a jacket, value five shillings and sixpence, a pair of breeches, value three shillings and sixpence, a pair of stockings, one shilling and sixpence; for every shirt, four shillings; for every pair of shoes (which must be nailed) six shillings, and when worn down for soling and nailing them again, two shillings; for each hat, two shillings; for every neck handkerchief, one shilling and ninepence; for every flannel waistcoat (one of which should be supplied to each convict at the beginning of winter) two shillings; for every bed, five shillings and sixpence; for every blanket, six shillings and sixpence; for each pair of irons, seven shillings and sixpence; the cloathing for the convicts to be one-third of a large size, one-third of middling size, one-third of small size, and of the quality and patterns then usually provided for convicts: AND WHEREAS the Lords of the Treasury were pleased to refer the above proposals to the Commissioners of Transports, for their consideration: AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners of Transports, by their Report dated the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1801, certified, that if articles of provision to be supplied by the said Andrew Hawes Bradley, were good and wholesome in their several kinds, and if the cloathing which he was to provide, should not be inferior in quality to samples which had been presented to them, and which they should cause to be lodged at the Treasury, sealed with the seal of the office of the said Commissioners, for the purpose of being thereafter referred to, if necessary; they were of opinion, that the Terms offered by the said Andrew Hawes Bradley for the Victualling, might be accepted, and that he might be allowed for the cloathing after the following rates; viz. for each jacket, the sum of *five shillings*; for each waistcoat, *one shilling and ninepence*; for each pair of breeches, *three shillings and sixpence*; for each shirt, *three shillings and ninepence*; for each handkerchief, *one shilling and threepence*; for each pair of stockings, *one shilling and threepence*; for each pair of shoes, *five shillings and ninepence*; for each hat, *two shillings*: AND WHEREAS the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were afterwards pleased to communicate the said Report to the said Andrew Hawes Bradley, who accepted the same on the terms therein mentioned,

except as to the sum of one shilling for nailing each pair of shoes, and when worn down, soling and renailing them, the sum of two shillings, as shoes, unless nailed, would not last ten days: AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners of Transports, by their further Report, dated the 23d day of December, in the said year of our Lord 1801, certified the last-mentioned proposal to be reasonable; and that they were of opinion that the said Andrew Hawes Bradley might be allowed after the rate of one shilling for nailing each pair of shoes which should be supplied by him for the use of the convicts, and two shillings per pair, for soling and renailing shoes when worn down, agreeably to his proposal. NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS, and the said Andrew Hawes Bradley for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, Doth covenant, promise, contract and agree to and with the said Lords Commissioners by these Presents, in manner following (that is to say); that he the said Andrew Hawes Bradley, his executors or administrators, shall and will, at his own proper costs and charges, from time to time, and at all times during the continuance of this Contract, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, find and provide, supply and deliver safe on board of such Hulks, such good, sound, and wholesome provisions and water, cloathing, and other matters and things of the several kinds, and of the quality mentioned in the above-recited Reports, as will be sufficient for all such convicts as shall be committed to his care on board the Hulks, at or near the places before-mentioned; and for the Captains, Officers, Guards, and Ships Company appointed for the safe custody of such convicts (that is to say); to and for each of such convicts as shall not be sent to an hospital in the manner hereinafter mentioned, a daily ration of *nine ounces*, avoirdupois, of coarse, wholesome beef, *one pound five ounces* of bread, of the quality usually served to His Majesty's Troops of the Line; *three ounces* of wholesome Suffolk or other cheese, *five ounces* of Scotch Barley, *three ounces* of oatmeal, *one pint and a half* of small beer, together with oil for lamps, salt, vinegar for washing the Ships and Hulks; soap for washing cloaths, brooms, brushes, and also candles and fire for cooking of their victuals, and other necessary purposes, at the rate of elevenpence farthing a day for each convict; and a daily ration for each of the Captains, Officers, Guards, and Ships Company, of one pound of wheaten bread or biscuit, one pound of beef, four ounces of cheese, two ounces of oatmeal, two ounces of butter, and one gallon of small beer, together with and including the several other articles before-mentioned with respect to the convicts, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a day for each of such Captains, Officers, Guards, and Ships Company. And also that he the said Andrew Hawes Bradley, his executors or administrators, shall and will from time to time during the continuance of this Contract, when thereto required by the Inspector of convicts for the time being, find and provide good and sufficient cloathing and bedding for each, every, and any of the said convicts, of the several sorts, sizes and kinds, and of the qualities in the said recited Reports mentioned, at the several rates and prices hereinafter in that behalf mentioned (that is to say); beds, blankets, irons, jackets, flannel waistcoats, breeches, shirts, handkerchiefs, stockings, hats and shoes; and also shall and will, when such shoes shall be worn down, sole and renail the same. And the said Lords Commissioners for and on behalf of His Majesty, do covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Andrew Hawes Bradley, his executors and administrators, that he the said Andrew Hawes Bradley shall have and receive for all such provisions, oil for lamps, salt, vinegar for washing the Ships or Hulks, soap for washing cloaths, brooms, brushes, candles, fire for cooking and other necessary purposes, at and after the rate of elevenpence farthing per diem for each convict, and at and after the rate of one shilling and sixpence per diem for each Captain, Officer, Guard and Man of the Ships Company, appointed for guarding the said convicts: And also that he the said Andrew Hawes Bradley, his executors or administrators, shall have and receive for the bedding, irons, and cloathing of each convict, at and after the rates following (that is to say); for each *bed*, the sum of *five shillings and sixpence*; for each *blanket*, the sum of *six shillings and sixpence*; for each pair of *irons*, the sum of *seven shillings and sixpence*; for each *jacket*, the sum of *five shillings*; for each *waistcoat*, the sum of *one shilling and ninepence*; for each pair of *breeches*, the sum of *three shillings and sixpence*; for each *shirt*, the sum of *three shillings and ninepence*; for each *handkerchief* the sum of *one shilling and threepence*; for each pair of *stockings*, the sum of *one shilling and threepence*; for each pair of *shoes*, the sum of *five shillings and ninepence*, and *one shilling* each pair for *nailing the same*, and *two shillings* for each *hat*; and also the sum of *two shillings* for each pair of shoes, for *soling and renailing* the same when worn down. The respective accounts of the several

several articles before-mentioned, to be first examined and certified by the Inspector of convicts for the time being, under his hand, four times in every year; and the amount of each account so examined and certified, to be paid within two months after such account so certified by the Inspector of convicts for the time being, shall have been delivered to and approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by one or more bill or bills to be drawn by the said Andrew Hawes Bradley on the said Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at two months sight. And it is hereby covenanted, declared, and agreed by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that whenever any of the said convicts shall be sick or diseased, or lame, or stand in need of medical or surgical assistance, such convict shall, at the desire in writing of the Captain, be sent to an hospital either in the said Hulks or elsewhere, and during the time such convict shall continue at such hospital, he shall be chequed of his daily ration of provisions upon the Victualling Book of the said Hulks, and shall be victualled by the said Andrew Hawes Bradley, according to such rules and regulations as shall be ordered by the superintending surgeon for the time being, of the said Hulks; and that the said Andrew Hawes Bradley shall be paid in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, for maintaining such sick convicts in the said hospital during their continuance therein, at and after the rate of one shilling and fivepence per diem per man, he the said Andrew Hawes Bradley furnishing daily for each sick convict in the said hospital, one pound of white bread, half a pound of mutton, two pounds of greens, one pint of milk, three half pints of small beer and wine, balm and sage tea, sago, rice, sugar, and fruit, at the discretion of the surgeon; the Sick Book and accounts to be kept in such form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Inspector of convicts for the time being. And it is hereby further declared and agreed by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that this Contract shall commence on the first day of April now next ensuing, and shall be and continue in force until six months notice for the determination thereof shall have been given, either by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being to the said Andrew Hawes Bradley, his executors or administrators, or by the said Andrew Hawes Bradley, his executors or administrators, to such Lords Commissioners; and that nothing herein contained shall extend to charge the said Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any or either of them, with any breach of covenant, action or process whatsoever, whereby their persons or estates may be liable for the non-performance of any of the Covenants hereinbefore mentioned. In Witness whereof the said Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

*J. Smyth.
George Thynne.
Nath. Bond.*



Government Documents



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